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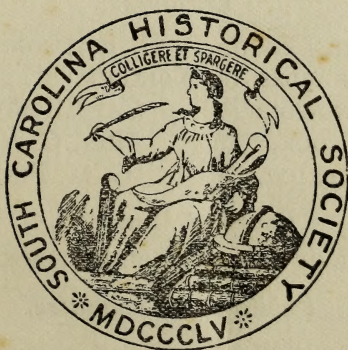
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THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

EDITED BY
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

VOLUME IX.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1908

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9

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VOLUME IX., NO.1

JANUARY, 1908.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. IX.

JANUARY, 1908.

No. 1.

LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the October number.)

[44]

*Addressed:**private*

to

the honorable Henry Laurens esq.

Valley forge camp eight June 1778

dear Sir

I had the honor of writing you yesterday my sentiments upon the new behaviour of monsieur de connway, towards you, and towards every body—you will be after this surpris'd that I write again in his favor—you would be more so had you seen the letter I receive from him—but he is an officer in the french service, and much known by a friend of mine, and let him be mad with you, ungrateful with me, I schall try to be of some what useful to him—however as it was impossible to adress myself to you, I desire c¹⁰¹ lee to mention my name in case that gentleman was spoken of

in Congress—I am very certain of not succe'ding, but I will say at least that I did not neglect him.
with the highest Regard I am

Yours

the M^{rs} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

8th June 1778

Rec^d 16th

[45]

Valley forge camp 12 june 1778

dear Sir

I can not write to york town without asking my good friend M^r henry Laurens how he does, and which are is present ideas upon the arrival of the commissioners appointed for to currupt a part of the continent, deceive the other, and *if possible* enslave the whole as far as it is consistent with the present state of affairs. if you were to ask my private opinion I would refer you to the earl of abington's speech, as the candid sentiments of a man who being at the fountain head may give us some knowledge of the true idea they have in parliament of theyr Ridiculous and deceitfull commission for to grant *pardons* to the *faithfull* subjects of george the third. I understand they have sent five commissioners, ambassadors, or whatever you'll be pleas'd to call them.

Lord *howe* is a very brave man, a good seaman, who distinguish'd himself at s^t kas last war, who in the civil way is no body, and who will not shine in his political commission

Sir *henry Clinton* is a military pedant, somewhat blunderer and nothing more.

governor johnstone is a sensible man, but a dangerous one—his being in the opposition till this moment has made him popular—but his being chosen for a commission where many Ministerial blunders are to be brought to the Light, is a certain mark that he has been corrupted by his most excellent Majesty for how many guineas I do'nt know but I hope to learn from my friends in england one day or other.

the others are unknown to me, and unknown to the world but for some books made by themselves or theyr friends, which I do'nt know the title of—I have been told that the secretary has some years ago deceiv'd, and Ruin'd a young Lady in this country, but now he wants to work upon a larger scale.

I have reserv'd the earl of *carlisle* for the last—he is a fine gentleman, very well powderd, and a man of *bon gout*—he began by Ruining his own fortune, and wanted to get the Reputation of a man belov'd by the ladies—While I was in england he was much in love with a young fair dutchess and pretty ill treated by her—however he is a good poet.

I do'nt understand how they did send those commissioners with such instructions as will immediately discover theyr scheme of treachery, deception, tyranny, vengeance, corruption, and indeed of every Rascality under the fairest names—that word of pardon is not only *absurd* but very insolent—ah my dear sir, never suffer such a people to approach you—look down upon them and when ever they'll want to come near in order to corrupt and deceive, keep them always at a distance, and never suffer a word to be spoken, or a letter to be written to them till *independency will be acknowledged by parliament, the troops with drawn, even from canada*, for Canada is necessary to the liberties of America.

do'nt you look upon it as a great mark of confidence from france that they are not in a greate hurry to be represented in this country—they are convinc'd that gratefulness will conquer any old prejudice, that they eyes of the people are oppened, and every thing proves that my country means nothing but what is your advantage and true interest.

I am very glad Ms *Carmichale* is arriv'd—he is a sensible, amiable, virtous, and charming gentleman on every Respect—he wants I believe to be in the army and I hope he will be employed there. to his own agreement, as I am

sure it will turn to the good of the service. if he has brought some french papers be so good as to send them to me

with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant
the M^{rs} deLafayette

will you be so good as to give me your opinion upon what will be done by congress in consequence of my letter concerning monsieur touzard, colonel Armand, and the chevalier de fayolles.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

12 June 1778 Rec^d. 16th—

Ans^d. 19th—

[46]

Camp 23^a june 1778

dear Sir

I beg leave to acquaint the h^{on}^{ble} Congress of the arrival of M^r le M^{rs} de vienne a gentleman who is coming from france to serve in theyr army and desires to be in my family as a volunteer if it is acceptable to them—M^s Carmichall who came over with him may give you any intelligence you can wish about his family and character—I will only say that both are Reccommandatn, that he is the Son of a much Reputed general officer, and that he is himself a captain since twenty years, was twenty four years in the service, made four campaigns, has now the commission of Major of dragoons, and will probably get a Regiment in a schort time in france—he asks nothing, and only wish some Rations for horses, servants, and a waggon might be allowed to him, as it is impossible to get those things by other means—he do'nt want any other expence of his to be spoken of, and if ever Congress thinks his services may be useful, (as he is a reputed officer of dragoons) he may accept what is propos'd but never trouble with any demands.

I beg leave to join here my voice to this of all lovers of liberty, all good americans, all true frenchmen, in ex-

pressing my admiration and my pleasure at the noble, spirited, and ever to be prais'd answer of Congress, to the deceitfull and some what impertinent adress of the British commissioners—that afforded me a double satisfaction as I felt it in a double capacity.

with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant
the M^{rs} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
23 June 1778—

[47]

Camp 23^a june 1778

dear Sir

as it is very late and I want to be up at one o'clock for putting in motion the part of the army I am intrusted with I will only aknowledge the reception of y^r late favor, in which some french letters were inclos'd—they brought me the most pleasing accounts of my friends, tho' they were as late as january last—I heartly thank you for forwarding them with such a kind exactness.

I will not tell you any news as you get them from the fountain head—I hope this Retreat of theyrs will not prouve useless to us, and if opportunities are offered the country we are in is already a standing proof that g^{nl} washington knows how to Make use of 'em—C^l John Laurens has been to reconnoitre a ground with g^{nl} portail.

when g^{nl} m^kintoche will want ch^{vaier} de failly &c. tell him that they wait for his orders and are very impatient to join him—be so good as to forward the affair of M^s touzard and c^l Armand.

inclos'd I send you a letter for Congress to let them know the arrival of a french gentleman of a remarkable family and of reputation as an officer of dragoons, who desires to serve as a volunteer in my family.

the Answer of Congress to the commissioners is a fine piece.

good night to you, my dear sir, with the most sincere affection and Regard I have the honor to be

Yours

The M^{rs} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

23 June 1778

Rec^d. 5th—July

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

(Continued from the October number.)

[29]

[CHARLES KING CHITTY TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

June 23. 1775 Received of W. H. Drayton the sum of seventy Pounds for carrying an express from the Committee of Intelligence to Willmington by order of Congress. C^s: King Chitty

[30]

[JOHN MILNER TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

June 24. 1775 Received of M^r Drayton the sum of ten Pounds Curr, on account of the repairing the Public arms, & for which I promise to account—

John Milner

[31]

[JOHN MILLER TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

July 8. 1775. Received of W^m H^r— Drayton the sum of fifty pounds in advance on account of my cleaning & repairing the Public arms

John Milner

[32]

[EDWARD WEYMAN TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Sir/

I have since the 18th of June Last Imploy'd, Adam Willts, Jacob Souber, Fredrick Souer, and John Costine, in the Servis of the Public to the 1st Instant about the Guns, you will Therefore be pleas'd to pay them at the rate of 10s p^r day for their trouble—

I am Sir Your most humb^le Sert

Edwd Weyman

3^d July 1775

CHARLESTON—THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The plan of Charles Town and the list of the first grantees of the town lots published in this number of the *Magazine* were preserved by the late General Wilmot G. De Saussure. It is said that he noticed a mass of old papers about to be destroyed by some official at the City Hall as of no value and simply occupying space. From this threatened destruction he rescued the two now published.

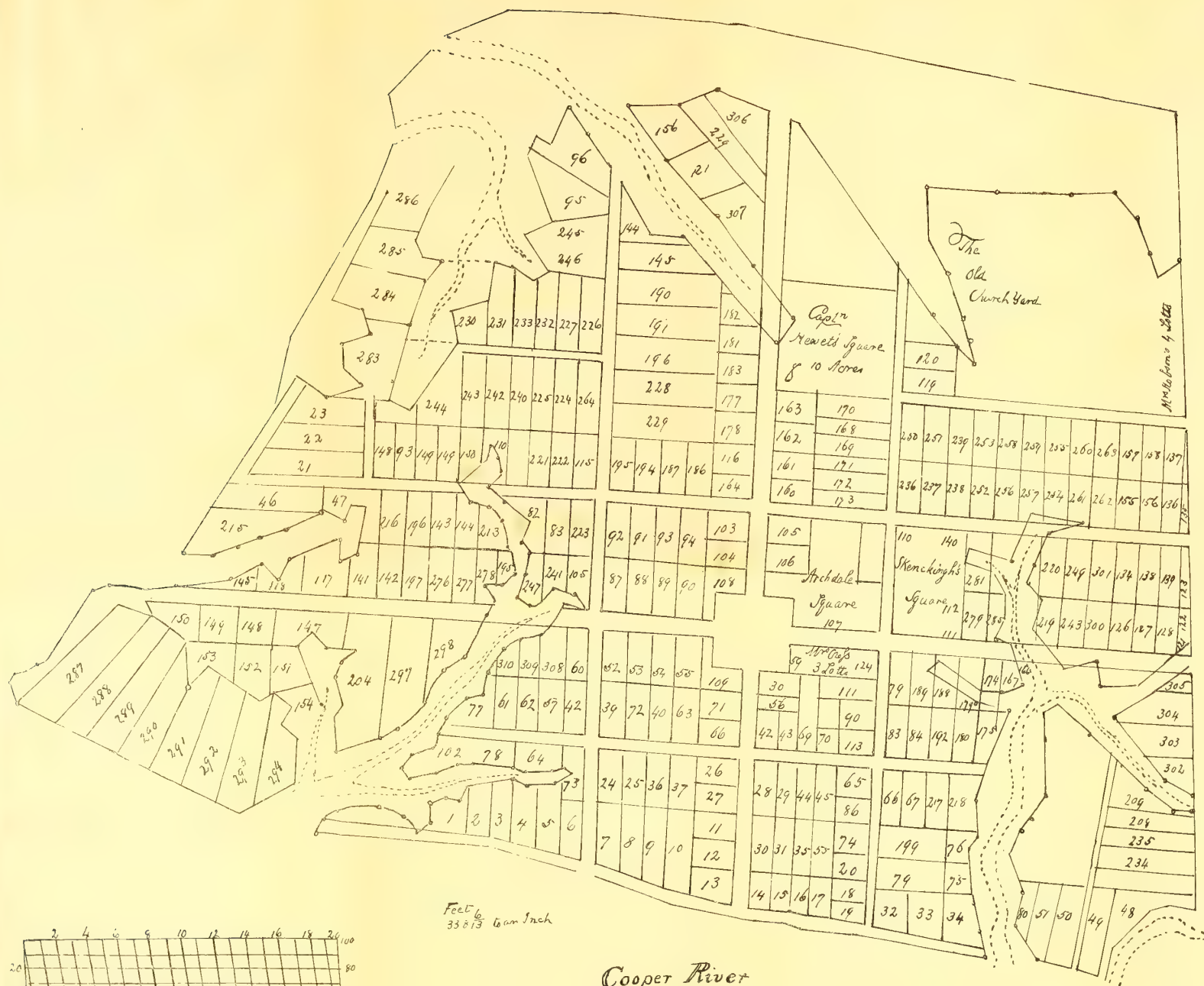
The list is upon a sheet of parchment measuring 34 x 25½ inches. It bears the date 1725 and was evidently prepared about that time for the purposes of information as to what lots had been granted off and what remained still ungranted. Much of the writing has faded so as to be scarcely legible, even with the aid of a good magnifying glass. The list has been printed precisely as it appears upon the sheet save that the references to the books and pages where the several grants were recorded have been omitted. These references are really not of any consequence as information. Wherever however a name in the list was so faded as not to be certainly ascertained it has been verified by reference to the original record of the grant in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia. The advantage of this list is that it gives directly the names of the original lot owners who could without it only be ascertained by a thorough search of all the grant books of the period page by page. Many of the lots (especially those first granted) appear to have been granted and then regranted as if the first grantee had abandoned.

The plan, or "Platt" as it is styled, is upon a sheet of parchment similar to the first mentioned but smaller, measuring about 21 x 13½ inches. The ink is much less faded. The handwriting of the few words written upon it is similar

Deposited

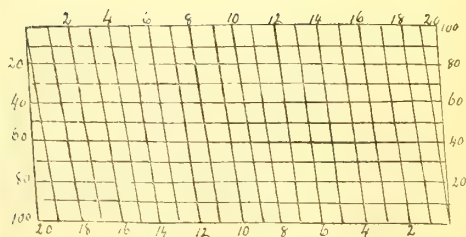


A Blatt of Charles-Town



Feet 6
33 8 13 to an Inch

Cooper River



A scale of 20 chains 66 feet in a chain

to the handwriting of the list and it was probably made at the same time.

The history of this plan so far as it has been ascertained is as follows:

The original Charles Town was not where the present city of Charleston now stands but was on the opposite side of the Ashley River, opposite, or nearly so, to the old Washington Race Course, now Hampton Park, on a point of land between the marshes of Ashley River and a creek first called Governor's Creek and later Westpenny, and Lining's Creek and Old Town Creek.

As early as the 13th of January, 1672, the Grand Council directed Captain John Godfrey, Captain Thomas Gray and Mr. Maurice Mathews to view Wando (now Cooper) River and the several creeks therein and report the most convenient place or places for a town or towns¹. A little over a month later on the 21st of February Mr. Henry Hughes came before the Grand Council and voluntarily surrendered up one half of his land near "a place upon Ashley River knowne by the name of the Oyster poynt" towards the enlarging of a town there intended to be erected.²

The site of the Oyster Point for a town had, therefore, at that date, been determined upon.

On the 30th of April, 1672, the Grand Council directed John Culpeper, the Surveyor-General, to "admeasure and lay out or cause to be layd out upon the land lying between Ashley River and Wandoe River twelve thousand acres of land for a Collony in a Square as much as Navigable Rivers will Pmitt, bounding same with limitts running directly from East to West and from North to South beginning upon Ashley River towards the South at a place there knowne by the name of the Oyster Poynt".

On the 27th of July, 1672, Sir John Yeamans, the Governor, issued a warrant under the authority of the Grand Council to John Culpeper, Surveyor-General, to "admeasure and lay out for a town on Oyster Point all that point of land there *formerly allotted for the same*, adding thereto,

¹ *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina August 25, 1671—June 24, 1680* (Columbia, 1907), p. 24.

² *Ibid.*, p. 29.

one hundred and fifty acres of land, or as much thereof, as you shall find to be proportionable for the said one hundred and fifty acres in the breadth of land *formerly* marked to be laid out for Mr. Henry Hughes, Mr. John Coming, and Afra his now wife, and James Robinson, estimated to seven hundred acres, and contained between the lands then allotted to be laid out for Mr. Richard Cole, to the North, and a marked Tree, *formerly* designed to direct the bounding line of the said Town to the South.”³

There is no direct evidence that the plan of the town as finally laid out was as made by Culpeper in obedience to these warrants, but there is no evidence, on the other hand, that the plan was made by any one else. Culpeper left the settlement in 1673.⁴ There are no grants of lots specified on the list earlier than February 3, 1678 (1679 new style), when lot 14 was granted to John Bulline.

On December 17, 1679, the Lords Proprietors transmitted their instructions in a letter of that date as follows: “Wee are informed that the Oyster point is not only a more convenient place to build a towne on than that formerly pitched on by the first settlers but that also the peoples Inclinations tend thither, wherefore wee think fitt to let you know that the oyster point is the place wee doe apoint for the port towne of which you are to take notice and call it Charles Towne, and order the Meetings of the Councell to be there held and the Secretarys Registers & Surveyors offices to be kept within that towne, and you are to take care to lay out the streets broad and in straight lines and that in your Grant of the Towne lotts you doe bound every ones Land towards the streets in an even line and to suffer no one to ineroach with his buildings upon the streets whereby to make them narrower then they were first designed.”⁵

In 1680 the removal seems actually to have taken place, as in their instructions of May 17, 1680, to Governor West the Lords Proprietors direct:

³ Vol. VI. of this *Magazine*, p. 134; *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Dalcho), p. 19.

⁴ *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina* August 25, 1671-June 24, 1680, p. 24.

⁵ *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I, p. 102.

"You are to meete and sitt once in two months, on a day certaine at Charlestowne on the Oyster poynt, but if there be occasion, the Goven^r— alone or any three of the Comission^{rs}—may summon the reste to meete att said place on any tyme between the usuall days to dispatch any business that requires haste."⁶

The removal is stated to have actually taken place in 1680⁷ and whilst in 1680 the town had but three or four houses in it by May, 1682, it is stated, these had increased to about one hundred.⁸

To what extent Culpeper's original draught—if he made any—was modified or ignored under the later instructions from the Lords Proprietors it is not now possible to say. That the plan as now published is practically the plan as settled and laid out before 1680 is evident from the fact that the numbers and location of the lots given in the several grants from 1679 conform to the numbers and location as given on the plan. This plan in the grants and in the subsequent conveyances which refer to it is styled the "Model" or the "Grand Model" of Charles Town.

The original plan, or model, was subsequently lost or destroyed. Copies, however, evidently existed, and a copy or resurvey was made by Colonel Herbert in 1708 which does not, however, appear to have been considered authentic.

A resurvey and plan was made by Colonel William Bull and Colonel Herbert in 1722, which was submitted to the Assembly in 1723, and about 1746 another resurvey and plan of part of the town was made by George Hunter, Surveyor-General, and declared by Statute to be authentic and correct.⁹

The copy herewith published was apparently made in 1725, the date of the list, and, it is fair to conclude, represents the original plan or model of the town as laid out by Culpeper in 1672 or, at any rate, as laid out under the directions of the Lords Proprietors prior to 1680 and as resur-

⁶ Ibid., p. 103.

⁷ *Historical Collections of South Carolina* (Carroll), Vol. II., p. 82.

⁸ *American Historical Review*, Vol. XII., p. 323—letter of Thomas Newe.

⁹ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (McCord), Vol. VII., p. 76-77.

veyed and re-ascertained and platted by Colonel Bull and Colonel Herbert about 1722.

The present plan runs up on the north to the line of the grant to John Coming.

Coming had a grant for two hundred acres in a strip across the peninsular from Ashley River to Cooper River and the northwestern boundary line of the plan or model is the southeastern boundary of Coming's grant represented by a direct line from or near the foot of Beaufain Street on Ashley River to, or near, the foot of Hasell Street on Cooper River.

1725.

The Numbers, Grants, and their Dates Title and Page where Entered of the Several Books &c of the Town Lots of Land Charles Town

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
1	{ September 12. 1694	Peter Girard
	{ July 26 th . 1682	{ Maur Mathews
		{ James Moore
2	{ September 7 th . 1681	Theoph: Paty
	{ March 10 th . 1681	John Boone
	{ May 30 th . 1695	Thomas Pinckney
3	{ June 16 th . 1689	Mathew English
4	{ June 16 th . 1689	Mathew English
5	{ June 14 th . 1689	Thomas Smith
6	{ March 22 1682	Oliver Spencer
	{ March 20 th . 1694	Samuel Williamson
7	{ March 8 th . 1714	Richard Tradd
	{ August 24 th . 1688	Richard Tradd
8	{ April 25 th . 1681	Edward Musson
9	{ November 14 th . 1680	said to be granted to John Mitchell
10	{ August 19 th . 1699	John Meader
11	{ March 2 ^d . 1681	Robert Mays
	{ March 22 ^d . 1687	Richard Searle
12	{ June 25 th . 1696	Thomas Cary
	{ October 28 th . 1696	John Reve
13	{ April 23 ^d . 1680	Jacob Waite
14	{ February 3 ^d . 1678	John Bullen
15	{ May 8 th . 1683	Peter Herne

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
16	June 13 th 1689	Mary Crosse
17	November 18 th 1680	Stephen Bull
18	{ August 28 th . 1700 }	John Ashby
	{ August 18 th . 1701 }	
19	February 18 th . 1680	David Maybank
20	May 16 th . 1690	Nicholas Townsend
21		
22		
23	March 22 ^d 1682	John Stevens
24		
25	May 19 th 1694	Joseph Ellicott
26	October 3 ^d 1679	Anthony Shorey
27	September 7 1681	Theop: Patey
28	March 22 ^d 1682	Joseph West
29	May 9 th 1694	Peter Buretell
30	June 30 th . 1689	Edward Rawlings
31	March 17 th . 1682	John Clapp
32	June 12 1694	John Trowman
33	March 15 th 1693	James Moore
34	May 7 th . 1683	Robert Daniell
35	{ May 15 th 1694 }	John Bell
	{ October 10 th . 1689 }	George Bedon
36	August 13 th . 1695	William Smith
37	{ October 26 th 1681 }	Sarah Erpe
	{ March 1 st . 1681 }	John Powell
	{ November 14 1680 }	John Cottingham
38	{ August 20 1681 }	John Norton
	{ June 11 th 1694 }	Anthony Bonneau
39	May 14 th 1684	Thomas & Mary Bolton
40	May 10 th . 1694	William Smith
41	October 5 th 1681	Thomas Clowter
42	March 3 ^d 1681	Arth ^r Middleton
43	March 22 ^d 1682	John Beresford
44	{ March 23 ^d 1681 }	Robert Maltbey
	{ May 9 th . 1694 }	Noah Royer
45		
46	November 18 th 1680	Ham: Kemp
47	{ June 18 th . 1694 }	Francis Fidling
	{ November 18 th . 1680 }	Mary Benson
48	March 5 th . 1681	Maurice Mathews
49	March 5 th . 1680	John Commings
50	March 5 th . 1680	James Colleton

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
51	March	5 th . 1680	Thomas Colleton
52	{ June	20 th . 1694	M ^r . Winckfield by Martin)
			Cock: his attorney)
	March	17 th . 1682	Thomas Seale
53			
54	March	12 th . 1682	William Jones
55	September	9 th . 1696	Joseph Croskeys
56	April	24 th . 1683	John Palmer Junior
57			
58			
59	June	13 th . 1689	Mary Crosse
60	June	13 th . 1694	Richard Tradd
61	March	15 th . 1680	Eliz ^a Willis
62	March	15 th . 1680	Joshua Willis
63	March	1 st . 1681	Richard Codner
64	March	10 th . 1681	Thomas Rose
65	(fr ^{ch} . Ch ^{ch} . March	6 th . 1681	Mich ^l Loveing
66	April	5 th . 1682	Joseph Pendarvis
67	May	9 th . 1694	Joseph Pendarvis
68			
69			
70	May	30 th . 1695	John Ladson
71	August	17 th . 1682	John Clapp said to be laid out) to Henry Simons)
72	May	9 th . 1694	Joseph Ellicott
73	{ March	16 th . 1693 $\frac{1}{4}$	Charles Basden
		16 th . 1690	Nicholas Townsend
74			
75	{ March	15 th . 1680	John Addie
		September 9 th . 1696	James Moore
76	March	5 th . 1680	John Addie
77	{ March	1 st . 1681	Robert Gibbes
		March 16 th . 1693 $\frac{1}{4}$	James Stanyarne
78	{ October	5 th . 1681	William Chapman
		January 1 st . 1688	Benj ⁿ Schencklingh
79	August	7 th . 1683	Jonathan Fitch
80	March	5 th . 1681	Sir Peter Colleton
81			
82	June	12 th . 1694	John Trowman
83	{ June	12 th . 1694	John Williamson
84			

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
85	{October 6 th . 1681	William Chambers
	{January 6 th . 168 ⁸ / ₉	Noah Royer
86	March 23 ^d . 1681	Francis Gracia
87	May 9 th . 1694	John Godfrey
88	{June 12 th . 1694	John Trowman
	{March 29 th . 1700	Joseph Ellicott
89	January 11 th . 169 ⁴ / ₅	George Dearsley
90	{March 23 ^d . 1681	Henry Hughes
	{May 10 1695	John Ladson
91		
92	July 26 th . 1682	John Brown
93	November 14 1701	French Church
94		
95	{July 24 th . 1681	Joseph Oldys
96		
97	{May 9 th . 1693	William Sadler
	{August 12 th . 1695	
98	March 13 169 ³ / ₄	James Dugue
99		
100		
101	August 13 1695	Mary Crosse
102	July 26 1682	Ja ^s Moore & Maurice Mathewes
103	{May 9 th . 1694	George Pawley
104	{	
105	May 15 th . 1694	William Bradley
106	{December 19 1693	Anthony Bonneau
	{May 15 1694	William Bradley
107		
108		
109		
110		
111	{October 18 1686	Thomas Cary
112	{	
113	{September 14 1693	Nicholas Barlicorn
	{October 28 th . 1696	Joseph Blake
114		
115	August 14 1689	Dyr ^{ek} Hooglan
116		
117		
118		

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
119	{ August	13 1693	Sarah Powys
120			
121	June	20 1694	Thomas Noble
122	{ August	13 1695	Jonathan Amory
123			
124	August	10 1695	Mary Crosse
125	August	13 1695	John Cowen
126			
127			
128			
129			
130	{		
131			
132	{ August	1695	Robert Gibbes
		13 1695	Edith Summers
133		15 1695	Sarah Powys
134	{ August		
135		13 1695	William Rowsham
136	May	9 1695	William Rowsham
137	August	13 1695	Jonathan Amory
138	{ May	7 1695	Richard Brewer
139			
140			
141	{ June	15 1694	Charles Clarke
142			
143	{ January	14 169 ⁴ / ₅	Richard Norramore
144			
145			
146			
147			
148	{ June	20 1694	John Jones
		3 1695	John Stevens
149	{ June	20 1694	John Jones
		13 1695	John Stevens
150	June	20 1694	John Jones
151	June	18 1694	Martin Cock
152			
153			
154			
155	May	9 1695	John Barksdale
156	{ June	20 1694	Thomas Noble
		9 1695	John Barksdale

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
157	} May	9 1695	John Barksdale
158			
159	January	16 1692	Robert Seabrooke { for church yard }
160	March	23 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De bourdeaux
161	March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De bourdeaux
162	} May	9 1694	P ^h Le Chevalier
163			
164	March	28 1694	I ^s Bonhost
165	{ March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. T. Chastagner
		28 1694	Isaac Dugue
166	{ March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lewis Dybott
		17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. T. Chastagner
167	March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. T. Chastagner
168	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	P ^h Le Chevalier
169	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	P ^h Le Chevalier
170	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	P ^h Le Chevalier
171	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De Bourdeaux
172	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De Bourdeaux
173	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De Bourdeaux
174	} May	9 1694	Henry Le Noble
175			
176	May	9 1694	George Rayner
177	} May	15 1694	John Postell
178			
179	March	13 1694	Peter Buretell
180	March	28 1694	Peter Buretell
181	May	9 1694	Paul Pepin
182	March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	Paul Pepin
183	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	Peter Cullendro
184	} June	15 1694	George Keeling
185			
186	March	25 1694	I ^s Dugue
187	May	13 1694	I ^s Bonhoste
188	} June	12 1694	Henry Symons
189			
190	May	9 1694	Noah Serrè
191	May	9 1694	Peter Lamb
192	March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De Bordeaux
193	} May	9 1694	John Hill Glov ^r
194			
195			

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
196	{ June	12 1694	William Bayley
197			
198	March	16 1693 $\frac{3}{4}$	William Smith
199	May	19 1694	Jonathan Amory
200	{ May	17 1694	Peter Girard
201			
202			
203			
204	June	13 1694	Margaret Hobson
205	May	9 1694	Jane Flowers
206	{ May	17 1694	Peter Girard
207			
208	{ August	13 1695	Jonah Amory
209			
210	June	12 1694	Joseph Neeves
211	{ May	9 1694	George Rayner
212			
213	June	12 1694	Isaac Redwood
214	May	9 1694	Jon ^a Amory
215	{ June	18 1694	Francis Fidling
216			
217	March	28 1694	Joseph Pendarvis
218	March	20 1694	Joseph Pendarvis
219	{ May	17 1694	Peter Girard
220			
221	May	9 1694	William Nowell
222	January	16 1694 $\frac{4}{5}$	Thomas Holton
223	May	9 1694	P. Stewart
224	May	9 1694	I. Lardant
225	May	9 1694	Ja ^a Clowes
226	{ June	12 1694	Is ^c Redwood
227			
228	June	12 1694	Thomas Rose junior
229	June	16 1694	John Elliott
230	{ May	9 1694	Robert Gibbes
231			
232	May	9 1694	Henry Le Noble
233	May	9 1694	I. Fran: ^s Gignilliat
234			
235			
236	{ July	12 1694	William Popell
237			

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
238	} May	18 1694	Nich ^s Marden
239			
240	June	13 1694	Reuben Willis
241	January	13 1694	Andrew Percival
242	} June		
243		23 1694	Richard Phillips
244			
245	June	10 1700	Eliz th Marshall
246	June	10 1700	Kath ^{rn} Marshall
247	June	15 1694	Andrew Percival
248	} January	11 1694 ^{4/5}	John Emperor
249			
250	} May	10 1694	Sarah Powys
251			
252	} June	12 1694	Robert Fenwicke
253			
254	} June	12 1694	Henry Symonds
255			
256	} June		
257		20 1694	Robert Fenwicke
258			
259	} June		
260		12 1694	Henry Symonds
261	} March		
262		20 1694 ^{4/5}	John Boone
263	} June		
264		19 1694	James Laroche
265	June	11 1694	Thomas Smith
266	} May		
267			
268			
269		15 1694	William Hawett
270			
271	} June		
272			
273		12 1694	William Hawett
274			
275	} May		
276		19 1694	Stephen Bull
277	} June		
278		12 1694	John Hill Glov ^r

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
279	{ June	24 1694	Charles Basden
280			
281	{ June	15 1694	Charles Basden
282			
283	{ September	12 1694	Thomas Bolton
284			
285	{ September	12 1694	Ja ^s Stanyarne
286			
287	{ Septemb ^r	18 1694	Thomas Smith
288			
289			
290			
291	October	10 1694	Thomas Smith
292	Septemb ^r	18 1694	Thomas Smith
293	October	10 1694	Thomas Smith
294	{ September	10 1694	Thomas Smith
295			
296	{ September	12 1694	Sus ^b Varrin
297			
298	{ January	11 1694 ⁴ / ₅	Robert Daniell
299			
300	{ January	2 1694 ⁷ / ₈	Charles Burnham
301			
302	{ March	14 1694 ⁴ / ₅	Daniel Huger
303			
304			
305			
306	{ March	14 1694 ⁴ / ₅	William Smith
307			
308	{ March	14 1694 ⁴ / ₅	Is ^e Caillabeuf
309			
310			
311			
312			
313	October	20 1696	Joseph Blake
314	October	25 1696	Richard Beresford
315	October	28 1696	Jacob Allen
316			
317			
318			
319			

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
320			
321	July	25 1698	William Elliott
322			
323			
324			
325	Decemb ^r	14. 1695	William Smith
326	December	13. 1695	Joseph Kays
327	December	14. 1698	Thomas Pinckney
328			
329			
330			
331	December	15 1695	Jon ⁿ Amory
332	May	1 1708	William Rhett
333	Decemb ^r	30 1698	William Rhett
334			
335			
336			
337	July	15 1698	Jon ⁿ Amory

Memorandum of Lots without Numbers and Marsh and Lands on & near Charles Town that had been Granted at Times as per Books in the Secretary's Office, & so forth viz^t

Eleven Poles of Land Granted as a Town Lot to Thomas Summers of Albermarl Point the 14th September 1670

A Town Lot granted to Edward Loughton the 27th July 1692

A Town Lot granted to William Williams the 17th July 1693

A Town Lot granted to Mary Crosse the 14th August 1689

A Town Lot granted to Will^m Sadler the 1st July 1689

A Town Lot granted to Joseph Ellicott the 13th June 1689

A Town Lot granted to Thomas Noble the 16th January 1694/5

Part of A Town Lot granted to Robert Gibbes the 17th January 1694/5

A Town Lot granted to Samuel Jackson the 14th August 1689

Six acres one Rood and Twelve Perches granted to John Bee

A piece of Marsh near Town Lots N^o 297 & 298 granted to John Stewart May 12 1697

The Wharf before that part of Town Lot N^o 5 which belonged to Thomas Smith March 24 1697 $\frac{7}{8}$ & was then granted to him

The Wharf before that part of Town Lot N^o 5 which belonged to George Smith March 24 1697 $\frac{7}{8}$ was then granted to him

The Wharf before the Town Lot N^o 13 was granted to William Elliott July 15 1698

The Wharf before Town Lot N^o 322 was granted to William Elliott July 15 1698

The Wharf before Town Lot N^o 19 was granted to Jonathan Amory July 15 1698

The Wharf with Lot N^o 331 was granted to Jonathan Amory Dec^r 30 1698

The Wharf of Town Lot N^o 333 was granted to Will^m Rhett Dec^r. 30 1698

The Wharf of Lot N^o 8 was Granted to Joseph Kay Decemb^r. 13. 1698

The Wharf before the Town Lot N^o 6 was granted to Samuel Hartley July 15 1698

All that Marsh between & below the Two Town Lots N^o 1 & N^o. 102 granted January 11 1700

Lot (92^{to} \checkmark) Granted to Samuel West May 17 1701


All that Marsh granted August 26 1701 to Thomas Smith that lies between N^o 75 N^o 64 N^o 73 N^o 3 & N^o 5 distinguished in the Town Model by the Letter R.

A Piece of Land 300 f^t deep & 230 f^t wide fronting Lot 215 granted to James Cochran December 14 1717

A Piece of Ground fronting N^o 2 and the Bay granted to Joseph Boone December 14 1717

A Piece of Ground fronting the Bay and Lot N^o 6 granted to Andrew Allen December 17th 1717

A Piece of Ground fronting the Bay and Lot N^o 5 granted to Samuel Eveleigh Dec^r. 17 1717

- A Piece of Marsh Sixteen acres bounding on Col^o Daniell's Lots Sir John Colleton's Lots & the Bay & Called Swamp in the Town Plat granted to Will^m Saunders August 14th 1710
- The Lot N^o 80 Contain^s 9 acres 2 Roods & 2 Perches with Marsh & Creek included granted to Sir Peter Colleton
- The Lot ^A with the Marsh thereunto belonging granted to Sir Peter Colleton, T. Colleton & J. Colleton March 5 1681
- All that Point of Land Commonly Called the Oyster Point containing Six acres (except for a Fortification) granted to Thomas Smith December 18. 1688.
- All that Marsh Land which joins to the N. E. Side of that part of Lot N^o 297 belonging to & in Possession of John Stewart bounding on the North Side by Marsh now in the Possession of the said Stewart adjoining to Lot N^o 298 & on the N. E. by the Creek or Passage (Way) for Boats left for Public use, extending fifteen feet from the middle of the said Creek & on the South by Marsh lying before Vanderhorst's Land, part of 297 Lot: and distinguished in the Town Model by  & pricked with Red Ink Granted to the said John Stewart August 28 1701
- One Part of a Town Lot which formerly belonged to Richard Searle deceased which he sold to Robert Gibbes as described in the new Grant thereof, Granted to the said Robert Gibbes January 17 1694
- An out part of Charles Town containing Three acres Known by the name of Schenckingh's Square and Granted to Barnard Schenckingh January 1st 1688
- One Town Lot or Parcel of Land at the East End of Tradd Noble Street Charles Town Granted to Thom^s Noble January 16 1694/5, he erecting a pair of Stairs 8½ feet wide &c

THE TUSCARORA EXPEDITION.

LETTERS OF COLONEL JOHN BARNWELL.

Reprinted by permission of the Virginia Historical Society, from the April and July, 1898, issues of THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, with an introduction by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL.

[These important letters form a part of the "Ludwell MSS." given to the Virginia Historical Society by the late Cassius F. Lee, Jr., a descendant of the Ludwells. They are not original letters, but copies made, evidently many years ago, in an ordinary blank book. As will be seen, some of the letters are missing. A sketch of Colonel John Barnwell was published, with a genealogy of the Barnwell family of South Carolina, in the second volume of this magazine, page 46.

This expedition has been the subject of considerable controversy during the long lapse of time—nearly two centuries—since it left Charles Town for the relief of the inhabitants of North Carolina. It is certainly remarkable that after so many years these copies of Col. Barnwell's letters should have been found in Virginia when the originals had disappeared from the records of South Carolina, though they are mentioned in the proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly.¹

So little was known of this expedition in South Carolina in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries that neither Hewat nor Ramsay mentions the second expedition under James Moore, which finally conquered the Tuscaroras, but both speak of the truce made with the Indians by Barnwell as if that treaty had put an end to the war.² The North Carolina historians have been more careful and mention both expeditions.³ The first volume of General McCrady's history was published before the publication of the Barnwell letters in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, and his description of the force commanded by Barnwell and of the officers serving under him was taken from Hewat and Ramsay. It differs entirely from that given in these letters. The South Carolina Historical Society has a map showing the operations of Moore against the Indian fort, which he finally took, and in the enumeration of the troops making the attack the names of most of the officers mentioned by McCrady as taking part

¹ Journal (MS.) of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, May 14, 1712.

² Hewat, Vol. I, p. 202; Carroll's *Historical Collections*, Vol. I., p. 179; Ramsay's *History of South Carolina*, Vol. I., p. 156.

³ Williamson's *History of North Carolina*, Vol. I., p. 190; Hawks's *History of North Carolina*, Vol. II., pp. 540-544.

in Barnwell's expedition appear, showing the confusion of the two expeditions made by Hewat and Ramsay.⁴

The chief ground of controversy was as to whether the Indians's fort should have been assaulted by Barnwell instead of making a treaty with them. His reasons for making the treaty are fully set out in the letters here printed. That he was justified in doing so appears from the manuscript of Baron DeGraffenreid, who, with John Lawson, Surveyor-General of Carolina, had been made a prisoner by the Tuscaroras. DeGraffenreid had been released, but Lawson had been tortured and killed by them. DeGraffenreid subsequently wrote an account of his rescue to Governor Hyde of North Carolina which has been preserved in Switzerland.⁵

The account given by Barnwell in his letters of the government of North Carolina, whether justified or not, shows the friction existing between himself and the ruling party there. On their part they did not hesitate to make accusations of bad faith against him. Dr. Hawks is of opinion that the quarrel between them arose from the friendship between Barnwell and Moseley, who belonged to the opposing faction in North Carolina, and General McCrady adopts this view.⁶

Criticisms have also been made of Barnwell because his Indians, after the conclusion of the treaty dispersed and captured some of the North Carolina Indians.⁷ McCrady points out that precisely the same thing happened with Moore's Indians upon his expedition.⁸ The reader of these letters will not be surprised that such troops were not kept under control.

The journals (MS.) of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina show that on his return Colonel Barnwell was instrumental in having the second expedition sent, advising that a force of white men accompany the Indians, "being of opinion that our Indians will never of themselves attempt the taking of any Fort without they are led by a considerable number of white men."⁹

⁴ McCrady's *History of South Carolina under Proprietary Government*, p. 499. The map of Moore's expedition will be published in a future issue of this magazine. A map is also in existence on which the route of Colonel Barnwell to and from North Carolina is traced.

⁵ *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Vol. I., p. 905.

⁶ Hawks, Vol. II., p. 540; McCrady, p. 502.

⁷ Rivers: *A Sketch of the History of South Carolina*, p. 254.

⁸ McCrady: *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 526.

⁹ Journal (MS.) of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina August 7, 1712.

Narhantes Fort, Feb'y 4, 1711.

May it please your Hon^r:

I had eight days March from Pedee river where I dated my last to Cape Feare River, being a very bad Road full of great Swamps often pulling our horses out by main Strength and ropes. In the mean time during these 60 miles march I ordered Capt. Bull to take another Circuit among his Indians and meet me at the said River; accordingly he brought about 200 men, some of which were Bowmen. We were two days passing the River on bark logs and Rafts, and when I drew up my forces on this other side I soon perceived a great desertion of the Indians, but mostly of Capt. Bull's, of which there were 67 remaining. I concealed it as much as I could least of discouraging the rest, who I told were gone another way by my order & would meet us again; however the desertion continued & still continues, for the night before I crossed Neuse River I numbered my men and found it thus:

In Capt. Steel's Troop.

30white men.
158 Yamasses.
155 Essaws.
182Capt. Bull's.

525.

With Capt. Bull, Major Mackay, myself is in all 528.

Yamasse Company

Yamasses 87
Hog Logees, 10
Apalatchees, 56
Corsaboy 5
	<hr/>
	158

Essaw Capt. Jack's Compa.

Watterees 28
Sagarees 20

Catabas	40
Suterees	27
Waxaws	27
Congrees & Sattees	13
	<hr/>
	155

Capt. Bull's Comp.

Watterees	28
Pedees	18
Weneaws	24
Cape Feare	11
Hoopengs	11
Wareperes	9
	<hr/>
	117

To his Company also.

Saraws	42
Saxapahaws	22
	<hr/>
	182

My Scouts made no discovery of any men from North Carolina to joyn me at the place concerted between me and Major Gayle jursuant to the articles stipulated between your Hon^r & him, in behalf of that Government, by which means I was destitute of Pilots & information; however relying on the justice of war, and the blessing of God upon our arms, who was pleased to grant us the finest weather that could be desired, I crossed Neuse River the 28th of January at night, at a place the Saxapahaws were lately settled, and 30 mile below the place appointed to meet Major Gale, and about 27 above this place, being the greatest and most warlike Town of the Tuscaruros; the Saxapahaws (called by some Shacioes) were forced to desert their settlements in the beginning of this month by

reason the Tuscaruros of this town fell upon them and killed 16 of them, because they refused to join with them against the English, they were just come among the Wat-tomas, when I came and were going to pay their Tribute to your Hon^r and beg your protection, but I desired them not to do it untill our Return, and go with me, they seeming to me brave men and good.

The 29th I marched hard all day and most of the night, that if possible I might surprise this great town, but to my great disappointment they discovered us, being continually upon their guard since the massacre. Tho' this be called a town, it is only a plantation here and there scattered about the Country, no where 5 houses together, and then $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile such another and so on for several miles, so it is impossible to surprize many before the alarm takes. They have lately built small forts at about a miles distance from one another where ye men sleep all night & the woman & children, mostly in the woods; I have seen 9 of these Forts and none of them a month old, & some not quite finished.

My next work was to take one of ye forts, and while I was preparing * * & * * to do the same orderly, some of my Yamasees were so mettlesome as to advise to force it by Assault, willing to flesh while they were hot, I immediately ordered the Attack, the Indians were first up, but dropping, they began to cool, when my too few valient white men reinforced them and broke into the fort in three places. Captain Steel was the first in, and I to encourage the men followed, then my Yamassees; But to our great surprise, within the Fort were two Houses stronger than the fort which did puzzle us & do the most damage, but now it was too late to look back, we forced them but the enemy were so desperate, the very women shooting Arrows, yet they did not yield untill most of them were put to the sword.

In this action Capt. Steel & all like rugged braves behaved themselves nobly, so did the major and young Parence (?) who I made Cornet, throwing the Standard upon the Block House, and calling to the men to recover it, and really every private man behaved himself so well that it was Terror to our own heathen friend to behold us, the word was Re-

venge, which we made good by the Execution we made of the Enemy.

The Indians when they saw ye Brittaines enter, they judging the business was over, Crowded in on all hands to plunder which proved ye destruction of several, and when we forced the log houses while we were putting the men to the sword, our Indians got all the slaves & plunder, only one girl we gott,

We were not half an hour in taking this their strongest Fort in this part of the country, with the loss of 7 killed & 32 wounded, Viz:

Jan'y 30th in taking ye fort of Narhontes head Town of ye Tuscaruros.

Yamases Comp^a, Peterba King killed, 9 Yamases wounded Waterkee King killed, 2 Apalachees wounded, Cunaba Tom killed; 3 killed, 11 wounded.

Of Capt. Bull's Comp: 1 Sattack killed, King Robin wound, 1 Saxapahaw & 4 Wattaw wound. In all, 1 killed & 6 Wounded.

Of the Enemy: Yamasees bro^t 17 scalps, Capt Jacks Comp. 19 scalps, Capt Bull's Comp. 16 scalps.

Capt. Jack's Compⁿ 1 Watteree killed, 4 wounded, 1 Watteree killed, 6 Catabas wounded, 1 Congree wounded. In all, 2 killed & 16 wounded.

Besides those of white men we made about 30 slaves & there were several women killed, I saw 10, I was much concerned at my loss with no greater Execution of the Enemy, but much * * when I found ye Enemy terrified at the quick work made here, quitted all their forts, & left a fine Country open full of provisions, Our Indians presently loading themselves with English plunder of which these Towns are full, and running away from me, nothing left for the white men but their horses tired & their wounds to comfort them,

Next morning ye Tuscaruro town of Kenta came to attack us, but at such a distance I could not come up with them so I ordered two of Capt. Jack's Company to cross a great Swamp that lay at the back of us and ly close untill they heard our firing, and then to come on the back or rear of the Enemy if possible to surround them, accordingly

they did, but being two eager, they did not time * * * but 9 scalps & 2 prisoners which I ordered immediately to be burned alive, we had 2 more wounded this day.

To day having left a garrison in this Fort to look after the wounded men I marched thro' the 5 Towns of the Enemy whose Country is almost as fine & * * * as Appalatcha, I ordered that ye Fruit trees w'ch are plenty both of apples & peeches & Quinces to be preserved but destroyed all the rest, being about 374 houses, wherein there could not be less than 2000 bushells of corn and everywhere marks of their * * * against the English. In this days march a scalp was brought to me taken from a wounded man that was left behind by the Enemy.

From that day to the date hereof I am confined in this place by rainy weather, the Indians in the mean time making excursions and destroying the Country, but could meet with no p'son I am in want of Pilots, so am at a great Loss how to steer my Course, and much† * * * of North Carolina, the greatest part of our Indians are unwilling to proceed into unknown Country, where they may be hem'd in by a numerous Enemy and not know how to extricate themselves; but my brave Yamassees told me they would go wherever I led them. They will live and die with me, and Indeed I have that dependance on them that I would not refuse to give battle to the whole Nation of the Tuscaruros with them. The Enemy can't be less than 12 or 1,400 men, which may be easily judged by their large settlements, but extremely cowardly if they have liberty to run. Our Indians outdo the Enemy very much either at bush or Swamp but the Enemy are Fleeter & has the advantage of knowing the Country.

By the best information I can get there is two navigable Rivers between me and the English Inhabitants, which must be crossed on logs; yet if 200 stays with me I will attempt the forcing my way thither, for what I have hitherto done is but a small matter to the reduction or Extirpating these Indians according to my Instructions. All w'ch by *

† This appears to be: "much adverse as I am to neglect of."

assistance I will either perform before my return or lose myself in the attempt, w^{ch} for the honor of Carolina I am always ready to Sacrifice. As soon as the bad weather is broke up I will cross a river called by the Indians Caticee but what called by the English I can't tell. Afterwards to K. Hancock's fort which they tell me is a day & $\frac{1}{2}$ march from me: they tell me he has some great guns, a great deal of powder, & 300 men, and they suppose most of the men belonging to the towns destroyed will fly there. They confess that young men were wheedled by Hancock to joine in the villanies committed by him, but the old men & chiefs wept bitterly and told them the ill consequences would follow.

I examined several of the prisoners who provoked the Enemy to committ these Murders, and all agree in one story that the beginning of the Quarrel arose about an Indian that the White men had punished for a small fault committed in his drink, that at the same time 12 Senecas came & made peace with them, and told them that the Whites had imposed upon them and that when the whites had used them so, they knocked them on the head, they advised them that they were fools to slave & hunt to furnish themselves with the white people's food, it was but killing of them & become possessed of their substance, that they did not fear the want of ammunition for that, they would come twice a year & furnish them with it. I inquired whether any white men had incited them to it, they unanimously answered no, only that ye Virginia traders told them that the people Massacred were outlandish men and not English, and so they doubted not ~~but soon~~ to make peace with the English and that they were then about it. They tell me that there is two Senecas still among them.

I cant find upon the strictest enquiry that any Virginia Traders has been here with ammunition or goods since the Massacre.

When I come to Hancock's Fort I will offer him a battle, which if refused, I will well view the same, & if I think it practicable, I will have ye hon^r of finishing the war by taking it. Otherwise I will build a Fort by it and expect

the assistance of the pusillanimous Governor of North Carolina, can or will send me.

I congratulate your Hon^r for the success of our army hitherto and for the hon^r & Glory of virtuous South Carolina whose armies are the same winter gathering Laurells from the Cape Florida and from the Bay of Spiritta Sancta even to the Borders of Virginia.

I am with most sincere Respect, May it please your Hon^r,
Y^r Hon^{rs} most obedient serv^t,
John Barnwell.

Pamplico or Bathtown, Feb. 12, 1711-12.

May it please your Hon^r

Here follows an account of my proceedings since my last whereof enclosed is a copy because I am doubtful whether it is yet come to yo^r Hon^r. This day I marched from the Fort of Narhante's, which I demolished, for King Hancock's Town with my whole forces passing thro' Kenta & came to a town called Tonarooka Seated on a branch of Neuse River, when finding no Canoes we were passing by Same upon Logs when a Seneca Indian, Tom Gils by name, Stragled without his gun to plunder and was met with by three skulking Tuscaruros and shott thro' the body, of which he will hardly recover.

I sent parties out on all hands to intercept the Skulking dogs and in an hour's time one of my Yamasees brought me one of them alive, which was an acceptable present for I wanted intelligence and Pilotts. But this took us up so much time that not above a third of my men were over before night which gave an opportunity to Capt. Bull's Indians all every Soul to a man to desert me with Capt. Jack's men except himself & 23 more. So I had only the Yamassees Company with me; as soon as I perceived it I did all I could by fair words and threats to stop them but in vain, only they promised when they had secured their plunder which was very considerable & their Slaves they would return with a greater number. They likewise carried away 10 bags of spare bulletts they had in charge which I could not find nor recover, the Confusion was so

great. And to add to the rest of my ill fate is to have to do with such Soldiers, having a great number of wounded men. To encourage the Soldiers to go with me I dismounted myself and most of my men to send them on horseback, and having secured them on the contrary Side of the River they were so unnatural as to do me the kindness to leave them on my hands, which obliged me & my whole people to walk three score miles thro' a very bad way.

Febry 5. I called the head men of ye Yamasees & encouraged them to stay with me & proceed in a work So well begun, they answered after some hesitation & argument that they would live & die with me, but that if I should enter them upon action their wounded men would be so many & being in the heart of the Enemy's Country and every one of us absolute strangers in the place, our Enemy so numerous, our men disheartened by ye desertion of the rest and * * now reduced to a few and many of them Bowmen & boys, they could propose nothing but rely on us. I answered that the people lived within 2 or 3 days march, that before that time I should get there. I should meet with a good number that was promised me. That in the mean time I would not attempt anything only defend ourselves, and that ye Enemy were terrified & great cowards and that the Tuscaroro prisoner had in his life engaged to pilot me to the English and Lastly that if they would be Entirely obedient and put their Lives in my hands, I did engage to carry them all safe to the English upon which they cried: Wough! Nemine Contradicente.

I will not tell your Hon^r that some white men were prevailed upon by ye Indian argument, however they have upon all occasions behaved themselves worthy of Commendation.

My prisoners told me most of the young men were gone down to Hancock, that the rest were fled towards Virginia as old men women & children, that they were obliged to disperse into small parcells because they had no provisions but must gather hickory nutts and that there would not be less than 500 men in arms with Hancock but not in a body. That there were two roads to the English settlements,

one short road through the woods, the other a round about way thro' their Indian Settlement.

After a little consideration, I chused rather the Road thro' the settlements for several Reasons too long to recite, the principal was to carry on the terrore the Enemy was in and not give time to them to recollect & follow us, or discover to them our fear. Another reason was That all my men would be more watchful & cautious in ye Enemy's Townes than in the woods, where they would perhaps be careless & straggle, apprehending no danger. Another reason was our Horsemen would be more useful in a cleare open country, where I could * * than in the Bushes. Pursuant to these Resolutions I made such a march with 178 Indians & 25 white men, 20 odd whereof were wounded that to the immortal Glory of South Carolina has struck the Dominion of Virginia into amazement & wonder, who a month before with 1,500 men in arms believed (to their great shame) they had obtained a glorious victory, when by the dreadful terrore of their troops they begged a most ignominious neutrality of those cowardly miscreants, which they were so gracious to grant upon Condition to have goods at a cheaper rate and their children brought up at the College.

This is hardly credible, but by heaven it is true, for my eyes saw a copy of the Treaty, attested by the Secretary of Virginia. It is too long to inform your Hon' how I ordered my march but by noon I reached a great town called Innennits, their Fort was not finished, here I found 14 white people's scalps and a world of plunder. So our Indians threw away all their former plunder to load themselves with better, but I ordered my White people not to encumber themselves, being already well loaded with arms, ammunition and provisions. Not knowing but I might have occasion to come back this way I ordered the town to be burnt. I stayed here 2 hours & marched still thro plantations ever since I left Narhantes, and encamped in one & immediately made a Fortification & sent our Scouts on all hands and kept good watch.

Feb'ry 6. I marched Still thro' plantations until I came to a deep Brook where our horses Swam, But we had a tree

to pass over on. Here I numbered my men as they passed the tree, but very privately so that it was impossible to discover our numbers. The rest of the day I passed thro' a piney Barren that lay between the Settlements of Neuse & the three Tuscaruro Towns in Pamplico. Here my scouts discovered 5 Enemy's w'ch were returning from plundering Some English houses. We pursued them & obliged them to throw away their packs & guns, but as I already observed they out run our Indians, they had delicate parsnips & Turnips with a Turkey & sevⁿ other household goods. At night we arrived upon a very large River which I understood afterwards was Pamplico; here my Indians took 6 Slaves & killed 2 men. In the night I Sent Scouts to discover the hut town called Ucouh-Ne-runt seated 5 miles above us on the River.

7th. Not to lose time I ordered Bark Logs to be made in order to cross over. I first ordered 30 stout fellows to swim with their arms to secure our passage in a place where there is an Indian plantation. Next my horses, then the wounded men, then the Baggage. But while this Last was a doing, my Rear was attacked as I expected, so they mete with suitable reception from my brave men. I immediately advanced to them to discover their number but found them not 50. I am sure not 60. Seeing them so inconsiderable I ordered a halt & to tree it as they call it. Then gave order to 70 or 80 to get half a mile along the River and then strike thro' the woods & surround them, if this had been done & well performed we should have taken or killed every man of them. The situation of the ground was so advantageous to us, being surrounded with deep creeks & swamps all in our possession. But the Yamassee Captain being too eager, turned upon them too soon & notwithstanding we all ran as we could, most of them got away, still out running us Leaving a good many Cloaths & guns & blood all over the Field, but I was presented with no more than 2 scalps & had a Yamassee shot thro' the thigh. I returned to ferry over leaving more Ambuscades who presently discovered 6 of the enemy creeping, I suppose to carry off the dead, but they discovered the Ambush too soon & ran for it, & were Chased by our best Runners for

2 miles, but in vain. Notwithstanding all my diligence, these disturbances made it night before I could transport all my men. So I crossed over & sent back 20 of my best men to join the Rest and watch the Enemy's motion.

Feb. 8. By 12 o'clock I marched, and in the evening came to a deep creek, for the late Rains had set the country all on Flote which were tedious to me, being obliged to walk on foot for the sake of the wounded men who I shewed great kindness to, to encourage the rest to venture the exposing themselves. Here I encamped all night, and rising at my usual hour which is daily since I had this charge on my hands, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at 5 I had just relieved the Centrys and sat at ye fire when ye Enemy poured a volley upon us, and I had reason to believe most of the shott was directed at me for it made strange work with my things & several shott plunged the tree I leaned against. Our Centrys being very quick, fired at the same juncture, w^{ch} was followed with 30 or 40 guns more. I could not distinguish ye number of the Enemy's firing, so that I ordered all to quitt the Fires & to stand to their arms until daylight when I perceived the Enemy was fled without doing the least damage only the breaking of the stock of one gun wth a bullet.

9. I marched to a ruined English plantation where killed Beef & hogs & took the rest of the day in ferrying on logs over a broad Creek.

10th. I march'd three Mile and mett a broader Creek, passing well ruined English plantations. These Creeks gave me a world of trouble, and lest I should meet with many more, I ordered 2 Indians & a white man to march towards the head of ye creek and find out the Road w^{ch} must lead from the plantation to Bathtown & then proceed to Town & desire ye Commander there (if the place was not deserted) to send a perriaug^r to me to carry down the wounded men, and men to pilot our horse down. According about midnight, 3 perriaug^{rs} came & next day we all came up here to ye incredible wonder and amazement of the poor distressed wretches here, who expressed such

extremity of mad joy that it drew tears from most of our men.

I am, May it please your Hon^{or},
Your most humble servant,
J. Barnwell.

From my camp on y^e South Side of Pamlico 15 miles
above Bathtown, Feb'y 25, 1711-12.

May it please yo^r Hon^r

No doubt but you admire that in all this time you hear no news of Major Gale who I'm afraid is either cast away or taken, for this government did not know one word of me untill I brought the news myself, and accordingly no provision made for us. * *

[Here unfortunately the MS. is lost for several pages.]

The broken MS. begins thus:

Amends for his wounds. The Indians being more dextrous than us at taking slaves and be sure send him back for I hope by that time he will be fitt for service, if you order * * will be great encouragement to the rest of my men. I can't forget to recommend ye miserable condition of 300 widows and orphans that are here without provision or clothing and ill used * * by the dire effects of the barbarous enemy's rage. I cannot mention this without tears and humbly beg the Assembly & y^r Hon^r to commiserate their deplorable case, they are willing upon any terms to transport anywhere for Relief. I heartily congratulate yo^r Hon^r for the continued successes of the prosperous arms of South Carolina.

I am yo^r Hon^{or}'s most humble serv^t,
John Barnwell.

New Berne, March 12th, 1712.

May it please your Hon^r,

According to my usual method by way of Journal I proceed to give you an account of my proceedings since my last.

Feb'y. 26. This day I was joined by 67 men most of whom wanting ammunition. I exhausted all Pamlico garrisons to procure them 10 shott a man, leaving not a

single Bullett I could hear of, telling the people that they should be speedily supplied by a sloop which was speedily expected from Albemarle with ammunition.

27th. This day was I forced for want of provision to march towards K. Hancock's town hoping to find some there, for after a great many promises to supply me day after day with more men provisions and ammunition I waited so long for bread kind until half of men fell sick and willing to preserve the health of the rest, I proceeded to get that of the enemy which was delayed by my Friends, which was so great an uncertainty that I was drawn by the utmost necessity to pursue such hazardous expedients.

March 1st. I marched on foot wth 94 white men and 148 Indians thro' a bad way for 16 mile for the late rains had raised the water in the swamps that we often waded above our waists.

2. I proceeded to ye Town 12 miles more, but found it deserted but to my great joy plenty of corn, but now we wanted pamplico beef.

My scouts discovered a numerous enemy on the other side of the River (which is a branch of Neuse), who fired upon them but we being tired we rested that night.

March 3d. I made sev^l marches & countermarches along the river to get over, but I found it in no place possible, for the floods were very high and the enemy had scuttled all the canoes & often fired at us, However I discovered a proper plan to make rafts, and was resolved next morning to pass there, it being * too late and the enemy watching us. Our Scouts tooke a scout of the enemy's who being tortured told me that the enemy had a strong Fort on the Contrary side of the river with about 130 men in it, and that they had sent out to call in all their party. That they had but little powder w^{ch} they bought with gold of white people, and that they hid the captives & their own women & children in a swamp, & that he will shew us ye canoe he came over in. I sent my major with 80 men to get it, but he returned about midnight with an account it was gone.

4. I ordered Lt. Col. Brice before day to march with 70 men 3 or 4 miles up the river with the trumpeters to seek

a passage, but if he could find none, then to order the trumpeters to sound & huzza, and make as great noise as he could with his hatchetts, which having done for half an hour to return to me. In the mean time I marched down ye river very silently with the rest of the forces at the place appointed. I threw up a breast work with Fashines & made a raft that held 5 men, but before I could get men over, Brice returned & ye enemy waiting on him at ye contrary side and imediately to firing we went; I ordered the Raft off, the enemy wounded 2 of the men thereon, I got 2 more to supply it, and they got over safe, and tho' contrary to my orders they imeadiately mounted the bank before more got over, yet as soon as they did the enemy run like deer, upon which our Indians tooke ye river one & all w^{ch} before I could not prevail with them to do, and pursued the enemy by night. We got all over & marched a mile when in some hours we found a Deer & a Turkey, w^{ch} was a sure sign that the Enemy did not expect us to pay them a visit on that side of the river. They were 5 South Carolina men that went first over on the Raft, for I could not prevail with one of this Country Cowardly Crew to venture, w^{ch} was a presage of what followed.

5. Before day I marched with about 100 men thro' the woods to get on the back side of ye Fort & left orders wth my major & Brice to march in ye road way by daylight with the remainder, and if I heard any shooting I would intercept ye ambuscades; but we all got to the Fort without any trouble. I imeadiately viewed the Fort with a prospective glass and found it strong as well by situation on the river's bank as Workmanship, having a large Earthen Trench thrown up against the puncheons with 2 teer of port holes; the lower teer they could stop at pleasure with plugs, & large limbs of trees lay confusedly about it to make the approach intricate, and all about much with large reeds & canes to run into people's legs. The Earthen work was so high that it signified nothing to burn the puncheons, & it had 4 round Bastions or Flankers; the enemy says it was a runaway negro taught them to fortify thus, named Harry, whom Dove Williamson sold into Virginia for roguery & since fled to the Tuscaruros. Yet hoping to

finish the war by this stroke, where now all the principal murderers were in a pen, I encouraged my men by promises, &c. I ordered 200 Fashines to be made which ye palatines well understood to do. I had them presently done. It is too tedious to inform yo^r Hon^r all the particulars how I ordered the Attack; but in short, when we got within 10 or 12 yards of the Fort the enemy made a terrible fire upon us without the least damage in the world, but this country base, cowardly people hearing the shott strike their Fashines, threw both them & their arms away & run for life, w^{ch} not only left themselves exposed but also all those that went under their shelters; this encouraged the enemy to renew the firing, who deservedly shott sevⁿ of them in their backs. In the mean time my brave South Carolina men * 23 of this country undauntedly kept their order. I ordered them to keep their stations until I brought up the runaways. But all my endeavour was in vain, tho' I mauled sevⁿ wth my cutlass, and as soon as they saw me running towards them they would scamper into the swamp that was hard by. I, seeing the confusion & being afraid that the number that drew the enemy's fire was insufficient to come at the Fort by assault, I ordered a retreat which was bravely managed, for every man got his Fashine on his back, and of my own number I had but one wounded; the most of them had 10 or more shott in his Fashine, but of the runaways there were 1 killed & 18 wounded and of the 23 that stood by my men there were 3 killed & 2 wounded, in all 4 killed and 20 wounded. It rained smartly during the attempt, w^{ch} proved a great hindrance. I ordered the Indians to make a false attack on the contrary side, which they did with such caution that they had not a man hurt. At night I ordered some of my men to go up & bring off the dead men w^{ch} was performed, only 1 man they could not find. I endeavored to encourage the men to renew the attack in the night, but in vain, for I could get but 16 with my own men, who never refused me anything I putt them upon.

March 6. I being uneasy how to dispose of my wounded men, I marched with 30 men along the River side for 6 mile, where it flows into Neuse to view the country and send an express to Neuse Garrison to bring up canoes to

carry off ye wounded. In this march we mett 2 enemys who were so hard chased, that they threw away their packs & Guns & took the River. When I came to the Ferrying place on the Neuse, ye enemy on the other side fired at us, so I considered it impracticable to send an express without a strong detachment which I could not spare. At this 6 mile were new houses abuilding & plantations a clearing by ye Cove & Neuse Indians confederates to the Tuscaroras who deserted their other towns to be nearer the main body. As soon as I returned to the camp I ordered wooden spades to be made & more Fashines & poles got ready, and in the dark of the evening I crept on my belly within 30 yards of the Fort & perceived a curious plan to make a breast-work, that had more command of the enemys canoes & water than they had themselves. To work I went & by morning had a re-intrenchment that held 50 men. I doing of this I had 2 of my own brisk men wounded.

7th. The enemy being terrified at our near approach, began to quit the Fort, but my men fired so hard at ye canoes that obliged them to return, I imeadiately ordered a party over the River, and so blocked up the Fort on all sides, then the enemy when they wanted water would send down the bank one of the English captives to fetch it, our men called to them to have patience, for by next morning they should be delivered, at which the enraged desperate enemy began to torture them and in our hearing put to death a girle of 8 years of Mr. Taylors, upon this the relations of the other captives, came crying & begging of me to have compassion of the innocents, w^{ch} was renewed by Cryes & lamentations of the Captives being about 35 or 40 yards of them, at last I was prevailed upon to call to the enemy, who sent Mrs. Perce to me to treat about their delivery, she having 5 children within, w^{ch} ye enemy refused on any terms to do but on condition I would raise the siege, otherwise they would put them all to death and fight to the last man & beat us off.

After an hours consideration, having consulted all the officers, upon this I with two more went up to the Fort gates to speak with the head man who dare not come out to me, I perceived two reintrenchments within the Fort &

perceived a great number of men. I ordered one of my men to go in but they would not let him, pleading he might have pocket pistols, I perceived ye head men & others to tremble exceedingly. I found that in case I broke in, I should have hard work against a parcel of desperate villians who would do all the mischief they could before their death. I knew I had not 30 men I could entirely depend upon, which if some of them were killed or wounded the rest of them would leave me in the lurch. Ammunition was so scarce with the North Carolina men, that some of them had not above 4 charges. I considered that if the place was relieved by the upper towns the enemy brag'd of as much as of the assistance of the senicas, most of my men would run away, & it would be 2 nights more before I could penetrate the Fort for want of spades & Hods, the ground being so rooty our wooded tools worked but slowly. And lastly I had more wounded men than I knew well how to take care of, and if the number should increase upon meeting a repulse I should be forced to leave them to the mercy of ye most Barbarous enemy. All w^{ch} considerations obliged me to agree. That upon their delivering me up 12 Captives then in the Fort immediately & 2 canoes (w^{ch} I pretended was to convey ye captives down) and on the 12th day after deliver me up 22 more captives 24 negroes that were hid in other places I would raise ye seige and that there should be a truce for the 12 days that they may find out & bring the captives securely to Batchelours creek which is within 6 mile of New Bern where also the head men of the Tuscaroras was to meet me to treat about Peace, then I suffered 2 to go out to give notice along the Neuse River to their partys not to shoot at ye canoes when they went down, this they performed very faithfully, for the canoes met with sev^{al} that spoke kindly to them, and told them they hoped before long to be good friends. Now for the delivery of the rest of the Captives I have only the faith of savages and the 19th instant will discover it.

March 8. I left ye Fort & that night crossed ye River of Neuse at 6 miles off by the help of the canoes.

9th. I marched 20 long miles, in which march I passed thro' Core town w^{ch} certainly is the most lovely, pleasant-

est, Richest piece of land in either Carolina upon a navigable River. The Cores deserted it, and hid their corn, w^{ch} is in abundance, in a great Swamp on the contrary sides of the River. I sent partys to search for it, for we are in extreme necessity. This day arrived here, being ye seat of the wise Baron. By the enclosed memorial sent to the Assembly here now sitting, you will perceive the barbarous entertainment I have had, which the Gov^r could not help, for the people regard him no more than a broom staff, they pay much more deference to my cutlass which I now & then send some of their topping Dons.

I must not forget one Mr. Mitchell, a Swiss brave gentleman, who for true valor & presence of mind in ye midst of action, accompanied with a gentle obliging carriage & ingenious to great degree rendered him ye most acceptable companion in this, my last Ramble. This good tempered gentleman is an agent here & in Portsmouth for the Canton of Bern, he had a mind to see South Carolina. I whetted his inclination as much as I could by showing the difference between both Governments.

I am, Your Hon^{rs} Most Obedient humble Servant,
Jno. Barnwell.

Fort Barnwell, April 20th, 1712.

May it please your Hon^r:

I will pursue my usual method of informing you of my proceedings by way of Journal. Inclosed in my last you will find a memorial presenting to view ye miserable condition I was reduced to by the wilfull neglect, designs & controversies of this government, who starved us here lest we should get provisions to enable us to depart their ungrateful service. Between ye date of my last & the 25th of March, Myself, Major Makay, Capt. Bull & sev^l of my men fell sick & a great number of Indians of whom 4 or 5 died. My Major is just recovered. Capt. Bull not yet & more of my men in ye like case, all this occasioned thro' scarce & bad Diete & great cold. This prevented my meeting ye Enemy ye 19th instant at the place appointed, so I got Capt. Mitchell to go, but ye Enemy were worse than their words, w^{ch} to make them sensible of I ordered my * * out who return-

ed with 3 scalps. In the mean time the Assembly answered my Memorial with a paper full of Resolutions & addresses wherein they tell me they passed an act in emulation of South Carolina but they are so choice of it that tho' it was a month ago they & some of them out of some refined kind of Politics keeps it private to themselves. I say some of them because I spoke both to some of ye Council & Assembly men who gave their votes & signed it that protested they could not inform me whether their men had 3d. or 12d. a day, this is extremely ridiculous & so hardly credible that when any body reads this & not consider that I write to ye government who placed me in this hon'ble post, they could not give credit to it. When I examined a little further I found that 2 or 3 of ye Assembly supplied ye rest of their wise Brethren with such plenty of punch that they voted, acted signed & strip'd stark naked & boxt it fairly two & two, all the same day, Gov^r Hyde Collo. Boyd a member of ye Council, the only ragged gown parson with Mr. Speaker, the Provost Marshall with another hon^{ble} member and so round it went. A good deal of such stuff as this made me laugh heartly since I came here where truly I had but small inclination to mirth and I fancy you will do so when I tell you Col. Boyd informed me I was the occasion of all this for they were so long drinking my health that they knew not what they did, while poor me drink cold water, wishing for a little salt to season their grass & wampee I fed on instead of bread. I ought have gone this time to Little River & have partaken with ye rest, but then I should return to Charlestown Commander in Chief of myself & slaves, put ye government to another £4000 charge when they should be in so good a humor as they were this time. Col. Daniel will inform you ye distance between Coretown & Little River is above 200 miles. Excuse me for this Stuff. I am obliged to lay things naked that your Hon^r may not puzzle yourself to conceive the true Reason of ye rest of their seeming unaccountable Politicks.

March 25th. As soon as I recovered I ordered a garri-son at Durhams over against Bath Town on ye South shore of Pamplico, to render ye communication between Pamplico

& Neuse more practicable by Land, it being but 25 miles across the necke & 30 miles by water.

28. I ordered all the horses & Baggage to be transported from North side of Pamlico to ye Southside of Neuse that I might be ready to go home as soon as I could get provisions for 6 days unto ye Cape Feare Indians.

29th. Willing to inform myself whether the Enemy maintained their Fort & to get some corn if possible, I marched with 15 white men & 30 Indians (not having provisions for a greater party) though this may be called a rash attempt, yet the Success answered ye opinion I had of the enemy I took Drums & Trumpets. I encountered nothing till I came to Hancock's town where Scouts surprised a party of the Enemy who were conveying corn into their Fort & brought in * * As soon as I heard the war whoop I ordered ye Drums & Trumpets to alarm & immediately marched up to 300 yards of the Fort & stayed a quart^r. of an hour in wth time I got & secured some corn. I found they had built a new fort that extended from the old one to the ground of my former attack, a large ditch surrounded ye palisadoes & tho' there were in 6 y^ds of it I retreated to this place discovering 100 bushels of corn hid up & down in the swamp. I pitched upon a place so naturally fortified that with a little Labour 50 men could keep off 5000. It lyes nigh the middle of Core Town on a point between Neuse River & a fine Branch two sides being 30 feet high full of hanging rocks & springs, and the 3d side gently inclining to the plane like a natural Glacis which I fortified for 180 feet to make each side equal, it is 1500 paces to the next wood, only on ye sides of ye hill and on both sides the brook there are large timber trees & firewood intirely wthin command of the Fort & lyeth 20 miles above New Bern & 7 Mile from K. Hancock's town, it is a very charming place.

30th. I sent express to new Bern to bring up some boats & tools; in the night they arrived. I imeadiately sent to bring into my Fort some corn & built Hutts to preserve it in, & sent for all my Indians (to encamp there), being dispersed all over the country to subsist the better.

31st. This day my Yamisees brought me a scalp be-

longing to one of ye enemy's scouts. I ordered the Indians to get parched corn flouer ready in order to return as soon as my horses come.

April 1st. At last I received an express from Gov. Hyde that Coll^o Boyd was coming to join me wth 70 men. That there was 2 sloops sailed with provisions and that a new Turn was given to affairs, and for the future I should have no reason to complain. This rejoiced me so that I sent express to ye sev^{al} Garrisons of Neuse to join me with all their able men; I ordered the new arrived corn to be brought to my Fort, and this night came up to me 10 gallons of rum, 2 casks of cider & a cask of wine.

April 2nd. The fame of this liquor encouraged my white men in a few days to 153 but was much surprised when I could not furnish them with more than 7 bullets a man & ye powder, & one of ye sloops having 115 bushels of corn to maintain the people that was coming to joine me gave out all but 52, w^{ch} together wth all the corn I got with ye hazard of my life they devoured before they left me. As to the South Carolina Sloop w^{ch} was barbarously stopt untill this day & my letter from y^r Hon^{ble} kept from me under ye pretense of loading corn for ye army, was sent to Bath-town with rum to sell for the Gov^r and the corn put ashore there above 120 miles from ye army. Pray take Capt. Adlar's Deposition.

3. My scouts brought me a scalp of one of ye enemy's scouts this day. From this to ye 6th instant I waited for ye sev^{al} detachments. All ye Field officers came without a dram, a bit of meese bisket or any kind of meat but hungry stomachs to devour my parcht corn flower, and they began to grumble for better victuals w^{ch} putt me in such a passion at all kinds of ill usages since I came here that I ordered one of their majors to be tyed neck & heels & kept him so, and whenever I heard a saucy word from any of them I imeadiately cutt him, for without this they are the most impertinent, imperious, cowardly Blockheads that ever God created & must be used like negros if you expect any good of them. I gott 2 three pounders, 2 patteraros, 7 Granardo shells, 22 Great Shott but hardly powder enough for 10 discharges. Coll^o Mitchell contrived sev^{al} sorts

of Ingenious Fireworks, & a mortar to throw them into the Fort; these things I gott without any help from ye Publick.

7th. At night I marched with 153 white men & 128 Indians to K. Hancock's Fort, and before day blockt it up on all hands without any loss. For we were there before ye enemy was aware of us. From this to the 17th the siege lasted w^{ch} was by way of approach, by w^{ch} time we gained ye ditch & sevⁿ times fired ye pallisades w^{ch} ye enemy like desperate villians defended at an amazing rate. This siege for variety of action, salleys, attempts to be relieved from without, can't I believe be paralleled agst Indians. Such bold attacks as they made at our trenches flinted the edge of those Raw Soldiers, that tho' they were wholly under ground yet they would quitt their posts and with extreme difficulty be prevailed upon to resume them. The subtell Enemy finding the disadvantage they were under in sallying open to attack our works too ye same method as we did and digged under ground to meet our approaches, w^{ch} obliged us to make sevⁿ traverses and false approaches to deceive them. At last we got to the ditch and ye enemy had a hollow way under their pallisades that as fast as we filled ye ditch they would carry away the Fashines, & tho' we fired ye pallisades yet we could not maintain it. My men were so cowardly in ye trenches I was afraid to venture them to assault ye pallisades, and if I had gained them it would have been nothing towards reducing ye Fort. So as I was resolved to let the pallisades stand & work up to them, and then they would prove as good to us as the enemy; but this 15 foot cost us so much time untill I was thro' extreme famine obliged to hearken to a capitulation for the surrend'ng thereof upon articles, w^{ch} leaves above 100 murderers unpunished besides the women & children of those villians killed & executed. Since my former attempts Virginia furnished them with 400 buckskins worth of ammunition w^{ch} I was informed of by Gov^r Hyde's letters and ye relation of ye redeemed captives. If North Carolina had but furnished me with but 4 days' provisions more I had in spite all enemys, without firing many gunns more, entirely

made a glorious end of the war. This Fort in both attacks cost me 6 white men & 1 Indian killed & 35 white men & 1 Indian wounded, but it is * * believed ye Report ye Captives give of ye enemy's loss considering how they were fortified but proceeded from their foolish salleys, w^{ch} as they were desperate attempts so it is inconceivable what they meant by it, for we had 40 to one when they entangled themselves amongst our Trenches. If I have time before the Fleet sails I will in a sheet give you a journal of the siege, and in the mean time here are the heads of the Articles, Viz:

First. To deliver up all the white captives and negroes imeadeately that are in ye Fort the rest in 10 days at my Fort.

2. To deliver up K. Hancock & 3 men notorious murderers that are alive & shall be named by ye Governor.

3rd. To deliver up all the horses, skins & plunder what in ye Fort imeadiately & the rest at my town in ten days.

4th. To come yearly to the Governor in March & pay Tribute.

5. To deliver 3 hostages immediately, viz: The brothers of the Tuscarora king & the cove king.

6. To furnish me with all the corn in ye Fort for the departure of my Indians.

7. To make complaints regularly to Magistrates upon any quarrel between them & whites.

8th. To plant only on Neuse River the Creek the Fort is on quitting all claims to other Lands.

9th. To quitt all pretentions to planting, Fishing, hunting or ranging to all Lands lying between Neuse River & Cape Feare, that entirely to be left to the So. Carolina Indians, and to be treated as Enemys if found in those Ranges without breach of peace, and the Enemy's line shall be between Neuse & Pamlico. * fishing on both sides Bear River.

10th The flanks next the attack to be demolished imeadeately and the English have Liberty to march thro' the same with all Ensigns of hon^r and the rest of the Fort to be demolished in 2 days & never to build more Forts.

Lastly. In 20 days wait on the Governor & sign these & such other articles as shall be agreed upon; all these articles were performed thus:

1st. 24 Captives children were delivered & 2 negroes one of w^{ch} being a notorious Rogue was cutt to pieces immediately.

2d. King Hancock was gone to Virginia they will deliver him and 3 others when the Governor names them.

3d. Most of the horses' skins & plunder they sold the Virginia Traders, the remainder w^{ch} but little they delivered.

4. They would yearly come to pay tribute.

5. They delivered 2 sons of the Tuscaroras King & a Brother of the Cove King.

6. This was the hardest article, however, I got as much as furnished 40 Indians Essaws and Palatchees & sent them away, but to my great loss one of my slaves ran away with them. I gave Mr. C. £35 for him & I suppose he is gone thither. Let me beg your Hon^{ty} favour to get him for me.

7, 8, 9. Intirely agreed to by ye Tuscaruro Indians, but grunted at by the Coves upon which the quarrelled, and had I but 4 days provisions I had contrived the matter so well that in that time I could oblige ye Tuscaroras to have delivered all the Coves for slaves. I will take another time to tell you how.

10. They broke down Flanker. I ordered 2 files of So. Carolina men to take possession of the breach. Then I drew the whole body up before the breach & marched them into ye Fort. 2 Trumpets, 2 Drumms, So. Carolina Standard, Yamassee & Apalatchka, Col. Boyd, Coll. Mitchell, Major Makay, Major Cole, myself gentlemen volunteers 2 & 2, So. Carolina men 2 & 2, ye Yamassee Cap^{ts} 2 & 2. I refused these country men to march with me Friday, but after I had gone thro' ye Fort (which amazed me) they had Liberty, for I never saw such subtile contrivance for Defence, but I found a good fire would have made greater Havock than I expected. There was a good number of sick & wounded & a very great mortality which with their nastiness produced such stink that I as soon as the Colour was raised on the Fort and the great

guns fired & shrill huzzas, I made a short sharp speech to ye Rebels who hid all their arms & prostrated themselves their wives & children in my power, hoping I would be as good as my word & not take this advantage to murder them.

I might see by the strength of the place a good many would be killed before it could be forced. Some base people was urging to take this opportunity but I would sooner die. In truth they were murderers, but if our Indians found that there could be no dependence in our promises, it might prove of ill consequence besides 70 odd were not there w^{ch} was a number sufficient to hinder all North Carolina from planting & I told them if they did approve of what I had done they might mend it which put them to silence.

When we began the siege besides hardy boys that could draw bow there were 46 men at the Fort. I ordered 200 Volunteers to number them at this time, tho' none agreed in the exact number yet they all agreed as there was above 80 so there was not one hundred.

I am wild exclaiming against this place in writing but when I kiss your Hand I have such a tale to tell of the bare faced villainys daily committed here as will make y^r Hon^r for the future use this country as Virginia does. To spare my horses I walked on foot and came here, but now I find 2 of my horses rid to death the other 2 stolen, for after 10 days are not found, sv^{ll} of my men are in the same case.

If yo^r Hon^r doth not think fitt to send back the shallop for me * * I would come by this opportunity but am unwilling to leave men * * * of whom 1 is killed, 10 wounded & 4 sick, so have not above 7 or 8 well with me.

May So. Carolina flourish when I bleed & suffer * * * body do ten times more than I can pretend to do for its advancement.

May * * me and my poor men, and send some corn to help ye poor Yamassees home, they * * when all others Left me in the midst of my greatest extremity.

I am with * *

Your Hon^r most obedient Servant,
Barnwell.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Editor of this magazine is so often called upon to refute a myth to the effect that the great seal of the Confederate States is in South Carolina that he hopes the following letter on file in the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia, will come to the attention of all investigators who may be interested in the subject:

Washington, D. C., December 22d, 1888.

My Dear Quitman:

I congratulate you upon your election to your high office, and I am sure that you will fill it with honor and credit. As a mark of my appreciation for your re-installment, I desire to present the office through its present incumbent with the fac-simile of the great seal of the Confederate States.

The great seal which was finally adopted by the Confederate States of America, was received from England, where it was made, not very long before the termination of our tremendous struggle for a separate and independent Government. It was designed by Honorable Thomas J. Semmes, then a Confederate States Senator from Louisiana, and the equestrian statue is copied from that of Washington in the State House grounds at Richmond.

At the time of the evacuation of Richmond when our army was trudging through the mud and fighting its way to Appomattox, the seal was overlooked in the hurry of packing and one who found it gave it to Col. John T. Pickett, late of this City, a true and devoted Confederate, and since the war he sent to England and had these copies made and gave me three of them.

The great seal which was used prior to the receipt of this one was a very simple affair, and there is a legend concerning it to the effect that when the train was crossing the Savannah at Lowndesville, rumor spread that hostile calvary were near by on the Georgia side, and the party who had charge of the seal declared his purpose that it should never fall into inimical hands, and walking to the end of the ferry dropped it over as near the centre of the River as his eye could measure.

This representation of the seal is a memento of a great and heroic struggle of brave men and brave women for the success of a cause then freighted with all their hope and dearest to their hearts. No soldier who acted well his part in the work which protracted the unequal contest so long, has cause to blush for the result. No man possessed of power of discrimination and sound judgment of the motives which impel the action of men will question the devotion of an American citizen to his re-united country because of his loyalty to the duty before him during that terrible period. However men may differ as to the policy and principles upon which our country is or should be governed, those who passed through that ordeal of danger

and privation, who fought and lost, will cherish with pride the memory of the heroic endurance and manhood with which the struggle was upheld and maintained.

With best wishes for your success in all the undertakings of life,
I am,

Yours truly,
W^m. E. Earle

To Hon. Quitman Marshal,
Secretary of State,
South Carolina.

COPYRIGHTS AND PATENTS GRANTED BY SOUTH CAROLINA.—

In the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia there is a volume entitled "Georgia Grants" on the first page of which is this inscription:

Register Book

of the Titles of Books to be published in the State of South Carolina, kept in Pursuance of An Act of the Legislature of the said State passed the 26th day of March 1784. Entitled An Act for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences.

On the three succeeding pages the following copyrights and patents were recorded, after which such recording was discontinued and the remainder of the volume was used to record the plats and grants of such lands lying on the north side of the Toogaloo as had been granted to settlers by Georgia authorities under the impression that the territory lying between the Toogaloo and Keowee rivers belonged to Georgia.¹

Secretary's Office Charleston April 20th: 1785—

In Conformity to An Act of the Legislature of this State passed the 26th March 1784 Entitled "an Act for the encouragement of arts and sciences" The Honorable David Ramsey Esquire Registers a Work Called the History of the Revolution in South Carolina from a British Province to an Independent state between the years 1774 and 1783.—

In Conformity to the above Specified Act, Henry Os-
April 21st:—borne Registers an original Work Entitled "An English Grammar Adapted to the Capacities of Children".

June 30th: In Conformity to the above Specified Act Noah Webster Registers an Original Work Entitled "An Institute of the English Language in three parts."—

On the fifth day of February 1787 Robert Squibb Registers a Work called "The Gardener's Calendar for South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, Containing an account of Work necessary to be done

¹By the conventional agreement entered into between the two States in 1788 the Toogaloo River was made the boundary line and these lands, which lay on the north side of the Toogaloo and which had been granted out by Georgia authorities, were subsequently confirmed to their holders by the South Carolina authorities and copies made of the plats thereof recorded in Georgia. These are the copies.

in the kitchen and Fruit Gardens every Month in the year, with Instructions for performing the same, also particular directions relative to Soil and Situation adapted to the different kinds of plants and Trees Most proper for Cultivation in these States, By Robert Squibb Nursery and Seedsman of Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston printed by Samuel Wright and C^o: for R. Squibb.—1787.—

Nicolas Pike of Newberry Port in the State of Massachusetts on the fourteenth day of February 1787 Registers a Work intituled "A New and Complete System of arithmetic Composed for the Use of the Citizens of the United States by Nicolas Pike A. M.

On this Eleventh day of October 1788 The Honorable John Fauchereaud Grimke Esq^r. Registers an original Work entitled "The South Carolina Justice of Peace contzining all the Duties Powers and Authorities of that Office as regulated by the Laws now of force in this State and adapted both to the Parish and County Magistrates, to which is adapted a great variety of Warrants, Indictments and other precedents, intersperced under their several Heads, and a summary of several of the Determinations which have been had in the Courts of this State upon the Subjects herein treated of."—And of which a Certificate is this day given to him—

On the thirteenth day of March 1789 Hugh Templeton has deposited in the Secretary's Office, Two plans, one said to be "a Compleat Draft of a Carding Machine that will Card Eighty pounds of Cotton per Day"—the other "a Compleat Draft of a Spinning Machine with eighty four Spindles that will spin with one man's attendance ten Pounds of good Cotton yarn per Day"—

On the first day of April 1789 John Curry of the City of Charleston has deposited in the Secretary's office a Model of a Machine for picking or Ginning Cotton,—

An account of the Construction and Principles of Briggs and Longstreet's Steam Engine; for the use of which an exclusive Right was granted to the Inventors for fourteen years by an Ordinance of the Legislature dated at Charleston the day of February 1788.—

This Engine consists of a Boiler, Two Cylinders and a Condenser constructed in the following manner Viz— The Boiler consists of two metallic Vessels globular, or nearly so, placed one within the other so as to leave a small interstice between, in which Interstice the boiling Water is contained. The inner Vessel contains the fuel, the Flame of which passes through a spiral Flue winding round the outside of the outer Vessel from the Bottom to the Top—the Steam is conveyed by a Pipe from the Boiler into an Interstice between—

The Two Cylinders which are placed horizontally one within the other, from whence it is admitted alternately *into* each end of the Inner Cylinder in which it impels a Piston to vibrate both ways with equal

force—It is also admitted alternately to pass from each end of the inner cylinder—(all the Communications to and from which, are opened and shut by a single cock) by means of Pipes into The Condenser, which is a metallic Vessel having a large surface in Contact with Cold water, The condensed steam or warm water is drawn out of it by a Pump—

Recorded April 1st: 1789—

J. Briggs }
W^m Longstreet }

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, \$4.00; Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I. 1900.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Judge William Johnson, Mission of Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775; The Bull Family of South Carolina, A Cherokee War Document, Blake of South Carolina, Letters from Judge William Johnson to Thomas Jefferson, First Rules of the St. Cecilia Society, Middleton of South Carolina, Circular Letter from Gov. Guerard to C. K. Chitty, The Colleton Family in South Carolina, Book Reviews and Notices, Exchanges, Notes and Queries, The South Carolina Historical Society, Publications Received, Obituary, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume II. 1901.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume III. 1902.

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CONTENTS: Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775; Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens, Daniel Trezevant, Huguenot, and Some of His Descendants, Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; Col. Moses Thomson and Some of His Descendants, The Harlestons, Papers of the Second Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, November, 1775-March, 1776; Officers of the South Carolina Regiment in the Cherokee War, 1760-61; Capt. John Colcock and Some of His Descendants, Notes and Queries, Publications Received, The South Carolina Historical Society; Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume IV. 1903.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the Second Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina November, 1775-March, 1776; Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; The Descendants of Col. William Rhett, of South Carolina; Letters of Rev. Samuel Thomas, 1702-1706; South Carolina Gleanings in

England, William Smith and Some of His Descendants, The Butlers of South Carolina, Historical Notes, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Vol. VI. 1905.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VII. 1906.

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CONTENTS: Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777-1780; Letters from John C. Calhoun to Francis W. Pickens; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; South Carolina Gleanings in England; The Jervey Family of South Carolina; Historical Notes; Calhoun Family of S. C.; An Order Book of the 1st Regiment, S. C. Line, Continental Establishment; Thomas Means and Some of His Descendants; Necrology; Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VIII. 1907.

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CONTENTS: Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777-80; An Order Book of the 1st Regiment, S. C. Line, Continental Establishments; Dr. Henry Woodward, the First English Settler in South Carolina and Some of His Descendants; Historical Notes; Necrology; The St. George's Club; John Taylor and His Taylor Descendants; Miscellaneous Papers of the General Committee, Secret Committee and Provincial Congress, 1775; Correspondence Between Edmund Brailsford and His Father; Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina; South Carolina Gleanings in England; Index.

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Address: SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME IX., NO. 2

APRIL, 1908.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1908

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. IX.

APRIL, 1908.

No. 2.

LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the January number.)

[48]

brunswick camp 6 july

dear sir

I have just Receiv'd the inclos'd letter for Congress from a french gentleman who wishes I would Reccommend his petition to them—I therefore take that Liberty, and if the demands of M^{or} dubois are comply'd with I beg you would be so good as to send theyr Resolve upon the matter to me or to gⁿ gates. with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

dear sir

Your most obedient

Servant the M^{re} de Lafayette

*Endorsed:*¹ Marquis de la Fayette
6th July 1778.

[49]

Brunswick Camp 6 july 1778

dear sir

while I am going to send so many public letters to the

¹In handwriting of Moses Young, secretary to Mr. Laurens.

president of Congress, I must give myself the pleasure of writing two lines to my friend M^s Laurens, and inquire from him how he does—I am going to morrow towards king's ferry at the head of the second line—god may grant I could find there at My arrival, a fine bundle of letters from you, full of european intelligence—I Confess that profound ignorance of what is going on there, puts me out of patience. do'nt you think that there will be soon a *total peace* or a *terrible war* through the world?

M^s de gimat and M^s Capitaine are going to take a survey of some positions or affairs, during last campaign and the begining of this—I hope the former will bring me letters from you and perhaps some verbal messages.

I have the honor to inclose you three public letters one I could not refuse to M^{jeor} du bois, the second in behalf of the M^{is} de vienne, the third for the so much spoken of affair of the worthy M^s touzard. it seems to me M^s de vienne would do very well with a body of horse, but am afraid the new arrangement will render it very difficult. the affair of m^s touzard I hope will not last very long.

You have heard good deal, I dare say, of the court against gⁿ Lee—I am very unwillingly an evidence in it but am happy enough as to have nothing material to say— that gⁿ lee is very much prejudiced in favor of his english nation—if he is condemn'd, certainly he must be guilty of some thing very ugly.

Farewell, my dear sir, I wo'nt trouble you longer but to beg the continuance of your Remembrance and affection, and to assure you of the high Regard and very intimate friendship I have the honor to be with

dear sir

Your affectionate

the M^{is} de Lafayette

*Endorsed:*² Marquis de la Fayette

6th July 1778.

²By Moses Young.

[50]

*Addressed:**private*

to

The honorable henry Laurens esq.
President of Congress

a

Philadelphia

Camp Near Paramus 14th july 1778

I [word or two destroyed] honor'd with your favor of the 10th last, and beg you would Receive my sincere thanks for the important intelligence you are pleas'd to communicate to me—as the division of the army I command is just going to march, I will confine myself in very few lines.

I beg leave to mention a thing which seems to me of the highest importance the french admiral will no doubt want frequent intelligences, and great many accidents may happen to those which will be sent to him—I think therefore that an immense plenty of boats should be Ready and fitted out in every part of the Continent, that if one do'nt arrive, others may Reach him—no time should be lost or expense spar'd for to convey the least news, as they may prove of [several words destroyed] quence—do'nt you think also, sir, that our fleet may be in [several words destroyed] lots— I have wrote to the count destaing in a letter which gⁿ [name destroyed] is going to send him.

I beg you would make apologies to M^r Richard henry Lee for my not answering to him, and communicate this schort letter to that gentleman—or other members of Congress who may have any influence in sending intelligences to our Admiral

with the highest Regard and most sincere affection I have the honor to be

dear sir

Yours the M^{rs} de Lafayette*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

14 July 1778

Answ^d 18th

[51]

White plains 23^d july 1778

dear Sir

I have receiv'd your favor by m^s de vienne, and will do myself the honor of answering some few lines, as I am just setting off for a little journey which I like very well, and which you will know the particularities off by his excellency's Letters.

I am entirely of your opinion, my good friend, about the granting of high Ranks to stranger gentlemen in this very crisis where national officers think themselves somewhat injur'd by new arrangements—no body in the world may have a higher respect than this I entertain for those virtuous men who leaving the plow for the sword turn'd out under the greatest Risks, under the greatest disadvantages, and by theyr noble conduct brought the Revolution to this glorious period—a thing may be added with the most candid truth, that I know few officers whose merits may be Compar'd to the merit and talents of some of your country-borns—one packer, one steward, filly, butler, h. levingston &c. would be respected among the most distinguished officers of any army in the world

but these reflexions I will heartly make with M^r laurens, but never with the president of Congress, as I think it Consistent with my duty, with my love for my country, and my sense of the confidence her sons have trusted upon me, to reccommend as warmly, and forward as speedily as possible the advancement of all the frenchmen in our service. I confess I have been surpris'd and in the same time pleas'd to see m^s de vienne honour'd with the commission of colonel; I will also be pleas'd to see M^r touzard a major but nothing more because at length no body would accept of a captain's commission.

You will be also troubl'd by me for M^r de Lesser who came over with me, who then wanted to be a brigadier general and wants again the same Rank. he is a good officer, he distinguish'd himself last war at marbourg, and I

beg you would Remember that I reccommend him to the *president of Congress* for the succe's of his enterprise upon the Rank of general.

There is a thing I now particularly Reccommend both to the *president and to my friend*—M^e Capitaine one of my family has got the Commission of a captain of engineers. he has since been useful to the country by his drafts of the susquehanna. you Remember that I did object a little to his being made *an engineeer* because I foresaw what would happen. the *corps du genie* can't help considering him as an officer of theirs who is to do duty with them—M^e Capitaine was in the marshal of broglio's family, they made me a present of him and I attach'd him to serve to me not only in america and in war but also to stay in the family in peaceble times—such an officer I ca'n't spare, and I will employ him to make plans of our positions and battles for gⁿ washington, for me, and also for the king who will be glad to have an exact draft of gⁿ washington's battles—the only way of getting him out of the engineery is to have for him a commission of Major in the line; he is now in my family but I want to have him entirely my surjeon, aide de camp. I do'nt speack to any body about that affair, and as I have it more at heart than any other business of that kind I want to have it soon done to avoid any compromise

Farewell, my dear sir, I have been much longer than I thought or even I ought—I hope we'll find the Red birds at home, and then we schall take care of them—the count destaing has desired to add his land troops to any detachment I would command

You see this letter is a private one, and the greatest part of it must be only *entre nous*. adieu, my good friend, with the highest Regard and most sincere affection I have the honor to be dear sir

Your most obedient servant
The M^{rs} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

23 July 1778 Rec^d 26th.

[52]

Rhode island the 25 august 1778

My dear sir

I have been a very long time without hearing from or writing to you, the hope of telling soon agreeable news, the uncertainty of our situation, have always stopp'd my penn—and if I did not write as soon as the french fleet came back from the pursuit of the ennemy, and went to boston, it is because I did not like to afflict my friend's heart by the horrid picture of what I have seen upon this island—but truth urges me to speak, I fear you would be prevented by false relations, and I must therefore trouble you with this letter. I will not go back to give the account of what has been done on our part before the admiral went after the british fleet—but I may assure you upon my honor, that he was not at all influenc'd by any behaviour of any body, tho' some try to insinuate it, and that he did consider the whole as you and me would have done.

it is useless to say that *we americans* are a little indebted to france—it is useless to Repass upon the advantages the fleet has already afforded to these coasts upon a military as well as a civil point of view—six frigattes one of them was a check for a whole state have been burnt and destroy'd—the coasts clear'd—the harbours oppened—the british army and navy kept together philadelphia evacuated upon the intelligence of that fleet &c, &c. I may add that the fleet was ask'd for america by the count destaing himself, which circumstance I heard by a third person, and I give you under the law of secrecy.

when after that storm which took away from his hands all the advantages of a gain'd victory, which put him in the worst schatered condition, when he came back to Rhode island (because he had promis'd to come back) I was sent on board by gⁿ sullivan—I found him more distress'd than any man I ever saw, by the idea that he would be some weeks out of the possibility of serving america—I am a witness that he did every thing to convince himself and convince others that they could stay—but the orders of the

king, the Representations of all his captains, the opinion of all the fleet even of some american pilots made it necessary for him to go to boston. indeed, my dear sir, in such circumstances as he was, which are too long to be explain'd how could he help it?

Now, my dear friend, I am going to hurt your tender feelings by a picture of what I have seen—forgive me for it—it is a lover of America who speaks to you with indignation against a parcel of his *adopted countrymen*. I hope such a thing would never be the case with the french nation I have the honor to belong to—but then I would speak plain to french men, as I do now to an american.

Could you believe that forgetting any national obligation, forgetting what they were owing to that same fleet, what they were yet to expect from them, the people on this island treated them as a generous one would not treat his ennemies. discourses which I have seen myself almost oblig'd to Revenge were publicly heard—many leaders themselves finding they were disappointed aba'ndonn'd theyr minds to illiberality and ungratefulness—but it is useless to afflict your virtue by so ugly a picture; I schall however add that the french hospital (so told one gentlemen to be depended upon) has been treated in the most inhuman way since the fleet has lost some masts and has been oblig'd to go to boston.

that affair, I consider, my dear sir, I do consider upon a much more extensive point of view—our external and internal ennemies will take a great advantage of that piece of ungenerosity some have been guilty of upon this island—it would be a great pity that some Rascally discontents schould alter the union and confidence Ready to be establish'd between the two nations—I see one only way of Repairing those evils which is this.

That congress to settle the minds of the people, make a fine Resolve for approving of what has pass'd and presenting theyr thanks to the admiral, that Orders be immediately given to furnish them with provisions, biskets, and all the things they stand in a schoking want off—that as soon

as they are Repair'd which will be in three weeks new plans be entered into immediately for begining again the expedition of newport, and afterwards taking or new york or hallifax, or s^t. augustine &c.—I confess this last operation would please me extremely as we are going upon the winter season, and it would be a great service to the southern states I would beg leave to advise that a courier be sent immediately from congress to boston—for you know the bostonians. I think I schall be oblig'd to go there myself by the common desire of all the general officers—however disagreeable it is to me, to be absent two days and an half from the army, my zeal is such that I will chearfully go there and execute my commission *to know when the count may join us and engage him to come as soon as possible* the latter I am sure he will do for I never saw a man so well dispos'd to serve us with all his power. the american troops will stay upon this island and wait for events, so it has been decided by a Majority of votes.

farewell, my dear sir, forgive the hurry of my letter—I am urg'd to write it by the love of my country, of america, and the desire I have to see them well connected together—the sincerity of my sentiments, and the frankness of my heart do'nt want apology—you may show some parts of my scribbling to any member of congress you will think prudent and proper. farewell, my good friend, with the highest regard I am

Your affectionate

The M^{rs} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marq. delafayette 25 Aug 1778—

Rec^d. 3^d. Septem—

(*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

(Continued from the January number.)

[34]

[PHILIP WILL TO PETER BOUNETHEAU.¹]

Recvd 12^h—July 1775 from Peter Bounetheau Twenty
pounds Currency on acco^t. for Expresses sent to diff^t. parts
of the province

Philip Will

£20—

Recvd the within Contents of W^m. Henry Drayton Esquire.

Pet: Bounetheau./

Paid July 25. 1775.

[35]

[JACOB BELLARD TO JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS.]

Received 12 July 1775 from John Lewis Gervais Ten
pound. Currency in full for delivering Letters from the
Committee of Intelligence to Major Andrew Williamson—
his

Jacob X Bellard
mark

[36]

[CHARLES KING CHITTY TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

July 25. 1775. Received of W^m H^y—Drayton the sum of
seventy Pounds for carrying express on the 5th—Instant to
Brunswick from the Committee of Intelligence & also the

¹Assistant to Peter Timothy, secretary of the Council of Safety and
the Provincial Congress.

sum of six pounds fifteen shillings for going to Ashepoe after Lord William Campbells express to Georgia who returned on the 29 of June.

C^s: King Chitty

[37]

[ISAAC DE LYON TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

July 25. 1775. Received of W^m H^r— Drayton the sum of One hundred & thirty Pounds Currency in full for the purchase of two Geldings, the one a brown bay branded thus on the near buttock the other a bright bay branded thus on the off buttock both & each of which geldings I hereby agree & covenant to defend to the said W^m— Henry Drayton & his assigns against all & every claimant witness my hand.

Isaac De Lyon

Witness C^s: King Chitty

[38]

[JOHN GARRETT TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Rec^d: July 27th 1775 of the Honorable William Henry Drayton the sum of one hundred Pounds in full of all Demands it being for a Bright Bay horse fifteen hands high Branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock thus N D and on the Near Buttock thus X wich horse I do warrant and Defend from all maner of Parsons laing any Clame thare to wHat soever as witness my hand

Witness C^s: King Chitty

the
John X garott
mark

[39]

[M. HUTCHINSON TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Rec^d: July 27th 1775 of the Honorable W^m: Henry Draton Esqr by the hands of Cha^s King Chitty the sum of sixty

pounds for a Bright Bay horse Branded on the Near Buttock thus \mathfrak{D} wich horse I do warent and Defend from all maner of Parsons as witness my hand

M. Hutchinson

[40]

[JOSEPH GREBES TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Re^d: July 29th 1775 of the Ho^l: W^m: Henry Drayton by th hands of Cha^s King Chitty the sum of Seventy pounds in full of all Demands it being for a gray hors Branded on the Near shoulder & Buttock thus IG wich Horse I Do war-ent and Defend from all maner of Parsons Laing any Clame to

Joseph Grebes

[41]

[JAMES BANKS TO JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS.]

Received 31st: July 1775 of John Lewis Gervais Twenty Five Pounds Currency for bringing down an Express from Fort Charlotte.

£ 25 Cur^y—

James Banks

Endorsed: Banks's Rec^t for

£ 25. —

[42]

[JOHN MILNER TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.]

August 2^d. 1775. Receiv'd of the secret Committee the sum of Forty pounds Currency in advance for my service in cleaning & repairing Firearms deliver'd to me by that Committee & for which I promise to Acc^t.

John Milner

£ 40.0.0

[43]

[A BILL FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED CAPT. JOHN JENKINS.]

Cap^t. John Jenkins

To Rebekah Johnson

D^r.

1775

Aug. 16 th .—	—13 Dinners.....a 10/	£6., 10,—
75lb Beef	a 12 ^d	3,, 15,—
Liquor		14,, 7,, 6
Bread		4,, 5,—
Cooking and Sundry's		7,, 10,—
		<hr/>
		£36,, 7,, 6
		<hr/>

[44]

[WILLIAM SOMARSALL'S AGREEMENT TO FURNISH ARMS
OR AMMUNITION.]Charles Town So. Carolina-24th. Aug^t. 1775

If I am permitted to Export about 270 barrels of Rice I will engage to deliver the amount thereof in Fire Arms with Bayonets or Ammunition, allowing me 100 per Cent, on the Cost thereof, & take the Risque on myself—

William Somersall

'Endorsed: W^m. Somersal, Agreem^t—24th. Aug^t. 1775—

[45]

[THOMAS BUCKLE'S AGREEMENT TO FURNISH GUNPOWDER.]

Charles Town So. Carolina. 28th. Aug^t. 1757

Being Permitted by the Public to Export about 250 bbls Rice, I do engage to deliver the Returns in Gunpowder fit for Musquets at 18/. Cur^{ey}. per lb—or Cannon powder

at a price in proportion thereto—or if those are not to be had, good, Musquets with Bayonets fit for soldiers—

Tho^s. Buckle

Schooner Fancy—Jeremiah Dickenson—

Endorsed: Tho. Buckle, Agree^t,

28 Aug^t., 1775

[46]

[PHILIP WILL'S BILL FOR EXPRESS RIDING.]

The Public,

D^r. to Philip Will—

1775.

September 20th. To Riding an Express with Circular Letters to S^t. Matthew's Parish for the Commee of Intelligence— £35.

Char^r. town,

I Do hereby Certify that the above service was performed by M^r. Will

30th. October 1775.

Received november the 13^d the above thirty five pound in full

Charlote Will

[47]

[PHILIP WILL TO THE COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE.]

October. 5. 1775. Of the Committee of Intelligence received the sum of two hundred Pounds Currency on account of going Express to Philadelphia.

Philip Will

[48]

[MICHAEL MUCKENFUSS TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.]

October. 20. 1775. Received from the Committee of Secrecy, on account of the Committee of Intelligence, the sum

of Three Hundred Pounds, for carrying one express to Augustine, & one Express to Hillsborough.

Michael Muckenfuss

[49]

[A DRAFT OF MILITIA TROOPS.]

In Congress,

Charles. Town, 21 November, 1775.

Ordered, That M^r. President do write to the several Colonels of the Militia throughout the Colony, that they do forthwith proceed to draught One Third of their respective Regiments, including Volunteer Companies, and hold them in constant Readiness, to march at a Minute's warning, according to the Order of Congress or the Council of Safety for the Time being: And that they do also, with all possible Dispatch, return to the said Congress or Council, the Names of the Persons so draughted and ordered to be held in Readiness.

A true Copy.

Pet^r. Timothy, Secr^y.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

(Continued from the October number.)

January 2, 1694-95, Capt. Robert Anger, commander of the sloop Endeavor, of Virginia, entered his protest against the seas in behalf of himself and company for the damages sustained by the violence of the weather. Attested by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 105.)

February 25, 1694-95, Capt. John Cooley, commander of the sloop Nathaniel, of York River, in Virginia, entered his protest against the seas.¹ (Page 105.)

February 28, 1694-95, Capt. Thomas Milton, commander of the sloop *The Thomas and William* entered his protest against the seas in behalf of himself and company for damages sustained by the violence of the weather. Attest: John Hamilton, Dep. Sec. (Page 105.)

July 2, 1695, Capt. Christopher Linkley, commander of the sloop Elizabeth and Mary entered his protest against the seas, etc. Test: John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 105.)

September 18, 1693, James Colleton, of St. John's Parish, island of Barbadoes, executed a power of attorney to his beloved friend, Philip Ostome, gentleman, empowering him to collect the rents and profits from his lands and estates in Carolina.² Witness: Anthony Tennant. Recorded December 14, 1693, by John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 106.)

Will of Robert Matthews, of Charles Town, mariner, made March 11, 1693, proved "at New Yorke before The Hon: Benjamin Fletcher Captt: Generall in Cheife of ye: Province of New Yorke, Province of Pensilvania & Countrey of New Castle and the Territorys and tracts of land depending thereon in America", October 9, 1693, letters of administration being committed to Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, executrix, the same

¹This document refers to South Carolina—one of the earliest instances on record where that term is applied to the southern portion of the province of Carolina.

²This one marked "void."

day; named his wife as sole executrix and gave her all of his property. Witnessed by David Jamison, Deputy Secretary. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, December 29, 1693. (Page 107.)

October 10, 1693, Elizabeth Mathews, of New York, relict and executrix of Robert Mathews, last of Carolina, deceased, executed a power of attorney to Henry Perry, tailor, empowering him to receive all rents and profits arising out of the estate left in Carolina by said Robert Mathews. Witnesses: James Watson, Joseph Ellis and Benjamin Davies, scrivener. Recorded by Paul Grimball, March 1, 1694. (Pages 108-109.)

Will of John Harris, of Berkeley County, tanner, made February 8, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, December 20, 1693, gave brother, William Harris, a horse colt which had been bred up by hand; gave Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah Sanders, four cows and calves; gave Lambert Sanders a cow and calf; gave son John a silver tankard, which had been his father's, and one third of his estate; gave John Hogges twenty shillings; gave wife, Elizabeth Harris, a mare and colt and one third of his estate; left the other third of his estate to his unborn child; brother³ Francis Turgis and friend John Alexander, merchant, executors. Witnesses: George Francklin, William Bradley, William Williams. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., Dec. 22, 1693. Letters of administration and warrant of appraisement granted to Elizabeth Harris, March 27, 1694. (Page 111. Page 110 is blank.)

March 27, 1694, "The Honoble: Thomas Smith Esqr: Landgrave & Governor: of yt: part of this province of Carolina That Lyes from Cape ffeare South and West" appointed Elizabeth Harris, widow of John Harris, deceased, administratrix of the estate of said Harris. (Page 112.)

March 20, 1694, Elizabeth Harris, Francis DeRousserye and Joseph Palmer executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Harris's faithful performance of her trust. Witness: James LeBas. (Page 113.)

³Brother-in-law.

March 27, 1694, Governor Smith appointed Mr. DeRousserye, John Guppell, Lambert Saunders, Thomas Hubberd and Joseph Palmer appraisers of the said estate, and on the 15th. of June, 1694, DeRousserye, Joseph Palmer and Lambert Sanders, compiled their inventory and proved the same on the 16th. before John Cumins. Recorded by Paul Grimbail, Secretary, June 25, 1694. (Pages 114-115.)

June 15, 1693, Richard Norrimore and William Baker, mariners, in consideration of £150., currency, conveyed the "whole body and Hull of ye good Ketch formerly Called the Elizabeth. and now named the Bristoll Ketch burthen fforty Tunns or thereabouts, and now lying befor Charles Towne in Ashly River in Carolina Whereof the said Richard Abram is now Master", to Richard Abram. Witnesses: Charles Basden, John Collins, Thomas Hale and Jonathan Amory. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., December 29, 1693. (Page 117.)

January 13, 1693 (1694), William Smith, of Charles Town, merchant, executed a bond to Capt. George Duncan, of Barbadoes, in the sum of £480., currency of Carolina, conditioned for the payment of £240., currency of Carolina. Witnesses: William Davis and Richard Phillipps. Recorded, January 15, 1693, John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 118.) In February, 1693-4, Peter LaSalle, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, merchant, in consideration of £40., conveyed to John Hamilton, of the same county, a negro man called Will. (Pages 118-119.)

By a "Publick Instrument of Procuracion or Letter of Attorney", bearing date May 2, 1693, and sworn before William Scorey, Notary and Tabellion Public, of London, John Ashby, of London, merchant, appointed his son, John Ashby, Jr., his attorney, empowering him to collect debts due him in Bermuda and Carolina, especially due by John Hubbard of Bermuda, and James Young and Joshua Snell (Constituent's agent), in Carolina. Witnesses: Robert Stevens, John Atkins and Mary Hansher. Proved by Stephens before Joseph Pendarvis, March 2, 1693-4. (Pages 119-120.)

March 14, 1693-4, Henry Bower, Richard Ireland, of Edis-

to Island planters, and Peter Jacob Guerard, goldsmith, in Charles Town, executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Bower's faithful execution of the trust of executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Edwards. Witness: John Hamilton (Page 121.)

March 17, 1693-94, Margaret Beamer, executrix and administratrix of the last will and testament of James Beamer, deceased, Col. Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, all of Colleton County, executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for the faithful performance by said Margaret of the trust of executrix and administratrix. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. (Page 122.)

Will of James Beamer, of Stono River, Colleton County, joiner, who was about to take a voyage from Carolina to Barbadoes and return, made the 13th. day of the 11th. month of 1687, proved before Governor Smith, March 14, 1694, gave his two sons, John and Jacob Beamer, all of his real and personal property, not otherwise disposed of, to be equally divided between them when they should become of age; gave "son in law, Joseph Tatnell, six head of female cattle", to be given him when he should become of age; appointed wife, Margaret Beamer, sole executrix and directed that his estate remain in her custody until his sons should become of age and she remain unmarried, but in case of her marriage then she was to enjoy only one third of it during her natural life and at her death it was to return to the sons; appointed Thomas Bolton, merchant, and John Cowin, planter, guardians of his children and overseers of his will and gave each a shilling with which to buy gloves; directed his executrix and overseers to have his children "educated & brought up to ye: best learning can be taught in this Province, as reading, writing & Arithmatique." Witnesses: Joseph Morton, Thomas Bolton, Edward Rawlins, Robert Hull, Thomas Chamberlayne. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, March 19, 1694. Letters of administration with the will annexed and warrant of appraisement were granted to Margaret Beamer by Governor Smith, March 17, 1694. (Page 123.)

March 12, 1693/4, Landgrave Smith "Governor: & Councill Sitting as a Generall Court att Charles towne" received the last will of James Beamer and, after debate, gave as judgment that the widow should have the administration of the said estate, with the will annexed. Accordingly on March 17, Governor Smith issued to Margaret Beamer letters of administration with the will annexed. (Page 125.)
 March 17, 1693/4, Governor Smith appointed James Stanyarne, John Stanyarne, Ralph Emms, James Gilbertson and Daniel Courtis, appraisers of the estate of James Beamer. (Page 126.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM VOLUME VIII.]

John Baker, of the City of Bristol, Merchant. Will 9 October 1734; proved 23 January 1735/6 After decease £500 to be given in paying sum of bond to John Bound the Elder and Philip Freeke Esq, both deceased, at time of marriage of daughter Isabella with John Bound, son of said John Bound. To son John Baker and Thomas Pearce, both late of the City of Bristol, gent, £500 in pursuance of Articles of 25 October 1718, between me of the first part, James Pearce, Marriner, and Ann his wife, my daughter then Ann Baker, spinster, of the second part, and son John Baker and Thomas Pearce of third part. To Sons in Law, Daughters, Daughters in Law, Grandsons, and Grand-daughters, £5 each for mourning. To John Platt and wife Mary, Phillip Watkins, and wife Georgejana, and to Susannah Charles £5 apiece. Whereas my late Father Henry Baker did leave a part of the Glasshouse of Strawberry Lane to divide amongst his Grand-children, and all being paid their share except — Baker, son of my Brother Ebenezer Baker, who married and Settled at South Carolina, now my will and desire is Executor to pay his share. If Bond to Vestrymen of Temple Parish to pay £120 to Girls Charity School there not discharged, then Executor to pay £5 a year to said Charity School for ever, being @ £4 per centum, which vestry agreed to accept. To Son John Baker gold snuff box. To son Francis Baker all plate. To Daughter Sarah Wayne, Diamond ring. To poor of Temple parish in bread on Sunday after Funeral £5 and 20s. in ditto on 15th October for ever, and 20s. to Parson, Clerk, and Sexton (10s. to Parson, 10s. to Clerk and Sexton) for a sermon. My glass house at Strawberry Lane to be always kept at work pursuant to agreement between me and Son in Law Mr. James

Pearce. To Sons John Baker and Stephen Baker any money due from them. To be buried privately by night in wife's grave, the Four workmen, the Founder, and the Teazer to be my bearers, and to them each Grey Cloth Coat of 12s. per yard and hatbands and Gloves. Overseers: Friends John Elbridge Esqr, James Pearce, John Wayne, and John Platt. Rest to son Stephen Baker, subject to payment of £30 per annum to maintenance of two Granddaughters Sarah and Anne Bound till 21 or married, and also then £300 to each, and also £50 per annum for life to Son Francis Baker. Executor: Son Stephen Baker if living, but if he die before me, then all estate to son Francis Baker, executor, subject to same sums as son Stephen, but if both sons die, then to Son in law James Pearce and James Wayne as executors, subject to payment of £30 to maintain Granddaughters Sarah and Anne Bound, and then £500 to each, and estate in Trust for Grandsons James Smith, James Bound, and James Pearce, etc. Witnesses: Phil: Watkins, John Peacock, James Harris. Proved by Son Stephen Baker, executor.

2 Derby.

John Baker, late of the City of Bristol, but now of Charlestown in South Carolina, Merchant. Will 14 November 1735; proved 5 February 1736/7. To be buried at place where I happen to die and to be carried to buryall by six labouring Men, to each of whom a pair of Buckskin Gloves, and 1s: the pall to be supported by six of my intimate friends, to whom Buckskin Gloves and rings of one guinea each. To nephew James Bound, now Residing in Charlestown aforesaid, £500 sterling at 21, and £30 a year in meantime. To Nieces Sarah and Ann Bound, sisters to James, £100 sterling each at marriage or 21. To Niece Henrietta Pearce ditto. To nephew James Smith £100 at 21. To Minister or Vicar of the Parish church of Temple in the City of Bristoll and to the Vestry of said Parish £100 in Trust, the Annuall Income thereof to be for use of the Charity School for Girls in same Parish. To forty poore Housekeepers of Parish of Temple aforesaid who do

receive alms 10s each., first Christmas next ensuing decease. To Mr. Obadiah Arrowsmith of Ledbury, County Hereford, £30 for ballance of account. To Benjamin Weale, City of London, Brazier, £40 ditto. To Joseph Lewis, City of Bristoll, Tobacconist, £25 ditto. To Brother Francis Baker Snuff Box rim'd with Gold which my late Father gave me. Iron Pallisades to be placed round and Marble Stone over Wife's Grave in South Carolina and £40 for that purpose. Rest to Brothers Francis Baker and Stephen Baker. Executors in trust in South Carolina and all parts beyond Seas: my Partner Mr. Paul Innys, Mr. Thomas Lamball, and Mr. Richard Hill, all of South Carolina, Executors in all parts but America; Brothers Francis Baker and Stephen Baker and Friends and Relations, Mr. Paul Fisher of Bristol, Merchant, and Mr. James Pearce of London, Merchant. Witnesses: Tho: Innys. Thos. Ovens, G. Tyndale. Proved by brother Stephen Baker (except as to goods in America), reserving to brother Frances Baker, and other Executors.

18 Wake.

Sarah Waring of the parish of St. James, Goose Creek, in the province aforesaid [South Carolina] Widow. Will 24 January 1755; proved 4 July 1760. To my dear Sons, John Loyd Waring and George Waring, all personal estate at 21. To said son John Lloyd Waring my Plantation in said Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, and half part of Lands in Combahie River (908 acres) and half part of Lands in four hole Swamp in Berkley County (2000 acres) etc. To son George Waring other half parts of said Lands in Combahie River and four hole Swamp, etc. Executrix and Executors to sell Tract of Land of Winyaw (500 acres) and Money to Son George at 21. If both sons die, then to Cousins James and Thomas Akin all real estate at 21, and personal estate to sons and daughters of said Uncle, sons at 21, daughters at 18 or marriage, except £100 to Cousin Sarah Collins at 18 or marriage. To cousin Mary Russell all wearing Cloathes. Executrix: my Honoured Aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Alson. Executors:

Friends Peter Taylor, George Austin, Benja. Waring, and Robert Hume. Witnesses: Elizabeth Barnes, Mary Kirk, Edmund Barnes. Secretary's Office. True copy, William Murray, Deputy Secretary. Administration with will annexed in Prerogative Court of Canterbury of Sarah Waring, heretofore Lloyd, late of St. James, Goose Creek, in Province of South Carolina, deceased, to Sarah Nicholson, Widow, Attorney of Benjamin Waring, one of Executors, for his use and of Elizabeth Akin, Peter Taylor, George Austin, and Robert Hume, the other Executors, now respectively residing in South Carolina.

292 Lynch.

Thomas Story of Wapping, county Middlesex, England, mariner, Master of the Ship Hannah, now lying in the river Winyaw, Craven County, in the province of South Carolina. Will 16 July 1739; proved 22 July 1740. To my wife Hannah Story all my Estate during her life, then to revert to my daughter Margaret Story, and her heirs for ever. Executrix: said wife Hannah. Dated in George Town, Winyaw, Craven County, in South Carolina. Witnesses: John Dexter, John Willm. Hinch, Samuel Sayers, William Hipkin, James Graddock

Browne, 210.

Joseph Blake of Berkley County, Province of South Carolina. Will 18 December 1750; proved 20 February 1752 [1751/2]. My estate to be kept together till it reaches the value of £2000 Sterling, and £1000 Proclamation Money, and when my children, Daniel, William, and Ann Blake arrive at age of 21, £1000, or its equivalent in currency, to be paid them. To my son Daniel the plantation I now live on called Newington, and a tract of land on the Cypress swamp, between the lands of Mr. James Postell and Barnaby Brandford, part purchased from Mr. James Postell, deceased, and remainder I took up of the King. Also land between the High Road and Cooper River, and 1500 acres on Cumbee River, between Mr. Hudson's line and the lands I bought of Colonel William Bull, and 597

acres bounding on Mrs. Doning's and Mrs. Drake's, Mrs. Sacheveralls and Doctor Brisbane's land, formerly Mr. Douse's, now mine, Mr. Way's and Mr. Richard Waring's. To son William Blake land on Wadmelow River, called Plainsfield, between Mr. Atchinson and Mr. Fuller, and land on Charles Town Neck, between High Road and Ashly River, between Mr. Atchinson's and Mr. Stoboe's. To daughter Rebecca Izard 1800 acres in Granville County, in the Lead of Coosaw Hatches, and Chile Phinaswamp. bounding on James Thers's and an Island on Port Royal River, in Granville County, commonly called Catt Island. To daughter Ann 1000 acres on the Calf RenSavannah and an Island in Granville County on the North East side of Port Royal River. To Son Daniel, Coach and harness, and Prime Thorne, his wife Betty, Molly, and all their children. To son William, Wally, Johnny, Molatto, Peter, Mol, Juda. To daughter Ann, Lampset, Nanny, Patty, and Molly, child of Hannah. Personal estate to my four children, Rebecca Izard, Daniel, William, and Ann Blake. Executors: Daughter Rebecca Izard, Son Daniel Blake, and Son Ralph Izard. Witnesses: Jacob Motte, William Roper, Alexander Rigg. Secretarys Office, Charles Town. Certifying Copy of will of Honble. Josph Blake. 11 February 1752. John Ouldfeld of South Carolina, Planter, at present residing in London, and William George Freeman, of South Carolina, at present residing in London, Gentlemen, swear to the writing of William Pinckney, certifying the copy of the will.

Bettesworth, 30.

Joseph Iles of the City of Bristol, Merchant. Will 7 January 1748/9; proved 26 April 1750. My Body to be put in lead and carried to Hampton, county Gloucester, to be interred in the church there among my ancestors. My Brother Mr. John Iles and My Brother in law Mr. Daniel Gough to pay the Minister and all charges of my funeral, and my trustees to repay them. To my sister in Law Mary Anne Jenkins £100. To my Brother in Law Mr. Nathaniel Wraxall £100. To Mr. Thomas Deane £100. To Mr.

Thomas Dyncock, who has the care of my Books and concerns, £100. To Mr. Thomas Bladgen £30. To my mother Wraxall, Mrs. Deane, Mr. Jenkins, sister Patty Wraxall, my Brother in Law Mr. Daniel Gough of Brunscombe and wife, my Brother John Iles of Chalford and his wife, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. John Savage of Caroline, and Mr. Jeremiah Savage, £10 apiece. To servants Elizabeth Cowles, Sarah Peeke, and Samuel Paul, £6 each. Residue to my children, Sarah, Anne, and Mary Iles, and John Iles, equally, when married or of age. Executors in trust: Mr. Thomas Deane, Mr. Nathaniel Wraxall, Mr. Thomas Dymock, and Mr. Blagden. My wish is that my trustees to communicate to my friends, Mr. Benjamin and John Savage of Carolina, that if the house at Carolina subsists when my son John shall be capable of Business, they may take him under their care and let him into such a share as they think reasonable, which is the only thing they can do for a deceased friend who has established and promoted the said house and co-partnership. Witness: Edward Shiercliff.

Greenley, 118.

Stephen Bedon (son of Stephen Bedon of Charles Town, South Carolina), now of St. Clement Danes, county Middlesex, merchant. Will 30 May 1750; proved 10 February 1752 [1751/2]. To my wife Ruth Bedon all household furniture, plate, and Jewels. To Brother in Law Isaac Nichols one half of my real estate in trust, to pay my wife the rents and profits of the same. The residue of my estate to my Brother Benjamin Bedon, my sisters Sarah and Rebecca Bedon, and to my Brother George Bedon. To cousin George Bedon, to manage my business affairs in England, £100. Executors: Wife Ruth, Uncle Henry Bedon, Brother Benjamin Bedon, Brother in law Isaac Nichols, and my cousin George Bedon. Witnesses: Robt James, Richd Severn, R. Richardson.

Bettesworth, 29.

Ashby Utting, Esq., Captain of His Majesty's Ship "The Alborough." Written at Charles Town in South Carolina

where no stamped Paper was to be had. Will 27 September 1745; proved 13 January 1746/7. I ratify the marriage settlement made in Great Britain before marriage with my wife Amy Utting. To my mother in law Mrs Amy Mighells, my Brother in law Mr. Thomas Mighels, Mr. James Reeve of Loestoff and his family, Mr. Caleb Aldred of Yarmouth, Mr. Gabriel Manigault and Jacob Motte of Charles Town, Merchants, a mourning ring each. All my estate whatsoever to my wife and her issue begotten by me. If she die without any, half to my Brother in law Mr. Thomas Mighels and half to children of my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Reeve. Executors: Wife and Brother in law Thomas Mighels, and Mr. Gabriel Manigault and Mr. Jacob Motte of Charles Town, Merchants, for South Carolina affairs, they to remit to my wife and Brother in law as soon as possible. Witnesses: Robert Whitehell, Chris. Gadsden, Thos. Easton.

Potter, 26.

1575/1576

1575/1576

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1575/1576

1575/1576

1575/1576

1575/1576

100 Acres The

Belonging to
Common

The Free
School
N^o 225

The Presby-
terian Meet-
ing
N^o 226

The Church
of
England
N^o 227

The Anna-
Baptist
Meeting
N^o 228

The House
of
Correction
N^o 229

Church

Street

193	194	195	196
169	170	171	172

197	198	199	200
173	174	175	176

201	202	203	204
177	178	179	180

205	206	207	208
181	182	183	184

209	210	211	212
185	186	187	188

213	214	215	216
189	190	191	192

Duke

Street

145	146	147	148
121	122	123	124

149	150	151	152
125	126	127	128

153	154	155	156
129	130	131	132

157	158	159	160
133	134	135	136

161	162	163	164
137	138	139	140

165	166	167	168
141	142	143	144

Front

Street

Change

Street

Street

Street

Common

97	98	99	100
73	74	75	76

101	102	103	104
77	78	79	80

105	106	107	108
81	82	83	84

109	110	111	112
85	86	87	88

113	114	115	116
89	90	91	92

117	118	119	120
93	94	95	96

Street

Street

Street

Street

Street

Street

Street

49	50	51	52
1	2	3	4

53	54	55	56
5	6	7	8

57	58	59	60
9	10	11	12

61	62	63	64
13	14	15	16

65	66	67	68
17	18	19	20

69	70	71	72
21	22	23	24

Front Street 100 Foot Broad

217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

George Town

River

Foot
230



The Front Lots contain a Quarter of an Acre being 50 Foot wide & 217 ⁹/₁₀ Foot Long the Back Lots contain 1/2 An Acre being 100 Foot wide and 217 ⁹/₁₀ Foot Long

A True and Exact Plan of George Town and is laid out in Craven County South Carolina with its Common and River the unto annexed the town is divided into 230 Lots and 12 Streets containing 174 1/2 Acres and the Common as represented in the above Plan contains 100 acres which makes in all 274 1/2 Acres

Front Street and High Street are each 100 Foot wide and all the other Streets are 75 foot wide The Length of the Common is 30 Chain 75 Links and the width of it is 21 Chain

GEORGETOWN—THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The land on which the city of Georgetown now stands does not seem to have been occupied by settlers previous to 1705. In that year it was granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina to John and Edward Perrie. John Perrie was a native of the parish of Youghal (near Cork) in Ireland. He had settled in the island of Antigua and was a man of wealth and position—a member of the council for Antigua and Provost Marshall General of the Leeward Islands.¹ On the 23rd of September, 1704, at Antigua he entered into an agreement with “John Abraham Motte then residing in said Island merchant”, to the effect that John Perrie was to ship on “the Brigantine called the *Success* rideing at Anchor on the Harbour of St Johns whereof Capt: Benjamin Quelch is pres^t. Commander & is by Gods Grace bound for South Carolina upon the Maine of America” twenty five negroes and divers goods utensils etc. amounting to £2218. 19. 11. for the purposes of an intended settlement in South Carolina “to be taken up, purchased, or rented for the sole use & only in the name of the said John Perrie his heirs and assigns” by Motte according to “the good liking consent & advice of Sir Nathaniel Johnson Knt at present Chief Governour of Carolina aforesaid”. Motte was to remain ten years in Carolina settle and manage the plantations and receive half the annual profits.

The *Success* with her cargo and Mr. Motte evidently arrived safely in South Carolina for he took up and settled for Mr. Perrie a plantation near Seewee (in Christ Church Parish) called “Youghal” and also on the 5th of April, 1705, procured warrants for the admeasurement of six tracts of land at Winyah.² The lands were located and

¹*Acts of Parliament* 8 W^m. III., p. 4.

²Office of the Historical Commission, Grant Book 1704-1708, p. 88.

measured off and the grants followed on the 15th of September, 1705.³ Three grants were made to John Perrie for 500, 200, and 100 acres respectively, two to Edward Perrie (his brother) for 500 and 100 acres and one to Madam Elizabeth Elliott (his sister) for 1900 acres. The grant to John Perrie for 500 acres is described as bounding North on "Wahaw" River and East on "Weenea" River; and the grant to him for 200 acres bounds South on "Sampeet" Creek; so these two grants would appear to include the site of the city of Georgetown. All of the tracts included in the six grants were contiguous and contained according to the grants 3300 acres, covering the area south of Weehaw Creek between Black and Peedee rivers, Winyah Bay and Sampit River and the present road from Sampit to Black River and including the city of Georgetown and its suburbs and the plantations known as Weehaw, Kensington, Rosemont, and Willow Bank.

The selection presumably was made as required by the agreement according to the "liking consent and advice" of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, the Governor, and certainly justified the confidence placed on his good judgment.

The record does not disclose how or when the tracts granted to his brother Edward and his sister Mrs. Elliott passed to John Perrie. It must have been prior to 1708. In that year John Perrie, who had removed to England and resided at St. James Westminster, made his will whereby after some legacies (including £300. to the Parish of Youghal) he devised all his plantations in the Province of South Carolina to his daughter Mary Perrie. John Perrie died in 1713 leaving as his executors his brother Edward (who died not long afterwards) and his daughters Anne and Dorothy. Anne married Richard Rigby, of Mistley Hall in the county of Sussex, sometime member of the Council for Jamaica and in 1723 we find Rigby and his wife appointing Thomas Gadsden and Benjamin Whitaker in South

³Office of Secretary of State, Vol. 38 (Proprietary Grants), pp. 516, 517, 518.

Carolina to manage all the plantations there.⁴ Mary Perrie married in 1728 "John Cleland of the Parish of St. Peter le Poor of the City of London" and by her marriage settlement her lands in Carolina were settled upon herself and her husband with remainder to the children of the marriage. The long minority and absence of Mary Perrie after the death of her father in 1713 had resulted in the neglect of her property in South Carolina but after her marriage her husband and herself removed to South Carolina arriving some time in 1735. On their arrival they found the property at Winyah in the possession of others.

In 1710 it appears from the record that John Abraham Motte had entered into an agreement with "William Screven the elder of Craven County" to deliver in six months to him deeds of conveyance of the lands at Winyah "or 1500 acres of them" from John Perrie of London Esq.⁵

This William Screven the elder was the Reverend William Screven, one of the first, if not the first, Baptist Minister to come to the Province and the ancestor of the Screven family in South Carolina. Mrs. Poyas—the "Octogenarian Lady"—in her *Carolina in the Olden Times*, page 112—states that William Screven came to the Province in 1682 and located on a spot on Cooper River a few miles from Charles Town which he called "Somerton" from his English home in Somersetshire and that he died in Georgetown on the 10th of October, 1713. The same statement as to his advent into South Carolina is made in the *History of the First Baptist Church in Charleston*, published in 1881, presumably based on the authority of Mrs. Poyas.⁶

There is, however, upon the record no evidence of his being in the Province until 1698 when, on the 3rd of January, 1698, he purchased from John Stewart a plantation in Craven County. In 1708 he conveyed this plantation to René Ravenel and it continued in the possession of that family for nearly a century and a half, always known and called by the name of "Somerton". It probably received that name from the Rev. Mr. Screven and is the Somerton

⁴Mesne Conveyance records, Charleston County, book B2, p. 173.

⁵Office of the Historical Commission, book 1707-1711, p. 220.

⁶*Year Book*, City of Charleston, for 1881, appendix.

referred to by Mrs. Poyas. Mr. Screven may have died in the locality which subsequently became Georgetown in 1713, but he could not have died in Georgetown, for no town then existed or had that name been bestowed.

However that may be, the Rev. Mr. Screven seems to have come into possession of the lands at Winyah. Exactly how, it is impossible now to say. No authority from John Perrie to Motte to make this agreement appears on the record and Motte certainly never procured the deeds he undertook to procure from John Perrie.

The Rev. William Screven died before 1717 and the lands at Winyah were by his will devised to his widow, Bridget Screven, who by her will dated June 29, 1717, devised to her son Elisha Screven 1550 acres out of the whole tract, including in this 1550 acres the site of Georgetown.

The suitability of Georgetown for a town site and port about this time seems to have been borne in upon the government. In January and February, 1729/30 Governor Robert Johnson, in a communication to the Board of Trade and American Plantations, in England, informs them that many people are settled upon "Wyneau" River and conceives it necessary to lay out a Town on the settlement on that river and to make a port of entry.⁷

Sometime between this date and 1734 Elisha Screven had the town plan projected and laid out on the Sampit River on part of the 1550 acres devised to him by his mother. The plan has no date upon the copy we now have and nothing in the deeds on the record give the original date of the survey, but in November, 1734, Elisha Screven publishes in *The South-Carolina Gazette* that his wife will give general renunciation of her dower in Georgetown, and in December, 1734, he again gives notice in the *Gazette* that all people interested in Georgetown may procure titles from him. So, too, in the deed about to be referred to he expressly excepts all lots previously conveyed by him.

On the 16th of January, 1734 (old style—really 1735),

⁷*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. II, pp. 120, 121.

Elisha Screven executed a deed of conveyance of the town to three trustees.⁸ This deed (or the record copy) has a copy of the town plan annexed to it, and it is this copy plan which is published as an accompaniment to this article in the present number of this magazine. The conveyance is in the form of an indenture between "Elisha Scriven of the Parish of Prince George Winyaw" and Hannah, his wife, and George Pawley, William Swinton, and Daniel LaRoche, all of Craven County, trustees. The deed recites that William Screven, father of the said Elisha Screven, in his lifetime, and Elisha Screven, since his father's death, had been in possession of 1550 acres, in the Parish of Prince George, Winyah, and that Elisha Screven desires "to promote and encourage the Settlement of Winyaw and to allot Two hundred and seventy four and half acres thereof for a Township and Common thereunto adjoyning as well for the Defence and Security of the Inhabitants of Winyah aforesaid as for advancing the Trade and Commerce of that part of the said Province and for the Building and Erecting of Churches and Publick Places of Divine Worship and for the Building and Erecting a School for the advancement of Learning and other pious and Charitable uses".

The deed thereupon conveys to the Trustees 174½ acres "for a Town to be called by the name of George Town as the same has been already laid out by said Elisha Screven into lots", and also 100 acres for the purposes of a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town.

It makes the following specific provisions:

Lot 227, containing 2 acres, is "for a lot or Place whereon to build a Church for the performance of Divine Worship and Celebration of the Sacraments as the same is now used in the Church of England as by law Established and for a Church Yard for Christian Burial". Such of the inhabitants of the town as are of the Church of England to have the election and appointment of the Rector.

Lot 226, containing one acre, is "for a lot or Place whereon to build a Presbyterian Meeting House for performance of Divine Worship and Celebration of Sacraments accord-

⁸Probate Court records, Charleston, book 1751-54, p. 262.

ing to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of Scotland or what is now commonly used amongst English Presbyterians as the Majority of the Inhabitants in the said Town being English or Scotch Presbyterians shall agree when they shall & do cause to build a Presbyterian Meeting house therein and for a Place for Christian burial”.

Lot 228, containing one acre, is “for a lot or place whereon to build a Meeting House for performance of Divine Worship by those of the Persuasion commonly called Antipedo Baptists and for a place for Christian burial”.

Lot 225, containing one acre, is “for a Place whereon to build a Grammar School wherein to teach Grammar and other Literature the Master of which shall be Licensed by the Bishop of London for the time being or his commissary in South Carolina for the time being” and approved by a majority of the inhabitants of the town.

The two town lots Nos. 149 and 150, containing together one acre, were for “a Tholsel Town House Court house and Prison” whenever the Town should be incorporate by Charter from the King.

Lot 229, at the head of Queen Street was for a house of correction.

The market place to be in the Broad Street at the point designated on the plan; and half an acres to be set aside for a battery or post at the point represented on the plan.

All other lots—save and except such lots as had been already sold by Elisha Screven—were to be sold by the trustees to intending inhabitants for £7.10. in provincial currency per lot to be paid to Elisha Screven; after the expiration of five years the price was to be raised to £10. provincial currency per lot and after the expiration of seven years more the price was to be £15. currency per lot.

The value of provincial currency was at that date about in the ratio of seven for one, *i. e.* one pound sterling was worth seven pounds in provincial currency. In cases of purchasers failing to comply with the conditions of sale then lots were to be resold by the trustees and the proceeds

(after paying twenty shillings in currency to Elisha Screven) were to be applied to paying the expenses of a pilot and pilot boat for the port of Winyah and of any suits brought against the trustees, etc., etc.

All sales of lots were to be on condition that the purchasers should within eighteen months erect a brick or framed house not less than 22 x 16 feet with brick chimneys.

The vacant land between the street commonly called the Bay and low water mark were always to remain open and vacant but with the right to owners of lots fronting on the Bay to build bridges and wharves to the water.

The owner of each lot was to have a right of common for one horse and one cow, but not for oxen sheep goats or swine.

Lots 33, 34, 65, 66, 185, 186 and 189 were reserved to Elisha Screven.

On the 25th of January, 1734/5, and again subsequently on the 5th of July, 1735, the trustees published notice in *The South-Carolina Gazette* that they would meet at the house of Thomas Bolen in George Town to sign titles, etc., etc.

When, in 1735, John Cleland and his wife arrived in the Province they found the lands devised by John Perrie to his daughter, or a large part of them, in possession of Mr. Elisha Screven and that the town of George Town has been already laid off on a portion of them.

On the 10th of July, 1735, the following notice appears in the *Gazette*:

Whereas the great part of George Town Winyaw stands upon Lands formerly granted to John Perrie Esq and now belongs to his Daughter Mary the wife of Mr. John Cleland of Charles Town Merchant; to prevent future inconveniences and complaints, all persons concerned are hereby informed, that no lawful Power or Authority hath hitherto been given for the Sale or Deposition of any part of the said Lands; whereof they are desired to take this Publick Notice By order of Mr. Cleland and his lady

James Græme.

James Græme was then a lawyer practicing in the Province at Charles Town and afterwards became Chief-Justice of the Province.

There is nothing now on the record to show the further progress of the controversy as to the ownership of George Town. We find that on the 1st of January, 1736, John Cleland subscribed £200. for building the church at George Town, or 100 acres for a glebe.

An adjustment, however, was reached. Some compensation seems to have been paid to Mr. Screven and the Clelands were reinstated in possession of all their lands outside of George Town.

With regard to George Town a full deed of adjustment and settlement was entered into⁹.

This deed is dated June 30, 1737, and is between John Cleland and "Mary his wife daughter and devisee of John Perrie formerly of the Island of Antigua but late of the Parish of St James Westminster", Elisha Screven, George Pawley, William Swinton and Daniel La Roche, trustees, and all the parties to whom lots had been sold. The titles to all lots sold were confirmed by John Cleland and wife upon the payment to them of £18. provincial currency for each lot.

The reservation of lots 33, 34, 65, 66, 185, 186, and 199 to Elisha Screven is also confirmed free from the payment of the £18. per lot.

Lots 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 149 and 150 are also confirmed and set aside for the purposes designated in the original deed made by Elisha Screven and the same provision is made with regard to the market place.

Lots 202 and 203 are set apart for the purpose of a parsonage or glebe for the rector of the town. Lots, 11, 48, 121, 122, 123, 124, 183, 166, 167, 191, 194, 196, and 214 are declared to belong to John Cleland freed from all conditions.

The lands lying between the front of Bay Street and low water mark are declared to belong to the owners of the lots fronting on such lands; provided that no buildings

⁹Mesne Conveyance records, Charleston, book M M, p. 1.

should be erected on them to obstruct the prospect but that storehouses might be built if their roofs did not exceed 15 feet in height computed from low water mark.

Five more lots were added on the front. These lots were added at the place marked "Fort" on the plan and were designated as A. B. C. D. E. These five lots were excepted from all conditions.

All persons who failed to pay the £18. to John Cleland on or before June 30, 1737, were to forfeit their lots to him.

The one hundred acres originally set aside as a common were restored to the Clelands and in their place they conveyed to the trustees one hundred and thirty acres lying to the west of the town for a common for the inhabitants of the town under the same limitations as to use prescribed in the first deed of Elisha Screven.

In addition to all this, the Clelands by the terms of the deed were allowed to add eighty-eight lots to the town. These were added in two sections. One on the west side running from Bay Street to Church Street and between Wood Street and a new street styled Cleland Street; and the other on the east side, running from Bay to Church Street and between Cannon Street and a new street styled St. James Street.

This last deed from John Cleland refers to an attached plan setting out all these additions.

There is now no plan attached to the copy on record. If there ever was one it has been removed. The original must have been in existence as late as 1800, for it seems to have been used in evidence in the case of *Commissioners vs Taylor* which was tried in that year. The question in that case was the right of Mr. Cleland to sell off two squares in this addition to the town made by him and include the street separating them.¹⁰ The only plan on the record is that attached to the original deed from Elisha Screven. The copy of this plan on the record omits the names of two of the streets running east and west. From the boundaries

¹⁰ Bay's Reports, p. 282.

given in conveyances of lots we find the names of these streets were Prince Street, for the one next north of Front Street, and Market Street, for the one next north of Prince. There is in existence the copy of the plan of Georgetown made by John Hardwick, surveyor, in May, 1798. This shows distinctly the location of the common conveyed by Cleland and also the position and location of the eighty-eight town lots added by him. From this map it also appears that an addition of ninety-one lots was made to the east of St. James Street and south of Market Street as continued. The date of this addition is not given but it is stated to have been made by Charles Brown, Esq., and Dr. Joseph Blythe, and is called Brown Town. It is to be noted that the street on the plan annexed to the deed from Elisha Screven called "Common Street" is erroneously so denominated. The real name would seem to have been "Cannon", not "Common", Street. It is styled "Cannon" Street in a deed dated July 4, 1745, of lot E from John Cleland and wife. At the same time it is possible that when the common was removed from the north to the west of the town and this street no longer led to it that the name was changed.

More might be added to this article as to the subsequent owners of the lots in George Town and its commercial history and development previous to and during the Revolution, the location and construction of the fort which was erected for the town's protection and occupied at successive periods by both the contending forces, and the events of which the town was the scene during that period, but the space already taken up by this account of its founding has been too great for the limitations of one number of this magazine.

The list of lot owners subjoined is taken from the deed from John Cleland and wife dated June 30, 1737.

It is worthy of note that the daughter of John and Mary Cleland married Francis Kinloch, son of Hon. James Kinloch for many years a member of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina, and that a descendant of Francis Kin-

loch, Miss Harriott Kinloch, married the late Henry A. Middleton, Esq., whose descendants still retain in possession and ownership the Weehaw plantation, a portion of the lands originally granted to John Perrie.

List of lot owners of Georgetown as existing June 30, 1737.

No. of lot. Name of owner

1. Anthony White.
2. Anthony White.
3. Anthony White.
4. Robert Stewart.
5. Anthony White.
6. Anthony White.
7. Anthony White.
8. Anthony White.
9. John Lane.
10. John Lane.
11. John Cleland.
12. Joseph Colkin.
13. Othniel Beale.
14. Peter and James Cleopas Simonds.
15. Arthur Forster.
16. Arthur Forster.
17. Anthony White.
18. William Swinton.
19. John White.
20. Anthony White.
21. Thomas Blundell.
22. Thomas Gadsden.
23. Daniel Crawford.
24. William Wallis.
25. John Wallis.
26. Wm. Romsey & Co.
27. Robert Screven.
28. William Screven.
29. John Sallens.
30. Thomas Henning.
31. George Pawley.

32. George Pawley.
33. Elisha Screven.
34. Elisha Screven.
35. William Romsey & Co.
36. William Romsey & Co.
37. Daniel LaRoche & Co.
38. Mary LaRoche.
39. Thomas Burton.
40. Edmund Hawkins.
41. William Waties.
42. William Waties.
43. John Beresford.
44. John Beresford.
45. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
46. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
47. William Allston.
48. John Cleland.
49. Anthony White.
50. Anthony White.
51. Anthony White.
52. Anthony White.
53. John Lane.
54. Christopher Cane.
55. Christopher Cane.
56. Arthur Forster.
57. William Swinton.
58. John Arthur.
59. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
60. John Lawrance.
61. Thomas Landen.
62. Thomas Bolem.
63. William Anderson.
64. Pierce Pawley.
65. Elisha Screven.
66. Elisha Screven.
67. William Cripps.
68. Peter and James Cleopas Simonds.
69. William Waties.

70. John Beresford.
71. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
72. Henry Toomer.
73. Meredith Hughes.
74. John Richardson.
75. Robert Ellis.
76. Robert Ellis.
77. Edmund Hawkins.
78. James Baxter.
79. Robert Wright.
80. Robert Wright.
81. Joseph Commander.
82. John Abbott.
83. Othniel Beale.
84. Anthony White.
85. John Abbott.
86. John McKeever.
87. William Thomas.
88. John Abbott.
89. Isaac Chardon.
90. Isaac Chardon.
91. Daniel Bourgett.
92. Thomas Hurst.
93. John White.
94. John Allston.
95. George Pawley.
96. George Pawley.
97. John Richardson.
98. Meredith Hughes.
99. Thomas Hurst.
100. Thomas Hurst.
101. Daniel Crawford.
102. Daniel Crawford.
103. Pierce Pawley.
104. Alexander Skene.
105. John Commander.
106. Othniel Beale.
107. Othniel Beale.

- 108. Thomas Hurst.
- 109. Thomas Bolem.
- 110. Thomas Charnock.
- 111. Daniel Bourgett.
- 112. Daniel Bourgett.
- 113. Mary Smith.
- 114. Joseph Allein.
- 115. John Jordan.
- 116. Thomas Blyth.
- 117. William Swinton.
- 118. Christopher Seamour.
- 119. George Pawley.
- 120. George Pawley.
- 121. John Cleland.
- 122. John Cleland.
- 123. John Cleland.
- 124. John Cleland.
- 125. Alexander Robertson.
- 126. Alexander Robertson.
- 127. Thomas Landen.
- 128. James Stewart.
- 129. Anthony Atkinson.
- 130. Anthony Atkinson.
- 131. William Allston.
- 132. Meredith Hughes.
- 133. John Sandiford.
- 134. John Sandiford.
- 135. William Screven.
- 136. William Screven.
- 137. Joshua Peart.
- 138. Joshua Peart.
- 139. William Waties.
- 140. William Cripps.
- 141. William Waties.
- 142. William Waties.
- 143. Dennis Hankins.
- 144. George Pawley.
- 145. Daniel LaRoche.

146. Thomas LaRoche.
147. John Ouldfield.
148. Elias Foissin.
149. Town House or "Tholsel".
150. Town House or "Tholsel".
151. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
152. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
153. William Tilley.
154. Meredith Hughes.
155. Thomas Bolem.
156. Thomas Bolem.
157. Abraham Bond.
158. Abraham Bond.
159. John Wallis.
160. William Hinckley.
161. William Waties.
162. Nathaniel Broughton.
163. Andrew Broughton.
164. William Waties.
165. William Allston.
166. John Cleland.
167. John Cleland.
168. John Jordan.
169. Meredith Hughes.
170. Meredith Hughes.
171. Stephen Heartley.
172. Charles Hope.
173. Alexander Robertson.
174. Alexander Robertson.
175. John Thompson, Jr.
176. William Swinton.
177. William Swinton.
178. Nicholas Trott.
179. Nicholas Trott.
180. William Borlen.
181. Joseph Goude.
182. Daniel Dwight.
183. John Cleland.

184. Pierce Pawley.
185. Elisha Screven.
186. Elisha Screven.
187. John Atchison.
188. John Atchison.
189. William Allston.
190. Nicholas Trott.
191. John Cleland.
192. John Jordan.
193. William Romsey.
194. John Cleland.
195. Stephen Beauchamp.
196. John Cleland.
197. James Atkins.
198. James Atkins.
199. Elisha Screven.
200. William Swinton.
201. William Swinton.
202. Parsonage and Glebe.
203. Parsonage and Glebe.
204. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
205. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
206. James Abercromby.
207. Samuel Jennings.
208. Pierce Pawley.
209. Stephen Beauchamp.
210. Alexander Nisbett.
211. William Colt.
212. William Colt.
213. William Allston.
214. John Cleland.
215. Nicholas Trott.
216. John Coachman.
217. Peter and James Cleopas Simonds.
218. Meredith Hughes.
219. Meredith Hughes.
220. Robert Stewart.
221. Robert Johnston.

- 222. Josiah Smith.
- 223. George Smith.
- 224. George Smith.
- 225. Free School.
- 226. Presbyterian Church.
- 227. Church of England.
- 228. Antipedo Baptist Church.
- 229. House of Correction.
 - A. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
 - B. Charles Pinckney.
 - C. Benjamin Whitaker.
 - D. Richard Allein.
 - E. John Cleland.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—In the last issue of this magazine there was published a letter dated December 22, 1888, from Captain William E. Earle to Hon. J. Q. Marshall, then Secretary of State, presenting South Carolina with a copy of the great seal of the Confederate States, in which Captain Earle states that Col. Pickett had “sent to England and had these copies made”. The following certificate shows that these reproductions were electrotype copies and not replicas as some have stated:

J. S. & A. B. Wyon.
Chief Engravers of Her Majesty's Seals.
Medallists, Jewellers, &c.
287, Regent Street, London, W.
Studio & Works, 2 & 3, Langham Chambers, Portland Place, W.
6th March, 1874.

To all whom it may concern.

Having received from John T. Pickett, Esq^{re}., Counsellor-at-Law, of Washington City, in the United States of America, a certain impression of the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America, obtained by the Electrotpe process, we hereby certify that the said impression is a faithful reproduction of the identical Seal engraved in 1864, by our predecessor the late Joseph S. Wyon, Esq^{re}., for James M. Mason, Esq^{re}., who was at that time in London, representing the interests of the Confederate States of which the Seal referred to was designed as the symbolical emblem of sovereignty

We may add that it has been the invariable practice of our house to preserve proof impressions of all important seal-work executed by us: and on a comparison of the impression now sent us with the proof impression retained by us we have no hesitation in asserting that so perfect an impression could not have been produced except from the original Seal. We have never made any duplicate of the Seal in question.

Witness our hands, the date above given.

J S. & A B. Wyon

A LOVE-LETTER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—The following letter has been loaned for publication here by a descendant of the writer and recipient thereof; they having married in due course of time. It is to such documents that we must appeal in order to learn the history of social life in any period:

Addressed: Miss Mary Cormack

Philadelphia 30th Aug^r. 1787.

Dear Miss

It is with inexpressible pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of acquainting you of my arrival here on the 17th. inst in perfect

health, after a passage of eight days, since which I can with much sincerity assure you have enjoyd very little satisfaction in the Company of my Friends & Acquaintances in this part of the World notwithstanding their endeavours to make the place as agreeable to me as possible, but situated as I am, I have neither inclination or abilities in the pursuit of any enjoyment whatever but what may tend to promote your happiness. This I shall ever make my constant study as you alone can make me blest or miserable & depend depend upon it that to make me happy you must be so yourself—

I have some business of consequence to transact in Boston for which place I purpose seting out early tomorrow from whence I shall return to this City & in the first Vessel take my departure for Charleston where I shall probably arrive about the middle of October, when I flatter myself you will relieve the anxieties & put an end to the suspense of him who is with the greatest sincerity of heart—Dear Polly

Your Absent Lover &

Faithful Admirer

Morton Brailsford.

P. S.

Pray remember me in the most affectionate manner to your good Mother & Mr Donaldson, By favouring me with a few lines on rec^t: of this you would confer a lasting obligation on

Yours &c..

M. B—————d

Miss Mary Cormack

NECROLOGY.

MRS. SARAH CALHOUN SIMONDS, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her residence, No. 20 South Battery, Charleston, Sunday afternoon February 9, 1908. She was born in Abbeville District January 19, 1839, and was a daughter of Hon. John Alfred Calhoun, a prominent citizen of that district.¹ On the 10th of January, 1860, she was married to her cousin, Dr. Andrew Simonds and subsequently went with him to Charleston to live. Dr. Simonds amassed a large fortune and died about twenty years ago.

When The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition company was organized in 1900 plans were made for a woman's department, and when this department was organized on the 8th of February, 1901, Mrs. Simonds was made president thereof. From that time until the doors of the Exposition were closed she worked unceasingly for its success, and to Mrs. Simonds is due much of the credit of the splendid exhibit made by the woman's department. Mrs. Simonds was prominent in many works of charity and benevolence, and she was quite liberal in encouraging the work of developing interest in local history. It was through her financial assistance that the editor of this magazine was able to gather the earliest authentic records relating to the Calhoun family in America, which were published in the seventh volume of this magazine.

Mrs. Simonds is survived by two sons: Messrs John Calhoun Simonds and Louis deSaussure Simonds.

¹See Vol. VII. of this *Magazine*

GEORGE HERBERT SASS, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home on Legaré Street, Charleston, Monday afternoon, February 10, 1908.

He was in his sixty-third year, and it might well be said that his entire life was spent in Charleston and for Charleston. Graduating with the highest honors, the valedictorian of his class, from the College of Charleston in 1867, he shortly afterwards began the study of law in the office of the late Charles Richardson Miles. He was admitted to the Bar about two years later, and almost at the beginning of his practice he was sought out to act as referee in cases where the clearest judgment was desired. In those days, before the office of Master was created, matters in dispute were heard before a referee, and his ability in this particular direction was acknowledged, and the leading firms desired that their references should be held before him.

In February, 1883, he was appointed a Master in Equity, for Charleston County and his record in that important office is remarkable. His findings were rarely reversed, but often quoted. His reading did not end when he was admitted to the Bar, but seemed to have only begun. His opinions were sought and rarely at fault. A man of the highest ideals, conservative, charitable, amiable and kindly, he was just to all men and his name was uttered with respect in every circle. Through the various administrations in the past quarter of a century he was reappointed at each succeeding term of four years, until eight years ago, when it was

decided by the Democrats to nominate Masters in their primaries, and he has since then been regularly returned to the office by the votes of his people. No county officer has ever served Charleston more faithfully, his service being such as to add to the peace and dignity of the county and the city. His judgment was sound, his decisions impartial, his patience inexhaustible—a man of the highest aims and the purest motives.

In the literary world he was, of course, more generally known than in his legal position. Under the pen name of Barton Grey his poems have been published far and wide. A volume of poems, under the title of *The Heart's Quest*, was published a few years ago, and was received in the realm of letters as a worthy and appreciated contribution. Fine critical taste had been manifested in his college days, and not long after his graduation he became attached to the literary staff of *The News and Courier*. His patron and friend was the late Mr. Riordan, and in a brief sketch of the latter, printed in the "Centennial Edition" of *The News and Courier*, Mr. Sass tells of the keen but helpful "pruning" of his early work. He was then writing dramatic criticisms, reporting lectures and beginning the book reviews, which afterwards became a large part of his work for that newspaper as literary editor, and which have now for many years been regarded as among the most interesting features of the Sunday edition of *The News and Courier*.

On various occasions his literary talents have been

brought into requisition. His ode for the opening of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition was widely quoted; and "Ode to the Confederate Dead" is one of his most beautiful poems, and lines from this are found on the memorial tablet in St. Michael's Church. In education he gave of his great store without price and most willingly; his lectures, delivered in the chapel of the College of Charleston and elsewhere, were always heard with attention and interest—and surely also with profit, for his advice was sound, his reasoning clear and periods terse. His inscription on the Timrod memorial in Washington Square is a life-story told in a few words, but with nothing omitted. An ode on the Enston Home, which is one of the greatest of Charleston's benevolent institutions, is often recalled, and his many stories and poems, published in newspapers and magazines, were always read and admired.

A few years ago the College of Charleston bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and it may be said that no alumnus of that splendid institution has worn the honor more gracefully.

Among his intimate friends, and in the family, he was a most companionable man. His wide reading made him an acquisition to any gathering where intellect was recognized; but his modesty was as great as his experience, and the humblest of his friends were as welcome to his counsel as those with whom he discussed the serious things of life upon an equal plane. Devoted to his family, unselfish and of a most optimistic disposition, his presence carried sunshine

wherever he journeyed. And a close student of nature his humanity was proverbial, his generosity unbounded.

He is survived by Mrs. Sass, one son, Mr. H. R. Sass, and a daughter, Miss Harriott R. Sass.



BENJAMIN C. HARD, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Pendleton, Sunday, March 8, 1908. He was born January 29, 1877, and was married in 1907 to Janie Gantt of Pendleton. At the time of his death he held the position of bookkeeper at Clemson College.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, \$4.00; Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I. 1900.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Judge William Johnson, Mission of Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775; The Bull Family of South Carolina, A Cherokee War Document, Blake of South Carolina, Letters from Judge William Johnson to Thomas Jefferson, First Rules of the St. Cecilia Society, Middleton of South Carolina, Circular Letter from Gov. Guerard to C. K. Chitty, The Colleton Family in South Carolina, Book Reviews and Notices, Exchanges, Notes and Queries, The South Carolina Historical Society, Publications Received, Obituary, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume II. 1901.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775, Mission of Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Letter from Gen. Christopher Gadsden to Mr. Thomas Morris, May 30th, 1790; Barnwell of South Carolina, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko to Maj. Alexander Garden, Col. Miles Brewton and Some of His Descendants, Letters of Ralph Izard, Izard of South Carolina, Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens, Captain William Capers and Some of His Descendants, Notes and Queries, Publications Received, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume III. 1902.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775; Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens, Daniel Trezevant, Huguenot, and Some of His Descendants, Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; Col. Moses Thomson and Some of His Descendants, The Harlestons, Papers of the Second Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, November, 1775-March, 1776; Officers of the South Carolina Regiment in the Cherokee War, 1760-61; Capt. John Colcock and Some of His Descendants, Notes and Queries, Publications Received, The South Carolina Historical Society; Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume IV. 1903.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the Second Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina November, 1775-March, 1776; Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; The Descendants of Col. William Rhett, of South Carolina; Letters of Rev. Samuel Thomas, 1702-1706; South Carolina Gleanings in

England, William Smith and Some of His Descendants, The Butlers of South Carolina, Historical Notes, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume V. 1904.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; Documents Concerning Rev. Samuel Thomas, 1702-1707; Fraser Family Memoranda, The Battle of Stono, Documents Concerning Mrs. Samuel Thomas, 1707-1710; South Carolina Gleanings in England, Governor Joseph Morton and Some of His Descendants, The Hayne Family, The Moultries, Historical Notes, Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Vol. VI. 1905.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, John, 1777-1780; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; South Carolina Gleanings in England; Hugh Hext and Some of His Descendants; The Town of Dorchester, in South Carolina—A Sketch of Its History; John Alston; Daniel Axtell; Historical Notes; Necrology; Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VII. 1906.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777-1780; Letters from John C. Calhoun to Francis W. Pickens; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; South Carolina Gleanings in England; The Jervey Family of South Carolina; Historical Notes; Calhoun Family of S. C.; An Order Book of the 1st Regiment, S. C. Line, Continental Establishment; Thomas Means and Some of His Descendants; Necrology; Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VIII. 1907.

Unbound, \$4.00

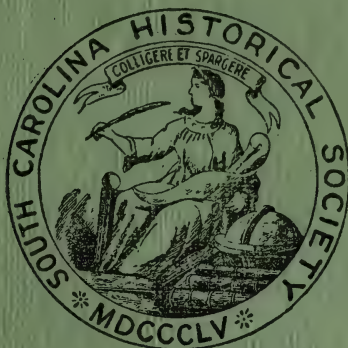
CONTENTS: Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777-80; An Order Book of the 1st Regiment, S. C. Line, Continental Establishments; Dr. Henry Woodward, the First English Settler in South Carolina and Some of His Descendants; Historical Notes; Necrology; The St. George's Club; John Taylor and His Taylor Descendants; Miscellaneous Papers of the General Committee, Secret Committee and Provincial Congress, 1775; Correspondence Between Edmund Brailsford and His Father; Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina; South Carolina Gleanings in England; Index.

Members get a discount of 25 per cent. on the above prices.

The Magazines will be bound at 60c. additional per volume.

Address: SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME IX., NO. 3

JULY, 1908.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1908

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. IX.

JULY, 1908.

No. 3.

LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the April number.)

[53]

boston the 28th august 1778

dear Sir

You will be surpris'd to find a letter from Me dated at this place when there are troops yet upon Rhode island—I am sent to boston by a board of general officers whose gⁿl Sullivan is president, for to know when monsieur le comte destaing may be able to sayl, and for engaging him to come arround with only a part of his fleet what is found absolutely impossible—but I am glad to find new occasions to undertake chearfully any business even with small hopes of succeeding which will be thought useful to the common cause by any one or any number whatsoever of men—I left the island yesterday evening, Rode all night, and will go back with the same celerity for fear there would be some action in my absence—for my part I tell you *entrenous* that our present position is very dangerous.

the count is going to send an express to Congress, by a french gentlemen who offered his services for that purpose—he is the chevalier de fayolles of *whom I wrote you long ago*, who went with me as a volunteer on Rhode island

which gives him a new title to *some notice* from Congress

I hope you have Received a letter of mine where I speak with frankness of our expedition on Rhode island—the count will I believe state the facts in his epistle—for my part, my dear sir, who wishes for union and good understanding, let me tele you *entre nous* also my opinion of what I think is to be done—the count schould be soon Enabled by all means, by Congress to make some operation which might account for this, and then I think for satisfying the admiral who by his powers is of an utmost importance to America, that some of his plans schould be adopted or he schould not coopeate with any but who know how to Manage affairs as general washington would have done, had he been here.

Very sincerely and with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient Servant

the M^{rs} de Lafayette

Ms le chevalier de fayolles will make quick his mission as he has promised to the Count, he will perhaps make his own business I therefore hope to hear soon from you

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

28 Aug^t 1778

Rec^d. 5 Sept^r

[54]

Fish kills 29th November 1778

dear Sir

Running very fast is not alwaïs the best way of arriving Soon—I am a very melancholic example of that true saying, and a very severe fitt of illness did put me very near of making a greater voyage than this of europe—I have been detain'd till this instant, and find myself able to set off to day for Boston.

I am under the Necessity of Sending an express to Congress for several Reasons which are explain'd in my public

letter—it will be directed to you because I understand you have been prevail'd upon to act yet for some days as a president of Congress—I dare hope these gentlemen will not spend in deliberating a time which should Much Retard my arrival in France—I ardently desire the dispatches would be sent back to head quarters without loss of time, from where genl Washington will forward them to Boston where they shall be expected with the greatest impatience—I beg you would be so good as to send me several exemplaries of the gazette where our Letters and the Resolve of Congress have been printed—if they had not been printed what I ca'n't Believe they Might be sent immediately to the press—be so good, My dear sir, as to order the express before going off to take the Commands of the king's minister, the Marine Committee, Mrs Moriss and Carmickall and the other gentlemen who could want to write to me.

if Colonel John Laurens is yet in Philadelphia I beg you to present him My best Compliments, and assure him how sorry I am to quit this Country without having the pleasure of embracing him.

I Confess, My good friend, that Mr du plessis's promotion increases my desires in favor of my dear ms de Gimat.

Farewell, my dear sir, do'nt forgett our friendship and Believe me for ever with the sentiments of the highest Regard and Sincerest affection

Your most obedient servant

Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis de Lafayette

29 Novem 1778

Rec^d. 3^d. Decem

Ans^d.. 6th;

[55]

on board of the Alliance 7th january 1779

dear sir

I at length am going to sail, and Ca'n't leave this Country without telling again my good friend c¹⁰¹ h. Laurens, how heartily I do and will ever love him—the Reasons of my having waited so long, and my now being Determin'd to

go I explain to Congress in my public letter—I have acted according to what I thought the advantage of these states, and what I owe to the dispatches they have intrusted me with—I beg, my dear sir, you would assist in the house at that lecture, and Remember that in having been detain'd I was convinc'd it was better to wait for the express, but that in going off I am fully persuaded the express would have got in long ago had Congress intended to send one.

You know Congress have Resolved to send three vessels to france this Month—C^{n^{ia}} la Colombe and M^s Nevill will I hope go in seperate ones so that I beg you would write me duplicatas by each of 'em who is directed to call on you if you are in philadelphia I beg you would write me *fully* and *freely* upon any subject that may be interesting. fare-well, my dear sir, do'nt forget to let me hear from you, and Believe me for ever and ever

Your affectionate and humble
servant

Lafayette

I schall, my good friend, Most exactly write you from france and beg you would follow the good example I intend to give—the size and beauty of the *Alliance* insures my Safe arrival in my country—the speedy Return to america much depends upon the first dispatches from Congress for the Court of france—I wish they may be enabl'd to follow plans which you know I love because I think it is the worst thing for the ennemy and the Best for this Country we may ever do. Adieu. my best Compliments to my fellow soldier and good friend C^{1^{oi}} Laurens.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

7th Jan^y 1779

Recd 5 ffebry. by

Mons^r. de Colombe

[56]

S^t. jean dangely 11th june 1779

dear sir

With the Greatest pleasure I find this occasion for Reminding you of a friend, who by his sincere affection for you,

highly deserves never to be forgotten—I can't express you how sorry I feel for being so much separated from my american friends, from a country to which I am bound by all ties of love and Gratitude—I heartily envy the happiness m^r le c^{hev} de Laluzerne is going to enjoy, and nothing in the world might please me more than to find myself again at head quarters, or in my comfortable friendly quarters of philadelphia—I wish, my dear sir, we might again spend some hours in your carriage on Bethlum Road, and I schould have thousand things to intrust to your friendship—for any intelligences I beg leave to Refer you to my public letter to Congress, and more particularly to what m^r le c^{hev} de la luzerne will be ordered to make you acquainted off—I think our affaires go for the present very well, and some great stroke will I hope put things upon the Best footing—any important event of this Campaign I will immediately communicate to you—there is a thing, my dear sir, to which you schould alwaïs draw the attention of Congress—nothing hurts so much theyr interest in europe as to hear of intestines disputes—for god's sake, my good friend, tell to the people you keep at home, to those you send aBroad that they should at least hold the appearance of union—you know my sentiments on that matter and the moderate line of conduct I have impos'd to myself which I will ever preserve without examining the bottom of those differences, But any thing which don't look like union gives me the Greatest concern for what Relates to my private affairs I also shall Refer you to my public Letter, and will only add that I am as happy as possible by the sight of my friends and family, and by the many marks of affection my countrymen have conferr'd upon me—But I most ardently want to see again america, to embrace my dear general, and my good friend Colonel henry Laurens.

farewell, my dear sir, I beg you would write me as long and as frequent letters as will be in your power—you may be sure I won't loose any opportunity, and my letters Besides the Reason of our friendship will be the more interesting that I hope leaving soon this place where I am now with the king's own Regt of dragoons which I Command,

for to begin a more active life. Give me leave to introduce and Reccommend you the chevalier de la luzerne whom I hope you will be satisfied with.

adieu, my friend, with the highest Regard and most tender sentiments I am for Ever

Your affectionate
Lafayette

13th I wish you would move in Congress that the part of my public letter Relating to my private situation might be printed. You could also add in the newspapers that a subit Recall from the king for being employ'd in the intended expedition, prevented my writing to my friends, as I was oblig'd to Repair immediately to versaïlles as you will see by the note added to my letter to Congress—but excepting what Relates to my private affairs, I I don't wish other intelligences of mine, unless they are upon indifferent subjects might be Rendered public—Because I shall perhaps have one day or other some to Give which will be yet of a more secret Nature

Endorsed: Marquis Delafayette
11th. & 13th. June 1779
Recd 4th. Septem—

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

(Continued from the April number.)

[50]

[A RECEIPT FROM CHARLOTTE WILL.]

Charles town,

These are to Certify that Philip Will carried the
circular Letters to the several Districts to the Southward,
and that he delivered the Receipt for the same to —

Pet: Bounetheau./
20th. Septemb^r. 1775.

The amount is sixty pounds

Pet: Bounetheau./

Received novembe 13^d the above sixty pound in full
Charlotte Will

[51]

[BILL OF PHILIP WILL.]

The public to Philip Will—D^r.

1775

Nov^r. 14th. To riding an Express to Col^o. Garden, John
Bull,

“ Cap^t. Hardin, & W^m Bull Jun^r—
summoning Members of Congress. £45—

I do hereby certify that this service was faithfully per-
formed—

Charles town 7th. December 1775.

Pet: Bounetheau/

Dec^r. 16. 1775. For Philip Will
received the above contents

Charlotte Will

[52]

[SAMUEL GRUBER TO THE COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE.]

The Public to Samuel Gruber— D^r.

1775.

Nov^r. 14. { To riding an Express to S^t. James (Goose
Creek, S^t. Johns
“ S^t. Stephen and to the new acquisition— £75—
summoning Members to Congress.
December the eleventh of the Committee of
Intelligence received the sum of Fifty Pounds
for this account.

Samuel Gruber

[53]

[RESOLUTION RESPECTING JOHN ALLSTON'S COMPANY.]

In Congress.

Charles-Town, 27 November, 1775

On Motion—Resolved, That the late Council of Safety's of the Volunteer Company of Foot Rangers or Rovers being confirmed, the said Company is hereby declared subject to Patrol Duty, and liable to be called out upon Emergencies by the Field officers of the District; also subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief of any embodied Troops with which the said Company shall be called into service

A true Copy.

Pet^r. Timothy, Secr^{ry}.

[54]

[THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS TO CAPTAIN JOHN ALLSTON.]

By Authority of Congress.

Charles-Town, 28 November, 1775.

Sir,

You are hereby ordered to march the Volunteer Company of Foot Rangers after the Indian Manner, under

your Command, and scour the Sea-Coast from Sewee Bay to Haddrel's Point in Charles-Town Harbour, to repel the Landing of Men from British armed Vessels, to prevent their Depredations, and to act according to further orders from proper authority. I am, Sir,

Your most hum^l Serv^t.

W^m. H^y. Drayton, President.

Capt. John Allston.

A true Copy.

Pet^r. Timothy, Secr^y

[55]

[BILL OF PETER DUMONT.]

Cap Willam Hanry Drayton Esq.

To Peter Dumont — — — — —

To Cary Tow Sumus to S^t James Santee from the

Gen. Committee — — — — — 25 0 0

Jan. 9. 1776. Received the sum of twenty five Pounds for carrying the said summons.

Peter Dumont

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

(Continued from the April number.)

Will of Adam Richardson, of the Province of Carolina, mariner, made at Charles Town, January 20, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, March 15, 1694, appointed Jonathan Amory, Anthony Shory and Thomas Noble, gentleman, his executors, and directed them to bring his whole estate, real and personal, "into one totall sume", one-third of which was to be given to his wife, Mary, and the remainder was to be disposed of at the discretion of the executors. Witnesses: Capt Charles Basden, Isaac Redwood and David Harty. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Smith, April 3, 1694, to Amory, Noble and Shory. (Page 126.)

April 3, 1694, Governor Smith appointed Capt. Charles Basden, George Logan, Richard Bellinger, George Pawley and Thomas Barker appraisers of the estate of Adam Richardson, deceased. (Page 127.)

Will of Nicholas Townsend, of Charles Town, locksmith, made July 20, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, March 14, 1694, gave father, John Townsend, all his real and personal estate, consisting of lands, houses, buildings, cattle, hogs, corn, ready money and goods, and appointed him sole executor, and in case his father should predecease him his estate was to go to his "lawful begotten brethren" and his sister, Mary, and John Smith, tailor in Charles Town, and William White, planter, were to be his executors; requested father and bretheren to give sister, Mary, a petticoat, a hood and a small gold ring; bequeathed to John Smith a new coat then in his hands and a set of silver buckles, shoes and shirts, and to the wife of John Smith, an earring, and to Mary Smith, daughter of the said John, a two-year-old

heifer. Witnesses: George Southwood, Mathew Bee, John Stewart, George Francklin. Letters testamentary and warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Smith to John Smith and William White, March 27, 1694, as exors and admrs. (Page 128.)

March 27, 1694, Governor Smith turned over to John Smith and William White, executors appointed under the will of Nicholas Townsend, deceased, the estate of said Townsend. (Page 129.)

March 27, 1694, Governor Smith named John Jones, John Lovell, Findla Martin, William Popell and George Pawley appraisers of the estate of Nicholas Townsend. (Page 130.)

July 3, 1694, Pawley, Popell and Jones signed their inventory and proved it the next day before Paul Grimball, Secretary of the Province, who recorded it on the 6th. (Pages 130-132.)

April 2, 1694, Mrs. Pryna Rubbens, alias Vansusteren, executrix of the last will and testament of John Vansusteren, deceased, Anthony Shory and Capt. Edmund Bellinger executed their bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Rubbens's faithful performance of her trust. (Page 133.)

April 2, 1694, Governor Smith appointed William Smith, Alexander Parris, William Popell, Nathaniel Law and James DuGue, Jr., appraisers of the estate of John Vansusteren, merchant, deceased. (Page 134.)

October 20, 1685, Theophilus Paty, the elder, of the Province of Carolina, in consideration of £19., sold to James Varien, of Charles Town, joyner, one-fourth part of a town lot in Charles Town, known as No. 27, containing half an acre, which had been granted to said Paty by the Lords Proprietors, September 7, 1681, and bounding to the "northward on ye: great Street runing from ye sea side to the market place", westward on the other part of the said lot, eastward upon land of Martin Cock and southward upon a lot belonging to Jonathan Fitch, planter. Witnesses: Patrick Bolte, Adam Hamilton and Peter Dumoulin. Recorded

by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 4, 1694. (Pages 135-136.)

April 4, 1694, John Smith, tailor, and William White, executors and administrators of Nicholas Townsend, deceased, and George Pawley and William Popell, executed their bond to Governor Smith for Smith and White's faithful performance of their trust. Witness: Paul Grimball. (Page 137.)

August 26, 1693, Samuel Lowe and John Harris, of Port Royal, Jamaica, merchants, executed a power of attorney to Capt. John Flavell to collect all debts due them on the "Island of Carolina." Witnesses: Thomas Rainer, Thomas Jenkins, and Rachel Weatherly. Proved before William Smith, March 30, 1694. Recorded April 6, 1694. (Pages 138-139.)

February 22, 1693 (1694), Samuel Lowe and John Harris, of Port Royal, Jamaica, merchants, executed their bond in the sum of £1000. to George Rayner, of Carolina, merchant, indemnifying him from suits or actions by themselves or any of their agents, or from Thomas Harrison, formerly captain of the ship called the *Loyal Jamaica*, or any of his agents, by reason of his turning said Harrison out of his command of the said ship. Witnesses: Edward Shory, Samuel Sligh and Thomas Cumber. Proved by Sligh and Cumber before William Smith, March 30, 1694. Recorded by Paul Grimball, agent, April 6, 1694. (Pages 139-140.)

In Barbadoes, January 15, 1693-4, William Harding, Samuel Hasell, John Parkinson, merchants, and Lachland Baine, "Chirurgin", all of Barbadoes, appointed Peter La-Salle their "Lawful attorney & procorutor", empowering him to collect the debts due them in Carolina. Witnesses: Edward Archer, John Emperor and Edward Pinder, sworn before Humphrey Brimiett, February 14, 1693-4. Proved by Capt. John Emperor before William Smith, in Carolina April 11, 1694. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 12, 1694. (Pages 140-142.)

July 27, 1694, Jo: Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, entered a memorandum to the effect that the inventory of John Barton, deceased, planter, of Berkeley County, had that day been brought into the office by Mary Barton, his widow,

the appraisement having been made by John Sanders, William Sanders and William Perryman, by virtue of a warrant from Governor Smith, dated June 12, 1694, and sworn to by them before Stephen Bull. (Page 142.)

December 21, 1693, John Hill, William Nowell and John Lovell, made an inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels of William Privat, mariner, and the same was proved by them before William Smith, February 8, 1693-4. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 21, 1694. (Page 143.)

April 21, 1694, William Bollough, Edmund Bellinger and William Smith executed a bond to the Governor in the sum of two hundred pounds conditioned for the payment by Bollough to the use of the poor of several sums of money bequeathed for that purpose by James Gilchrist for whom said Bollough was executor. Witnesses: Paul Grimball and Thomas Bulline. Recorded the same day by P. Grimball, Secretary. (Page 144.)

April 20, 1694, Governor Smith issued a proclamation prohibiting the firing of "great Guns & Small armes promiscuously" between sunset and sunrise, as a state of war then existed. Recorded by John Hamilton, April 24, 1694. (Page 145.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings," by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM THE APRIL NUMBER.]

Edward Jukes of Charles Town in South Carolina. Will 4 October 1710; proved 14 November 1715. I give all my estate whatsoever, and appoint her the only executrix, to my wife Dorothy Jukes. Witnesses: Charles Craven, Gideon Johnston, Nicholas Trott, James Baron.

Fagg 221.

John Steel of the parish of St. Philip's, Charlestown, Vintner. Will 3 December 1744; proved 5 June 1745. To my Brother in law John Titchett £200 Current money and one hogshead of Rum. To my father Gilbert Steel of Great Britain £30. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: Wife Mary Steel. Witnesses: John Martini, Rue Price, John Rattray. Proved at London by Mary the widow.

Seymour 180.

Edward Hext of Charles Town, South Carolina, Gent. Will 6 October 1739; proved 30 December 1742. To the vestry of St. Philip, Charles Town, £1000 current money, the interest to be devoted to relief of the poor yearly. To my executors £1500 current for the use of my niece Sarah Rutledge without any control of her husband, and her children, failing her children to my kinsman John Hext of this province. To Hugh Hext son of said John Hext when 21 my messuage where I now live on the bay of Charles Town as it is now divided from the Brick House and Ground fronting Union Street and so much Ground as belongs to said Bay House, otherwise I leave it to ——— son of my Brother Thomas Hext. To my Brother Thomas the house Mr. Withers now lives in fronting Union Street. To Hugh and Amias sons of my Brother Amias my tract

of land on St. Helena Island in this province. To the children of my kinsman Philip Hext of Froome in Somersetshire, Great Britain, father of Thomas Hext whom I brought with me in the Province but lately deceased, a plantation at Pon pon and all slaves and stock. All the rest to be sold by my executors and used for the following legacies: To my four Brothers Francis, Alexander, David, and Thomas Hext £100 each. To my sister Martha Bee £100, to her son William Bower £1000, and her daughters Mary Bryan and Tabitha Peter £100 between them. To the executors of the will of my kinsman Paul Hamilton £4300, i. e. £300 for Paul son of said Paul Hamilton, £2000 for Martha, sister of Paul, Junior, £1000 apiece for John and Archibald the two younger sons. To each child my kinswoman Mary Bryan had by her late husband John Williamson deceased £1000 apiece. To children of Tabitha Peter £500 each and £500 extra to Abraham Eddings one of the said children. To the children of my sister Melior Godfrey deceased £500 apiece and to the children of my kinsman John Hext of this province £1000 apiece and to him £100. To Hugh and Amias Hext sons of my late Brother Amias Hext deceased £1000 each and to their sister Mary £500. To my brother Francis Hext £2000 to be divided among his children at his death. To my Brother David Hext £1000 to each child. To my Brother Thomas Hext £1000 each child. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Etheridge of Great Britain and sister of my late deceased dear Kinswoman Anne Etheridge alias Prioleau, if she is to be found within 4 years after my decease, £3000. To Katherine, Philip, Elizabeth, and Hannah the four children of my deceased sister Katherine Still in Great Britain £50 each sterling money. Executors: my two Brothers David and Thomas Hext, and my four kinsmen John Bee Junior, Jonathan Bryan, Philip Prioleau, and John McCall, all of this province. Witnesses: Thomas Bolton, James Withers, Samuel Prioleau Junr, Thomas Lamboll. Codicil 22 April 1740. Land at Southermost end of St. Helena's Island to my niece Sarah Rutledge. The £3000 to Elizabeth Etheridge as she has now arrived in this Province and now lives with me to

be £6000 and five slaves Hager, Sindah, Billy, Dick, and Die, also use of House on Bay of Charles Town &c slaves and furniture and books. The £1000 to John Hext to go to his youngest child since born at his decease: Witnesses: A: Garden, Martha Garden, Mary Crow, Daniel Hunt. Second Codicil 28 April 1740. My house in Charles Town Bay to Elizabeth Etheridge for life. To Philip Prioleau £400. To Mary Withers wife of James Withers £500. [All these legacies are current money of the Province.] Witnesses: A: Garden, Martha Garden, Mary Crow, Daniel Hunt. [Proved in Prerogative Court of Cantebury by David Hext and John McCall, reserving to other executors, Thomas Hext, John Bee the younger Jonathan Bryan and Philip Prioleau.]

Trenley 357

Nicholas Ridgell of Charles Town, Mariner. Will 5 August 1726; proved 2 July 1727. All to dear wife Sarah Ridgell living in Chivers Court in Nightingale Lane, Limehouse. And I Improvise Mr. Benjamin Godin, of Charles Town in this Province, Merchant, to receive and remit to her all Wages etc. Witnesses: Henry Hargrave, Daniel Gibson, Jeremiah Milner. South Carolina 17th August 1726 True Copy from Originall in Secretarys Office of this Province. Recorded in Booke E, page 94, 95, Per. Char: Hart, Sec'ry. Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury of Nicholas Ridgell, late of Parish of Stepney, Middlesex, but at Charles Town in America, deceased, to widow Sarah Ridgell, chief legatee.

Farrant 167

Benjamin Doggett, late of London, merchant, but dying in Jamaica. Will 8 July 1703; proved 29 March 1709.

"Kingston, Jamaica. 8th July 1703. Dear Brother: It is now about a week since I Received 2 Letters from you the one dated in gbr the other in January in which I had one inclosed from Sister De Bary by the hands of Mr. John Warrington who poor Man came over in very mean cir-

cumstances" I hope to get him a place on Colonel Mumby's plantation to keep accounts at £40 per ann; and expences besides diet washing and Lodging about 40 miles from this place. He is at present at Capt. Sadlers I gave him the money to go thither he having been expecting credit on Captain Willis from his uncle but was disappointed. I have just come out of a fever by the help of God and the Jesuits bark. It has been a very sickly time here, all being down in our house. Negroes included. About 3 weeks since had a letter from your wife who has been sick "I'me sorry it doth not lye in my power to serve her no better grn fuoog nnn grn qgzf ruh euhb dqfg nmw zmw rzhwoh pmlgd rld fl geygqgf fl mzqm frqm rnh tznqob khzyqms tlh bleh hnfehm" Wee exchange letters by every ship and you may assure your selfe Ile serve her [sic] in every thing lyes in my power tradeing is soe very dead I spend a great deal more than I gett. On the 4 Inst I received a letter from Brother Otgher informing me of my mothers death and that you had lodged a Caveat against his administration of her affairs. Send me out a copy of the will and inventory. I send you a copy of that part of the letter that concerns you my Brother Otgher sent me pray take no notice of having received a letter from me. It will do me a diskindenesse. Your mother has left me sole executrix but your Brother John has entered a caveat He is causing me to spend money which will do you good for he is sensible that there will be nothing for him "indeed his circumstances is very bad and he hath in my opinion done very ill to come from his wife and children at Carolina to serve the Coll: who is but in bad circumstances himself" She has left you £20 for mourning and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the residue less £360 which she formerly advanced you and your brother is to pay back £620 before he received his $\frac{1}{5}$, "I hear he lodgeth in the Fleet where he will have noe good Councel" The bags are just going so I cannot enlarge but I leave you all I can claim or have. Mr. Blood who lives with us it witness. my service to Honest Tony. I am in hast Dear Jack Yo^r truly loving Brother Ben: Dogett. This is Mr. Benj: Dogett own hand writing I standing by when he wrote his

name. John Blood, 14 November 1706 Anthony Grindall of St. Brides, Fleet Street London Esq, about 30 years old, and John Seymour of St. Botolph Aldgate Distiller, about 30 depose that they knew Benjamin Dogett late of London merchant (dying in Jamaica) and this is his writing. Proved by John Dogett the Brother

Lane 53



THE HUTSON FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY WILLIAM MAINE HUTSON.

ARMS: Per chevron embattled or, and vert three martlets counter charged. Crest, a martlet or, holding in his beak a branch of holly.*

WILLIAM HUTSON, the founder of the Hutson family of South Carolina, was the son of Thomas and Esther Hutson and was born in England August 14, 1720. He had begun his education for the profession of law and was entered by his father at the Inns of Court. Disliking law he gave up his studies and came to America as an actor in 1740. He was converted under the preaching of Whitefield in New York. Coming to Charles Town he was employed by Hugh Bryan as tutor, and later was employed at the Orphan House at Savannah, Georgia, by Whitefield. A church was built for him at Stony Creek, in what was known as the Indian Land of what is now Beaufort County, in 1743. He was called to the "Circular" (Independent Congregational) Church, Charles Town, in 1757. He married in 1743 Mrs. Mary (Woodward) Chardon, widow of Isaac Chardon and daughter of Richard Woodward and Sarah Stanyarne and grand-daughter of Dr. Henry Woodward, the first English settler in South Carolina.¹ His first wife dying in 1757, he married, October 10, 1758, Mrs. Mary (Prioleau) Bryan, widow of Hugh Bryan. He died April 11, 1761, and his tomb-stone is in the "Circular" Churchyard, Charleston, just in rear of the church building.

Issue: First wife.

- I I. Mary Hutson, *b.* in 1744; *m.*, in June, 1762, Arthur Peronneau.²

*These arms were used by the Rev. William Hutson, the founder of the family in South Carolina.

¹See Vol. VIII. of this *Magazine*, p. 29 et seq.

²Mrs. Peronneau was the lady who attempted to save the life of Col. Isaac Hayne, her brother-in-law, by a personal appeal to Lord Rawdon. Among her descendants were United States Senator and Governor Robert Y. Hayne, United States Senator Arthur P. Hayne, Congressman William Hayne Perry, Dr. J. Ford Prioleau and Paul Hamilton Hayne, the poet.

- 2 II. Elizabeth Hutson, *b.* in 1746; *m.*, July 18, 1765, Isaac Hayne (1745-1781).³
- 3 III. Richard Hutson, *b.* July 9, 1748.
- 4 IV. Thomas Hutson, *b.* January 9, 1750.
- 5 V. Esther Hutson, *b.* in 1753; *m.* William Hazard Wigg.⁴
- 6 VI. Anne Hutson, *b.* in 1755; *m.*, May 8, 1777, John Barnwell (1748-1800).⁵

3.

RICHARD HUTSON [William¹], born July 9, 1748, was graduated from Princeton (Nassau Hall) in 1765; was a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1776 and later of the Legislative Council thereof; was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1778-1779, and a signer of the Articles of Confederation; was captured at the fall of Charles Town, May 12, 1780, and was later sent a prisoner to St. Augustine; was released in 1781; lost a considerable portion of his property during the Revolution; was lieutenant-governor, 1782-1783, first intendant of Charleston, 1783-1784; was one of the first three chancellors of the Court of Equity, serving from March 21, 1784, to February, 1791; died unmarried April 12, 1795.

4.

THOMAS HUTSON [William¹], born January 9, 1750; married, October 21, 1773, Esther Maine, daughter of William Maine and Judith Gignilliat; inherited Cedar Grove (plantation), Beaufort District; was successively captain and major of militia in the Revolution (his regiment being first in Bull's brigade, subsequently commanded by Francis

³ See "The Hayne Family" in Vol. V. of this *Magazine*, p. 168.

⁴ Her two daughters Mary and Esther Wigg married Edward and Robert Barnwell respectively. (See Barnwell of South Carolina, Vol. II. of this *Magazine*, p. 46.)

⁵ His second wife.

Marion, and later in the brigade commanded by John Barnwell) and colonel just subsequent thereto; was a member of the State convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788; died May 4, 1789.

Issue:

- 7 I. Mary Woodward Hutson, *b.* Nov. 23, 1774; *m.*, in 1795, Charles Jones Colcock⁶; *d.* Nov., 1851.
- 8 II. William Maine Hutson, *b.* Jan. 13, 1777.
- 9 III. Esther Hutson, *b.* Jan. 5, 1779; *m.* Alexander Fraser Gregorie.
- 10 IV. Thomas Hutson, *b.* Sept. 3, 1784; grad. from Princeton; *d.* Sept. 15, 1807.
- 11 V. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Oct. 17, 1788.

9.

WILLIAM MAINE HUTSON (Thomas², William¹), born January 13, 1777; married Martha Hay, formerly of New York, daughter of Col. Ann Hawkes Hay and Martha Smith, his wife⁷; was a successful rice planter of Prince William's Parish; was sometime sheriff of Beaufort District; died February 9, 1835; buried at Stony Creek Churchyard.

Issue:

- 12 I. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Feb. 6, 1803.
- 13 II. Esther Maine Hutson, *b.* July 4, 1807; *d.* Oct. 16, 1890.
- 14 III. Jane Hay Hutson, *b.* Oct. 12, 1809; *m.*, Aug. 28, 1845, Dr. Louis M. DeSaussure⁸; *d.* March 23, 1887. (Issue.)
- 15 IV. Mary Colcock Hutson, *b.* June 27, 1811.

⁶ See "Captain John Colcock and Some of His Descendants" in Vol. III. of this *Magazine*, p. 216.

⁷ See *The Family of Hay* (1908), by Charles J. Colcock.

⁸ See the "DeSaussure Chart", by Charles A. DeSaussure, of Memphis, Tenn.

- 16 V. William Maine Hutson, *b.* June 27, 1813.
 17 VI. Anne Barnwell Hutson, *b.* Nov. 28, 1814.
 18 VII. Maria Payne Hutson, *b.* Dec. 11, 1816; *m.*
 Dr. William S. Townsend; *d.* June 11,
 1840. (Issue.)
 19 VIII. Isaac McPherson Hutson, *b.* Sept. 3, 1819.

II.

RICHARD WOODWARD HUTSON (Thomas², William¹), born October 17, 1788; graduated at the South Carolina College in 1809; married, June 2, 1814, Martha O'Reilly Ferguson, who died September 1, 1816; married next Sarah Mikell McLeod; was a planter, residing at Jericho (plantation) and summering at McPhersonville; refugeeed to Orangeburgh on the approach of Sherman's army in 1865 and his plantation house was burned; died at Orangeburgh May 28, 1866; buried in the Presbyterian churchyard.

Issue: First wife.

- 20 I. William Ferguson Hutson, *b.* March 28,
 1815.
 Second wife.
 21 II. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Aug. 1, 1836;
 d. July 3, 1857.
 22 III. Hettie Elizabeth Hutson, *b.* Feb. 1, 1833.
 23 IV. Martha Ferguson Hutson, *b.* Nov. 29, 1835;
 d. Feb. 1899.
 24 V. McLeod Hutson, *b.* Oct. 20, 1839.
 25 VI. Charles Jones Colcock Hutson, *b.* Feb. 11,
 1842.
 26 VII. Marion Martin Hutson, *b.* July 31, 1844.

12.

THOMAS WOODWARD HUTSON [William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born February 6, 1803; was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1821, and later of a medical college of New York City; married, December 17, 1829,

Martha Louisa Hay, daughter of Thomas Hay and Sarah Smith, his wife, of Haverstraw, N. Y., who died and he married, June 17, 1839, Eliza Ferguson Bacot, daughter of Daniel DeSaussure Bacot and Eliza Ferguson, his wife; was a leading physician of Prince William's Parish up to the fall of Port Royal in 1861 and was a rice and cotton planter, his plantations being Oak Forrest and Cedar Grove and his summer home in McPhersonville; was sometime senior elder of Stony Creek Presbyterian Church.

Issue: First wife.

- 27 I. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Sept. 13, 1830.
- 28 II. Matilda Adelaide Hutson, *b.* March 8, 1834; *d.* Oct. 1, 1886.
- 29 III. Martha Florida Hutson, *b.* Jan. 30, 1836; *d.* Dec. 15, 1861.
Second wife.
- 30 IV. William Maine Hutson, *b.* June 21, 1847.
- 31 V. Laura Gregorie Hutson, *b.* June 6, 1849; *d.* June 11, 1871.
- 32 VI. Jane Hay DeSaussure Hutson, *b.* Jan. 30, 1851.
- 33 VII. Millicent Colcock Hutson, *b.* Dec. 1, 1853; *m.*, Dec. 5, 1878, Thomas Hutson DeSaussure. (Issue.)
- 34 VIII. John Colcock Hutson, *b.* Jan. 9, 1855.
- 35 IX. Louis DeSaussure Hutson, *b.* Oct. 26, 1856; *d.* Jan. 10, 1862.
- 36 X. Eliza Ferguson Hutson, *b.* Feb. 19, 1859; *d.* Feb. 20, 1862.
- 37 XI. Sallie McLeod Hutson, *b.* Jan. 1, 1861; *m.*, April 30, 1884, Marion Woodward Colcock; *d.* Dec. 11, 1897. (Issue.)
- 38 XII. Annie Barnwell Hutson, *b.* Dec. 20, 1864; *m.*, May 9, 1894, Isaac A. Speights; *d.* June 15, 1906.

liam¹), born January 27, 1813; was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1831, and subsequently admitted to the Bar; married, March 3, 1859, Mary Martin Mackay, daughter of George Chisolm Mackay and Abigail Evans Jenkins, his wife; was for many years a successful practitioner in Orangeburgh; died July 18, 1879.

Issue:

- 39 I. Abigail Mackay Hutson, *b.* Dec. 10, 1859;
m., June 13, 1878, Rev. J. D. A. Brown,
minister of the Presbyterian Church in
Orangeburgh.
- 40 II. Martha Hay Hutson, *b.* April 26, 1862; *d.*
July 19, 1864.
- 41 III. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Oct. 3, 1864;
d. May 10, 1865.
- 42 IV. Clara Glover Hutson, *b.* Oct. 18, 1866; *d.*
May 22, 1900.
- 43 V. William Maine Hutson, *b.* Sept. 17, 1868.
- 44 VI. Woodward Evans Hutson, *b.* Dec. 15,
1875.

19.

ISAAC McPHERSON HUTSON (William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born September 3, 1819; was graduated from the South Carolina College with first honor in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1841; married, May 12, 1842, Sarah Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Rev. Edward Palmer and Sarah Bunce, his wife; practiced law at Barnwell until his death, learned, upright, kind and benevolent, not ambitious of political honors; was unanimously nominated for a seat in the House of Representatives by the county convention of the Democratic party of his county in 1878 and was elected and served two years; died June 10, 1887.

Issue:

- 45 I. Sophronia Lucia Hutson, *b.* Nov. 23, 1844;
m. Charles W. Kerr.
46 II. Esther Maine Hutson, *b.* April 18, 1848; *d.*
in infancy.

- 47 III. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Dec., 1851;
died in infancy.
- 48 IV. Mary Annie Hutson, *b.* Oct. 27, 1855; *m.*,
Nov. 8, 1881, Alfred W. Lanneau; died
January 12, 1883.
- 49 V. Edward Palmer Hutson, *b.* Nov. 6, 1859.

20.

WILLIAM FERGUSON HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born March 28, 1815; married, February 11, 1836, Sophronia Lucia Palmer, daughter of Rev. Edward Palmer and Sarah Bunce, his wife; was a prominent lawyer of Beaufort District for many years prior to the war between the United States and the Confederate States; was a member of the "Secession" Convention in 1860, was a member of the committee which reported the Ordinance of Secession¹⁰ and a signer of the ordinance upon its passage; was lieutenant-colonel of "Reserves" during the war; practiced law in Orangeburgh after the war; died June 16, 1881; buried at Stony Creek Church.

Issue:

- 50 I. Charles Woodward Hutson, *b.* Sept. 23,
1840.
- 51 II. Emily McLeod Hutson, *b.* Sept. 14, 1842;
m., Sept. 2, 1865, Sanders Glover. (Issue.)
- 52 III. Frances Sophia Hutson, *b.* Aug. 8, 1850; *m.*,
Dec. 27, 1871, Rev. John T. McBryde;
died Feb. 6, 1878. (No issue.)

24.

MCLEOD HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born October 20, 1839; served throughout the war between the United States and the Confederate States in the Rutledge Mountain Riflemen, 1st South Carolina Cav-

¹⁰ The Ordinance of Secession was written by Chancellor Francis H. Wardlaw who handed it to Chancellor Inglis who read it to the committee which adopted it and reported it as it stood. The original draft is in possession of Chancellor Wardlaw's son. Chancellor Wardlaw was not a member of the committee.

alry, first on the coast of South Carolina and then in Virginia; planted up to the time of his death; married, April 21, 1880, Emmeline Colcock Hutson (78), daughter of Dr. Thomas W. Hutson (27) and Eliza Caroline Smith, his wife; died December 29, 1907.

Issue:

- 53 I. Henry Woodward Hutson, *b.* March 14, 1881; *d.* Aug. 25, 1881.
- 54 II. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Oct. 10, 1882; was grad. from the S. C. M. A. in 1903.
- 55 III. Esther Marion Hutson, *b.* Jan. 11, 1887.
- 56 IV. McLeod Hutson, *b.* Sept. 5, 1890.
- 57 V. Carolina Smith Hutson, *b.* Oct. 31, 1894; died May 5, 1896.
- 58 VI. Francis Marion Hutson, *b.* Feb. 11, 1899.

25.

CHARLES JONES COLCOCK HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born February 11, 1842; was at South Carolina College from December, 1856, to 1859, leaving on account of ill health; entered Co. H., 11th Regt., S. C. V., C. S. P. A., in 1861 and was immediately elected third lieutenant; resigned in June, 1861, in order to go to Virginia, enlisting as a private in Co. H., 1st Regt. (Gregg's), S. S. V., C. S. P. A., was subsequently elected adjutant of the regiment and served in that capacity in Virginia until captured at the end of the war; was imprisoned in the old capitol building at Washington and at Johnson's Island and was not released until July, 1865; was seriously wounded at Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862; was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practiced in Beaufort District (later County) and in Hampton after the formation of that county, living at McPhersonville; was elected to the House of Representatives from Hampton County in 1876 and served until 1890, and came within a few votes of being made lieutenant-governor in 1886; was appointed by Judge Brawley Clerk of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina in 1895 and served until his death; was a

member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895; died November 27, 1902; buried at Stony Creek Church.

Issue:

- 59 I. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Aug. 14, 1869.
- 60 II. William Colcock Hutson, *b.* Oct. 11, 1871.
- 61 III. Elizabeth McLeod Hutson, *b.* Sept. 13, 1873;
d. May 18, 1900.
- 62 IV. Mary Anna Hutson, *b.* Sept. 5, 1875.
- 63 V. James Gregorie Hutson, *b.* Feb. 19, 1877.
- 64 VI. Sarah McLeod Hutson, *b.* Feb. 11, 1879; *d.*
Nov. 13, 1885.
- 65 VII. Theodora Colcock Hutson, *b.* May 29, 1882.
- 66 VIII. Emmeline Lucia Hutson, *b.* March 2, 1885;
d. Nov. 12, 1885.
- 67 IX. Louise d'Aubrey Hutson, *b.* Aug. 10, 1887.

26.

MARION MARTIN HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born July 31, 1844; left school and enlisted in Co. H., 1st Regt. (Gregg's), S. C. V., C. S. P. A., for the war; was wounded in the second battle of Manassas, 1862; transferred to Beaufort Volunteer Artillery on his recovery and served until the surrender of Johnson's army April 26, 1865; married, February 24, 1881, Mary Bower Elliott, daughter of Capt. William Elliott and Elizabeth McPherson Gregorie, his wife; was appointed collector of the port of Beaufort by President Cleveland; a planter near Yemassee.

Issue:

- 68 I. William Elliott Hutson, *b.* Dec. 1, 1881;
was grad. from the S. C. M. A. in 1902;
a civil engineer.
- 69 II. Elizabeth Elliott Hutson, *b.* July 25, 1884.
- 70 III. Catharine Barnwell Hutson, *b.* Oct. 7, 1886.
- 71 IV. Marion McLeod Hutson, *b.* Sept. 18, 1889.
- 72 V. Harry Colcock Hutson, *b.* April 30, 1891.
- 73 VI. May Elliott Hutson, *b.* Feb. 22, 1898.

27.

THOMAS WOODWARD HUTSON (Thomas Woodward⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born September 13, 1830; graduated at Medical College of New York and practiced in Beaufort District until December 11, 1862, when he was appointed surgeon of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry (Col. Colcock), S. C. V., C. S. P. A., in which position he served until January 27, 1865, when assigned to duty by Gen. Hardee as surgeon in chief of the district of Georgia; married, November 24, 1852, Eliza Caroline Smith; practiced after the war at McPhersonville and planted at Cedar Grove and Oak Forest (plantations), Beaufort District (subsequently County).

Issue: First wife.

- 74 I. Trabue William Hutson, *b.* Sept. 3, 1853; *d.* Oct. 13, 1858.
- 75 II. Benjamin Seabrook Hutson, *b.* March 13, 1855; *d.* April 4, 1855.
- 76 III. Augusta Caroline Hutson, *b.* Aug. 19, 1856.
- 77 IV. Charlotte Matilda Hutson, *b.* May 9, 1858.
- 78 V. Emmeline Colcock Hutson, *b.* Sept. 29, 1860.
- 79 VI. Martha Florida Hutson, *b.* Sept. 18, 1862; *m.*, Dec. 8, 1888, Robert Barnwell Heyward (second wife).
- 80 VII. Thomas Ogier Hutson, *b.* Aug. 21, 1864.

34.

JOHN COLCOCK HUTSON (Thomas Woodward⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born January 9, 1855; educated at King's Mountain Military Academy; married, December 17, 1879, Mary Estelle Jenkins, daughter of John M. Jenkins and Eliza Bailey, his wife; is in the insurance business at Aiken and editor and proprietor of *The Southern Policy Holder*.

Issue:

- 81 I. Bertha Stanyarne Hutson, *b.* Sept. 10, 1880, *m.* Rev. Wm. Bee Sams. (Issue.)
- 82 II. John Jenkins Hutson, *b.* Feb. 21, 1882. Is

a lieutenant in the United States Revenue Marine Service.

- 83 III. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* July 28, 1883.
 84 IV. Osma Bacot Hutson, *b.* Aug. 18, 1885.
 85 V. Eliza Chardon Hutson, *b.* Dec. 16, 1887.
 86 VI. Harold Maine Hutson, *b.* Sept. 11, 1891.
 87 VII. Louis DeSaussure Hutson, *b.* June 13, 1893.
 88 VIII. William Maine Hutson, *b.* March 23, 1895.

43.

WILLIAM MAINE HUTSON (William Maine⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born September 17, 1868; married, December 26, 1894, Clara M. Knockenderfer; is engaged in business in St. Augustine, Florida.

Issue:

- 89 I. William Maine Hutson, *b.* Oct. 2, 1895.
 90 II. Edith Genevieve Hutson, *b.* Oct. 14, 1900.
 91 III. Albert Donald Hutson, *b.* June 18, 1903.

49.

EDWARD PALMER HUTSON (Isaac McPherson⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born November 6, 1859; was admitted to the bar in April, 1881, but afterwards entered the Presbyterian ministry and then the Methodist ministry; married, April 5, 1883, Lilian Theresa Glen, who died, and he then married, May 14, 1908, Fannie Horton.

Issue: First wife.

- 92 I. Mary Annie Hutson, *b.* March 6, 1884.
 93 II. Emily Glen Hutson, *b.* Feb. 26, 1888.
 94 III. Lilian Theresa Hutson, *b.* Nov. 26, 1890; *d.*
 95 IV. Gladys Hutson, *b.* April 6, 1896.
 May, 1892.

50.

CHARLES WOODWARD HUTSON (William Ferguson⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born September 23, 1840; was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1860,

taking the medal for senior class essay; entered Confederate service in the Washington Light Infantry; was wounded in the first battle of Manassas; was taken prisoner in the battle of Seven Pines and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; was exchanged in 1862 and transferred to Beaufort Artillery; was admitted to the bar in 1865; married, July 5, 1871, Mary Jane Lockett, daughter of Napoleon Lockett; was sometime professor of Greek in Louisiana State University; sometime in the chair of modern languages at the University of Mississippi, and now holds the chair of history at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; is the author of two novels and a number of essays.

Issue:

- 96 I. Ethel Hutson, *b.* April 19, 1872.
 97 II. William Ferguson Hutson, *b.* Aug. 20, 1874.
 98 III. Henry Lockett Hutson, *b.* Dec. 30, 1876;
 was grad. from A. and M. Col. of Texas;
 served as a volunteer in the Spanish-
 American war; is a mechanical en-
 gineer.
 99 IV. Francis Marion Hutson, *b.* Oct. 26, 1879; *d.*
 March 7, 1888.
 100 V. Arthur Carey Hutson, *b.* April 14, 1882.
 101 VI. Sophie Palmer Hutson } Twins, *b.* July 24,
 102 VII. Mary Lockett Hutson } 1884; both took the
 full course of civil engineering at the
 A. and M. College of Texas.
 103 VIII. Charles Stanyarne Hutson, *b.* May 20, 1887;
 d. Jan. 30, 1891.
 104 IX. Miles Brewton Hutson, *b.* Dec. 13, 1889.
 105 X. Albert Lockett Hutson, *b.* Dec. 15, 1893.

59.

RICHARD WOODWARD HUTSON (Charles Jones Colcock⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born August 14, 1869; was educated at the South Carolina Military Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1890; married, December 18, 1895, Myrta Jenkins; was deputy clerk of the United States District Court under his father and was appointed

by Judge Brawley, Clerk upon the death of his father in 1902. (No issue.)

60.

WILLIAM COLCOCK HUTSON (Charles Jones Colcock⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born October 11, 1871; married, April 9, 1902, Mary Sidney Doar, daughter of David Doar and Harriet Ann Gadsden, his wife; resides at McPhersonville.

Issue:

- 106 I. Charles Jones Colcock Hutson, *b.* Feb. 2, 1903.
 107 II. Harriet Gadsden Hutson, *b.* March 10, 1905.
 108 III. Theodora Colcock Hutson, *b.* May 15, 1908.

80

THOMAS OGIER HUTSON (Thomas Woodward⁵, Thomas Woodward⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born August 21, 1864; was graduated from The Medical College of the State of South Carolina; practiced for a time at Beaufort; married, January 22, 1891, Annie E. Owens; appointed, May 24, 1898, Assistant Surgeon in Spanish-American war; subsequently appointed Contract Surgeon in the United States Army, serving in the Phillippine Islands; accidentally killed by falling from a train January 8, 1908.

Issue:

- 109 I. Edith L. Hutson, *b.* Dec. 23, 1891.
 110 II. James Cobb Hutson, *b.* June 25, 1893.
 111 III. Annie E. Hutson, *b.* Aug. 16, 1894; *d.* Feb. 26, 1896.
 112 IV. Thomas Ogier Hutson, *b.* April 15, 1899.
 113 V. Harriet L. Hutson, *b.* June 17, 1902.
 114 VI. Richard Furman Hutson, *b.* Sept. 9, 1903.
 115 VII. Ruth Hutson, *b.* Oct. 4, 1907.

97.

WILLIAM FERGUSON HUTSON (Charles Woodward⁵, William Ferguson⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born

August 20, 1874; was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; married, February 14, 1906, Marie DeBreton; is a civil engineer.

Issue:

116 I. Emily St. Clair Hutson, *b.* Jan. 6, 1907.

100.

ARTHUR CAREY HUTSON (Charles Woodward⁵, William Ferguson⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born April 14, 1882; was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; married, June 20, 1905, Jennie May Warner; is a civil engineer.

Issue:

117 I. Elizabeth Anthony Hutson, *b.* Aug. 22, 1906.

NE 22 20.60

all the marked (had) are Vacant

BEAUFORT—THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The earliest mention of the name Beaufort in connection with the town of that name is to be found in the minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of the province held December 20, 1710, where it was agreed that a seaport town should be erected at Port Royal in Granville County to be called Beaufort Town¹.

There had been earlier a town on Port Royal Island. In 1683 a number of Scotch emigrants under Lord Cardross settled on Port Royal Island and founded a town called Stuart Town. Its exact site is unknown and its existence soon terminated. In 1686 the Spaniards from St. Augustine with negro and Indian auxiliaries suddenly invaded the province; fell on the settlement at Port Royal; killed and captured many of the settlers, and dispersed the remainder. After this blow the country recovered but slowly and not until the lapse of twenty-four years does the population in that part of the province seem to have increased to the point of the projection of another town. General McCrady, in his history of South Carolina, states that Beaufort was the next town to be settled in the province after Charles Town².

This is a mistake as Willtown, or New London, on the Edisto, or Pon Pon, River had been laid out and settled some ten years before.

The erection of the town having been determined on, the charter was issued January 17, 1710/11. The charter recites that several merchants had applied at a meeting held at Craven House April 9, 1709 "and also several Inhabitants of that part of the province of Carolina have

¹*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I., p. 181.

²*History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 7.

respond to the numbers on the plat as we now have it, and it is a safe assumption that the plan as we now have it was the plan as surveyed and laid out prior to February, 1716.

On August 8, 1717, grants to a large number of lots were made so that by August 10, 1717, grants to over seventy lots had been made and in the vast majority of cases but one lot was granted to each grantee.

On October 11, 1717, an Act was passed which after referring to the limitation to one half acre imposed by the Act of February 16, 1716, proceeded:

"Whereas a part or parcel of the said land lies very convenient for a Glebe to be taken up for the use of the rector or minister of the parish of St. Helena without doing any prejudice to the designed settlement of the said Town of Beaufort" that it should be lawful for the commissioners under the Church Act to take up a part or parcel of the tract of land known by the name of Beaufort not exceeding fifty acres to be for a glebe for the parish of St. Helena.⁸

This last Act also after referring to the order of Council declares "the true intent and design of that order of Council was to forward the speedy settlement of the said Town of Beaufort to the strengthening the frontiers of this Province against all manner of enemies", etc., etc., and enacts that any persons who shall take up any of the front lots who do not build a tenantable house of the dimensions specified within three years or who shall take up any back lots and do not build such a tenantable house within four years after the date of the Act should forfeit ten pounds current money of the province (about \$7.00) per annum for every year they so neglected to build—such forfeitures to be applied to the building of a church and parsonage house for the parish of St. Helena.

The progress of the town does not seem to have been very rapid. By an Act dated February 23, 1722, it is recited that "the fort at Beaufort is so much out of repair and the great gun carriages so rotten that the same is defenceless and of no service, whereby the inhabitants

⁸*Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 13.

have no place of security for their families in time of alarm, which so much dispirits them that it may occasion a desertion of those frontiers".⁹

This Act then provides that nine new carriages of cedar plank shall be made for the great guns by the commanding militia officer at Beaufort, who is further directed to repair the fort so as to render the same of sufficient defence against Indians, the total expenditure not to exceed £400. current money. Two scout-boats are directed to be kept and continued at Port Royal, each consisting of six men and a commander, and that as soon as the "pettyaugers" (large boats made out of cypress trees) then building for the scouts were finished the commanding officer at Beaufort was to furnish them with the necessary equipment. One of the scout boats with its crew was directed to remain constantly at the fort at Beaufort as a watch there and not to depart except on alarms or in pursuit of run-aways, the commander and men belonging to the scout boat to keep a guard and watch in the fort every night. The owners of all lands on any of the islands in and about Port Royal were directed to provide at least one white man for every thousand acres of their land, who should appear and serve in the militia upon all musters and alarms and the fines for failure to obey the Act are appropriated to the building of a guard house and magazine in the fort at Beaufort.

The appropriation Act for the same year contains the following items¹⁰.

"To the repairing and mounting the guns at Beaufort
£400."

"To the church and parsonage house at St. Helena
£1000."

On August 31, 1723, William Bellinger at Beaufort writes a communication to Governor Francis Nicholson in which he states he will send "a Plan of the Fort with the corse of the Banks of the River on the Front of the Fort and should likewise a Plan of the whole Land for the Town but the weather Still hot and Snakes not yett gone and not

⁹*Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 180.

¹⁰*Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 187.

knowing the Quantity of Land allotted for the Town nor the Quantity each Lott should Contain having not yet seen the Law for the same."¹¹

The fort referred to must have been one probably of small size and intended for defence against Indians for a larger one was soon constructed.

In the appropriation Act for 1731 we find this item:¹²

"To his Majesty by loan for building a fort at
Alatamaha and a fort and barracks on Port
Royal river. £5600."

also

"To Alexander Parris Esquire his account of
Port Royal survey balance due £1502.2.3"

In the Act for 1733:¹³

"Commissioners of the fort and barracks at
Port Royal £1250."

In the Act for 1734:¹⁴

"To the commissioners on the fort and barracks
building at Port Royal to be paid when it
shall be finished and approved of by the General
Assembly £2000."

This fort when finished was named Fort Frederick, and a garrison consisting of a commander, a sergeant and three men maintained there in like manner as the garrison at Fort Johnson in Charles Town harbour¹⁵. In 1740 an Act was passed for the making more useful Fort Johnson and Fort Frederick.¹⁶

Very few grants seem to be of record issued to individuals between 1718 and 1743, and there is little to shew the progress of the town in that interval.

¹¹ Public Records of South Carolina (MS. transcripts obtained from London), Vol. X, pp. 142-143.

¹² *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 36.

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 360.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 392.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 510-537.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 556.

On May 16, 1740, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to encourage the better settling and improvement of Beaufort Town on Port Royal Island in Granville County." "This Act after reciting the Act of 1717 declares that "several persons as well before as since the making of the said Act" [i. e. the Act of 1717] "have laid out admeasured and ascertained several lots in the said town, but have not obtained grants for the same", which may account for the paucity of grants on the record in the interval.

The Act of 1740 then directs that every person who should thereafter obtain a grant for any lot in Beaufort Town should within three years erect a tenantable house of at least thirty feet in length and fifteen feet in breadth and with at least one brick chimney. In case of neglect so to do a fine of £2. proclamation money was imposed for every year the failure continued, such fines to be applied for the use of a free school for poor children.

In 1743 a number of lots to individuals were granted and the grants seem to have continued then at intervals as the population of the town increased. The number of grants made in 1743 would seem to import quite an access to the town's commercial business and importance.

By an Act passed May 7, 1743, Captain Richard Wigg was appointed Receiver and Mr. George Levingston Comptroller over all the duties, rates, etc., imposed by law on imports in and exports from the port of Beaufort.¹⁷

On June 29, 1748, an Act was passed reciting that "whereas the small number of vessels trading to Beaufort Port Royal are not sufficient to encourage a pilot or pilots to furnish themselves with boats for the use of the harbour of the said port" and enacting that Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, Col. Thomas Wigg, Mr. John Barnwell, Mr. Charles Purry and Mr. John Smith should be commissioners to build and keep in repair a pilot boat for the pilots of the harbour of Beaufort Port Royal; a fund for the same of not exceeding £800. for the first year or £500. for succeeding years to be raised by a ratable imposition

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 574-576.

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 598.

on the lands, slaves and stock in trade of the residents of the parishes of St. Helena, Port Royal, and Prince William. The fees to be paid by vessels varying from £3.6. for draughts of six feet and under to £65.15 for draughts of twenty feet.¹⁹

This Act was followed by another on May 16, 1752, for the same purpose but repealing the tax upon the property of the residents of the parishes and substituting therefor the duties imposed by law upon slaves, liquors and merchandise imported.²⁰

In 1758 an Act was passed reciting that "Fort Frederick is gone to decay, and a new fort has been lately constructed near Beaufort which is known by the name of Fort Lyttelton" therefore enacted: "That every boat or vessell shall conform to the same rules and directions when passing Fort Lyttelton which are prescribed in and by the said account to be conformed to when passing Fort Frederick" etc.,²¹ and the same recital is repeated in an Act passed the next year—1759²²

The exact site of Fort Frederick is not described, nor that of the fort which preceded it. The latter may have been in the square marked "Castle" on the plan. Fort Frederick was probably near the site afterwards selected for Fort Lyttelton on the north bank of Port Royal River, a little below the town, where any vessel approaching Beaufort would have to pass under the guns.

Concerning Fort Lyttelton Dr. Miligan in his *Short Description of the Province of South Carolina*, written in 1763 says:

Beaufort is the next most considerable place, though a small town about seventy miles S. W. from Charlestown, pleasantly situated on the south side of a sea island, named Port Royal, from its harbour, which is capacious and safe and into which ships of a large size may sail; here is a collector with other custom house officers. The harbour is defended by a small fort lately built of tappy, a cement composed of oyster shells beat small with a mixture of lime and water, and is very durable. The fort has two demi-bastions to the river, and one bastion to the land with a gate and ditch; the barracks are very good and will lodge one hundred men with their officers; there are in it sixteen weighty

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 712.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 757.

²¹ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 48.

²² Ibid, p. 98.

cannon, not yet mounted, the platforms and parapet wall not being finished for want of money.

In December, 1775, the Council of Safety had Fort Lyttelton put in repair and its guns mounted so as to protect Beaufort, and a garrison was installed and maintained.

In January, 1779, a detachment of British from Savannah under Major Gardiner landed on Port Royal Island. General Moultrie, with such militia as could be gathered, moved to protect Beaufort, but before he could prevent it the command in charge of Fort Lyttelton blew up the fort and spiked the cannon—a wholly useless proceeding as it turned out, for the result of Moultrie's advance was to save Beaufort and after a sharp encounter with the enemy to expel them from Port Royal Island whence they returned to Savannah.²³ There is nothing to show that the fort was again repaired during the war.

On March 24, 1785, an Act was passed providing: "That John Joyner William Hazzard Wigg and Robert Barnwell Esqrs be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for ascertaining the boundaries of the land on which Fort Lyttelton on Port Royal Island formerly stood", and the commissioners were then directed to sell the same at public auction.²⁴

The river has encroached upon the site of Fort Lyttelton, but the durable "tappy" of which it was built may still be seen in broken sections on the edge of the bank of the river where it makes a bend below Beaufort.

Modern ignorance has styled these remains the "Spanish Fort". There is no record of any construction by the Spaniards in South Carolina.

The commerce of Beaufort does not seem to have increased with any rapidity, for in 1762 another Act was passed for the same purpose as the Acts of 1748 and 1752; viz. to provide for the maintenance of a pilot and pilot boat. This act provided that if the duties applied by the Act of 1752 were insufficient to raise £500. per annum for the pilot's salary and £150. for keeping the pilot boat in repair, then the commissioners should impose a tax on

²³ Moultrie's *Memoirs*, Vol. 1., pp. 290-291.

²⁴ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 701.

the property of persons living in the parish of St. Helena, Port Royal, sufficient to make up the deficiency.

The commissioners named in this Act were Nathaniel Barnwell, John Barnwell, John Mulryne, Francis Stuart, and William Hope.²⁵

The map accompanying this article is taken from an old map in the office of the Historical Commission at Columbia. The name of the surveyor is not given nor is there any date on the map. The copy is as near exact as could be made; the handwriting on the original resembles somewhat that of other maps supposed to have been made by Col. John Herbert who died prior to 1733. However that may be it must be the original or a copy of the original map, for the numbers given in all the grants commencing with 1717 correspond with the location and numbers of the lots on the map. Some one has written in another hand on the map the names of several grantees. Many of these are grantees of a date later than 1743. The annotation at the bottom of the map as to the lots still vacant also would seem to have been written after 1748 or 1750.

The street or space along the water front is not designated by any name on the plan. In the grants and some deeds giving the boundaries of the front lots this street is called Bay Street, or The Bay.

There is no space given on the map for a commons, which was generally annexed to the plans of the early towns in South Carolina. The space to the north bounded by lands of Richard Woodward may have been the commons, for by the Act passed March 24, 1785, the commissioners named in the Act (John Joyner, William Hazzard and Robert Barnwell) are directed "to expose to sale in whole or in lots the land commonly known to be common adjoining the town of Beaufort", the money arising from such sale to be applied to rebuilding the parsonage house on the glebe land.²⁶

The following list of original grantees of the lots in Beaufort (which has not been ascertained later than 1776)

²⁵ Ibid, p. 156.

²⁶ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 702.

is evidently not perfect. There are many lots not enumerated as granted which most likely were so. More careful and thorough inspection of the old grant books may disclose more grants between 1718 and 1743.

The list, however, as given (although not extending beyond the year 1776) has cost more labour than can be understood by any save those who have undergone it. In the case of Charles Town, printed in the January (1908) issue of this magazine, there was a list already compiled, and the list of lot owners in Georgetown given in the April (1908) issue was contained in a single deed. With Beaufort it has been wholly different. The grants are not indexed according to locality and it has therefore been necessary to pick them out as they could be found. The dates given prior to 1720 are the dates of the grants themselves. The dates from 1743 on are the dates of the surveyors' certificates which preceded the grant in most cases by a period more or less short. The first group of grants made in 1717 and thereabouts are almost all confined to that part of the town lying east of Charles Street. The grant to Edmund Ellis, made July 25, 1717, of lot 116 describes it as bounding west on Charles Street the "outermost" street. The exception is the grant to Andrew Hogg of lot 344 on October 30, 1718. This is the only grant at that date of a lot lying west of Charles Street. In some cases the lots were granted and then apparently abandoned and re-granted, as for instances lots 34, 52, 69, etc., etc. That many lots were still vacant in 1785 appears from the Act of March 24, 1785, which directs the commissioners to ascertain the number of vacant lots now remaining in the town of Beaufort and not before granted and to sell them, paying the proceeds into the State treasury.²⁷

The square marked on the map "Church Square", comprising lots 317, 318, 321 and 322 is the square on which the parish church of St. Helena's Parish was built and now stands. As the appropriation shows that the Church was in course of construction in 1722 those lots must have been taken up by the commissioners prior to that date.

²⁷ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 702.

List of original grantees of lots in Beaufort.

Lot.	Grantee.	Date.
1	Capt. John Beamore	July 25, 1717.
2	{ Reven Chardavoyne	August 8, "
	{ Thomas Middleton	November 23, 1764.
3	Charles Hart	August 8, 1717.
4	Samuel Eveleigh	" " "
5	George Chicken	" 9, "
6	George Logan	" 8, "
7	William Hazzard	" " "
8	Robert Wilkinson	" " "
9	Alexander Skene	" " "
10	Francis Yonge	" " "
11	James Cochran	" " "
12		
13	William Scott	July 25, 1717.
14	Thomas Bruce	" " "
15	John Shippy	March 6, 1717/18.
16	Thomas Palmeter	July 25, 1717.
17	Thomas Satur	August 8, "
18	Thomas Satur	" " "
19	Col. Michael Brewton	" " "
20	John Croft	" " "
21	Isaac Hayne	September 4, 1764.
22	Joseph Wragg	August 8, 1717.
23	Richard Woodward	" " "
24	Stephen Bull	May 23, 1743.
25		
26	Capt. Arthur Hall	August 8, 1717.
27	Col. Alexander Parris	August 8, 1717.
28	Andrew Allen	" " "
29	George Johnston	September 4, 1764.
30	George Chicken	August 9, 1717.
31	Col. Samuel Prioleau	February 27, 1746.
32	Hill Croft	August 8, 1717.
33	Edward Croft	" " "
34	{ Capt: John Croft	" " "
	{ Mrs. Sarah Purry	May 3, 1758.

35	Mrs. Lilly Hage	August 8, 1717.
36	John Skene	March 1, 1747.
37	Robert Wilkinson	August 8, 1717.
38	Charles Hart	" " "
39	James Cochran	" " "
40	William Sheriff	July 25, "
41	John De Lagaye	October 10, 1759.
42	Thomas Bruce	July 25, 1717.
43	Thomas Hepworth	August 10, 1717.
44	William Bull	May 23, 1743.
45	Joseph Parmeter	July 25, 1717.
46	Thomas Hepworth	August 10, 1717.
47	William Gibbon	" 8, "
48		
49	Peter Palmeter	" " "
50	Capt. William Grey	" " "
51	Abraham Hayne	November 9, 1764.
52	{ William Parrot	August 8, 1717.
	{ William Hayne	November 9, 1764.
53	Isaac Hayne	August 7, 1770.
54	George Milligan	November 9, 1764.
55 to	{ No grants found	
61	{	
62	{ Mrs. Jane Parris	August 8, 1717.
	{ James Thompson	December 3, 1757.
63	Mrs. Mary Parris, Jr.	August 8, 1717.
64	Mrs. Ann Parris	" " "
65	William Flavell	" " "
66	Madam Mary Parris	" " "
67	George Logan	" " "
68	Thomas Nightengale	July 5, 1759.
69	{ Alexander Trench	May 10, 1721.
	{ Edward Wigg	May 5, 1748.
70	Thomas Wigg in trust for his brother Richard's children	April 9, 1747.
71	{ Major William Blakewey	
	{ Ann Bruce	February 28, 1750.
72	Mrs. Helen Logan	August 8, 1717.
73	Patrick Logan	" " "

74	Frederick Trench of the City of Dublin	December 21, 1743.
75	John Barnwell	September 6, 1759.
76	John Godfrey	August 8, 1717.
77	Capt. Arthur Hall	" " "
78	Paul Grimball	December 21, 1743.
79	Lawrence Dennis	August 8, 1717.
80	Benjamin Godfrey	" " "
81	Robert Daniell	" " "
82	John Parris	" " "
83	Capt. William Dry	" " "
84	Capt. William Dry	" " "
85	Robert Daniell	" " "
86	Alexander Parris, Jr.	" " "
87	Samuel Pickering	" " "
88	Robert Tradd	" " "
89	William Deveaux	July 4, 1764.
90	William Deveaux	" 18, "
91	Philip Marten Angelo	October 10, 1759.
92	Francis La Brasseur	August 8, 1717.
93	Edward Splatt	November 9, 1764.
94	Tobias Ford	" " "
95	Robert McLeod	" " "
96	William Ebertson	" " "
97	Robert Brewton	August 8, 1717.
98	John Joyner	October 29, 1765.
99	Edward Davis	" " "
100	Benjamin Garden	August 5, 1766.
101	Tunis Tebout	October 29, 1765.
102	Richard Wigg	August 8, 1717.
103	{ No Grants found	
104	{	
105	Hon. John Cleland	December 21, 1743.
106	{ Hon. John Colleton	
	{ Elizabeth Hayne	August 7, 1776.
107	Robert Beard	December 17, 1769.
108		
109	{ Hon. Richard Hill	December 21, 1743.
	{ John Atkins	" 17, 1769.

110	Richard Wigg	August 8, 1717.
111	Mary Tailfer, widow	March 3, 1746/7.
112	David Maull	December 17, 1769.
113	James Batten	February 1, 1745.
114	{ Capt. William Scott	August 8, 1717.
	{ Appropriated in 1745 for His	
	{ Majesty's Navy's storehouse	
	{ Daniel Monroe	December 19, 1769.
115	Col. Joseph Edward Flower	<hr/>
116	Edmund Ellis	July 25, 1717.
117	Alexander Taylor	March 19, 1746.
118	M ^{rs} Martha Bremar	November 9, 1764.
119	John Bremar	" " "
120	Thomas Jones	June 6, 1744.
121	Thomas Christie	<hr/>
122	William Ferguson	May 16, 1747.
123	Mary Glen, widow	September 4, 1764.
124	Thomas Jones	June 6, 1744.
125	Thomas Bowman	October 5, 1747.
126	William De Braham	April 12, 1756.
127	Major William Pinckney	December 21, 1743.
128	Doctor James Thomson	March 1, 1749.
129	John Stone	July 28, 1744.
	{ Alexander Sproval	June 6, 1747.
130	{ Doctor James Thompson	April 11, 1755.
	{ John De Lagaye	September 4, 1764.
131	{ Doctor James Thompson	April 11, 1755.
	{ John De Lagaye	February 8, 1765.
132	Doctor James Thompson	March 1, 1749.
133	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
134	Richard Talbird	April 22, 1757.
135	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
136	{ His Excellency Robert John-	
	{ ston	<hr/>
	{ John Webb	November 23, 1764.
137	James Carson	October 2, 1764.
138	{ Hon. Francis Yonge	<hr/>
	{ George Johnston	November 9, 1764.
139	John Barnwell	July 18, "

140	John Barnwell	" 31, "
141	George Milligan	September 11, "
142	William Pillans	October 2, "
143	Benjamin Garden	January 1, 1765.
144	Thomas Gullan	September 11, 1764.
145	Etsell Lawrence	October 29, 1765.
146	Thomas Taylor	" " "
147	Richard Howard	October 29, 1765.
148	John Barnwell	July 4, 1764.
149	Samuel Fenwicke	October 29, 1765.
150	Daniel Bullock	" " "
151	Thomas Stone	" " "
152	Thomas Stone	July 4, 1764.
153	{ No grants found	
154		
155	Capt. Pascal Nelson	February 24, 1745.
156	Capt. Robert Hodgson	" " "
157	William Maull	December 17, 1769.
158	Kennedy	" " "
159	John Hutchinson	December 2, 1747.
160	{ No grants found	
161		
162	John Dart	December 10, 1748.
163		
164	James Williams	March 3, 1746/7.
165		
166	Nicholas Haynes	May 26, 1743.
167	Nicholas Haynes	" " "
168	John Dart	December 10, 1748.
169		
170	Michael Hinds	May 18, 1749.
171	Thomas Beswick	May 16, 1743.
172	Thomas Beswick	" " "
173	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
174	John Thorpe	
175	Capt. Philip Delagal	April 13, 1747.
176	James Philips	October 29, 1765.
177	Capt. Philip Delagal	April 13, 1747.
178	Jonathan Bryan	July 28, 1744.

179	Henry Wright	October 29, 1765.
180	Alexander Cummin	" " "
181	John Ross	" " "
182		
183	Thomas Adam	November 9, 1764.
184	Andrew Walker	March 7, 1746.
185		
186	Charles McNair	June 6, 1747.
187	Henry Hunt	October 29, 1765.
188		
189	William Barnes	" " "
190	John White	" " "
191		
192	William Black	" " "
193		
194	William Gregory	" " "
195	John Garvey	March 18, 1747.
196	Nicholas Burger	October 29, 1765.
197	Daniel Giroud	" " "
198	William Brown	" " "
199	William Jenkins	" " "
200	Henry Norris	October 29, 1765.
201	Robert Walls	" " "
202	John Darling	" " "
203	William Blackshell	April 21, 1752.
204	Jacob Bonnett	February 28, 1750.
205	Sarah Evelyn Crawford	April 29, 1774.
206	Sarah Evelyn Crawford	" " "
207	Francis Thomas Green	" " "
208	Daniel John Green	" " "
209		
210	James Searles	July 2, 1747.
211	Doctor James Cuthbert	" 11, 1771.
212	William Hazzard Wigg	" " "
213	William Bissett	October 29, 1765.
214	Sarah Greene	July 11, 1771.
215	{ Alexander Dunlop	March 18, 1747.
	{ Ann Wigg	July 11, 1771.
216	Andrew Bell	March 18, 1747.

217 to	{ Grants not found	
234	{	
235	Sampson Neyle	August 5, 1766.
236	Elizabeth Bowrey	" " "
237	George Bunch	May 26, 1747.
238	{ Hon Charles Pinckney	
	{ Thomas Rutledge	August 5, 1766.
239	{ Hon. Joseph Wragg	December 21, 1743.
	{ Benjamin Garden	October 29, 1765.
240	Amy Utting, widow	" 5, 1745.
241 to	{ Numbers omitted from plan	
299	{	
300		
301	John Parris	
302	{ George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
303	{	
304	{ Elizabeth Wigg	May, 26, 1743.
305	{	
306	{ Samuel Watson	
	{ John De Lagaye	June 3, 1759.
307		
308	Robert Williams	
309	Thomas Barton	May 26, 1743.
310	{ Alexander Gordon	
	{ William Gilbert	July 2, 1747.
311	George Livingston	December 21, 1743.
312	Elizabeth Wigg	May 26, 1743.
313	{ Hon. William Middleton	
	{ John Bulline	October 2, 1764.
314	Capt. David Cutler Braddock.	December 21, 1743.
315	{ William Lyford	" " "
316	{	
317	{ No grants found	
318	{	
319	Rev. Robert Orr	May 21, 1744.
320	{	
321	{ No grants found	

322	{	Robert Orr in trust for the May 21, 1744.	
323		Presbyterian Meeting house,	
324		burial ground and minister	
325		Joseph Bryan	July 28, 1744.
326		Col. William Hazzard	May 16, 1743.
327	{	George Hunter	August 3, 1748.
		William Hayne	October 2, 1764.
328	{	Alexander Gordon	July 2, 1744.
		James Orr	" 7, 1767.
329		John Beswick	May 16, 1743.
330		John Mulryne	November 28, 1744.
331	{	George Hunter	August 3, 1748.
		Thomas Bulline	October 2, 1764.
332		Ambrose Reeve	April 13, 1747.
333		George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
334			
335			
336	{	Richard Woodward	October 31, 1743.
337			
338			
339			
340			
341			
342	{	Philip Hawkins	November 9, 1764.
		Robert Wilkinson	July 7, 1767.
343		Robert Wilkinson	October 10, 1759.
344	{	Andrew Hogg	October 30, 1718.
		Benjamin Tobias	March 5, 1754.
345		Col. William Hazzard	December 21, 1743.
346		George Ducat	May 19, 1747.
347		Allen McClean	May 26, 1743.
348		Abraham Dunlop	" " "
349		John Chapman	" " 1747.
350		Alexander Herron	April 19, 1751.
351		Allen McClean	May 26, 1743.
352		William Greaves	January 1, 1765.
353		Patrick Hinds	May 28, 1747.
354		Col. Alexander Vanderdusen	February 24, 1745.

355	Alexander Herron	April 19, 1751.
356	Stephen Bull, Jr.	May 16, 1745.
357	{ Allen McClean	" 26, 1743.
	{ James Creighton	January 1, 1765.
358	Daniel Heyward	June 9, 1749.
359	William Hunt	April 13, 1747.
360	Hugh Anderson	" " "
361	Mrs. Sarah Woodward	December 21, 1743.
362	Mrs. Mary Hudson	" " "
363	Hon. Joseph Blake	" " "
364	James Smyth	" 5, 1759.
365	{ Joseph Hamar	May 2, 1748.
366	{	
367		
368	Isaac Hayne	August 7, 1770.
369		
370	John Neyle	August 5, 1766.
371	{	
372	{ No grants found	
373	{	
374	Thomas Grimball	December 21, 1743.
375	{	
to	{ No grants found	
399	{	
400	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
401		
402	George Seaman	" " "
403	{	
to	{ No grants found	
431	{	
432	George Abbott Hall	November 9, 1764.
433	{	
to	{ No grants found	
456	{	

HISTORICAL NOTES.

GENERAL HAMPTON'S PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The following is an extract of an unpublished letter of Gen. Wade Hampton to President Johnson, written in 1866:

There is one other wrong so deep, so wanton, so stupendous, that in comparison with it all others seem but petty annoyances. I mean, of course, the treatment to which Mr. Davis has been subjected. No one in the South believes, Mr. President, that it was by your direction, or under you sanction that Mr. Davis has been treated as a condemned felon. For your own sake, for the sake of that government of which you are the head, for humanity's sake, for christianity we hope that you are not even cognizant of the brutal barbarity to which, day by day and hour by hour for the last weary year that heroic captive has been subjected. We exonerate you from this cold blooded, cowardly, this wanton crime, but we lay it at the door of your Secretary of War. We believe him capable of its commission, and the whole South with united and indignant voices holding him up to the scorn and hatred of christendom, exclaims: "Thou art the man." But now that the horrors of that dungeon at Fortress Monroe have been brought to light, horrors which find no parallel save in the annals of the Inquisition—the whole South appeals to you to rectify this frightful crime, to protect our fallen chief from insult and to treat him as becomes your station and his character. Our hearts burned within us as we heard of the slow torture inflicted on him in the hope of disposing of his case and his life together, of the daily insults of his head jailer, of the hard and scanty fare and the felon's shackles. We feel that he is vicariously bearing our sorrows and our sufferings, and every true heart in the South turns to him now with greater devotion and love than when at the head of a powerful people and victorious army he shook to its centre that government which now holds his destinies in its hands. We do not ask mercy for him at your hands, we only demand justice. Upon what principle of law or justice, not to speak of the higher duty of humanity, is Mr. Davis kept in the most rigorous confinement, subjected to the most ignominious treatment, and denied the sacred constitutional right to trial? How can this conduct be reconciled with that provision of the constitution which declares that, "in all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." Mr. Davis is held as a great State prisoner charged with a violation of the constitution of the United States and yet for more than a year that constitution has been openly and flagrantly violated in his person by those whose highest duty it is to preserve it intact and inviolate. This tardy administration of justice, this refusal to carry out the express provisions of the constitution have given rise to gravest suspicions of foul play and it behooves the government so to act as to set these suspicions at rest forever. When that ill-fated vessel the Florida was seized in a neutral port many and various were the surmises as to the means the authorities would adopt to relieve themselves from the embarrassing dilemma in which they had been placed by the indiscreet zeal of one of their officials; the law of nations, international comity, justice, all demanded of the captors a restoration of the vessel to her

rightful owners. But with the brave Alabama on the high seas how could they consent to give her a consort? Yankee ingenuity, which is seldom fettered by morality, soon found a ready solution of the difficulty. The Florida was accidentally run down! The world will think that this case furnishes the precedent which is to solve all the difficulties and embarrassments surrounding the case of the illustrious captive, who has been punished as a felon without being tried as a freeman. Can you believe Mr. President that the great heart of the Southern people can glow with brotherly love or loyalty when such fearful, such horrible suspicions stir it to its profoundest depths, can we, who are equally guilty with Mr. Davis, if guilt there be, sit by unmoved in safety, and see the chosen and beloved head of our short lived and now extinct nationality outraged and insulted, shackled? Every outrage aimed at him rouses an indignant thrill in our bosoms; every insult though it falls harmlessly on that venerated head, rankles in our hearts and the iron that fettered his limbs entered our souls! This Mr. President is not conciliation or if it be it is not of the sort that converts enemies into friends. You have done much for the South, and as one of her most devoted though humblest sons, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. But if you wish to touch the deepest chord in the Southern heart, strike the shackles from the limbs of Mr. Davis, treat him if he must be treated as a foe as an honorable and vanquished one and grant him a speedy and impartial trial. You cannot have read unmoved the record of his prison life which has just given to the world the fearful secret of that dread prison house. Dwell for a moment on the scene that depicts that feeble prisoner, weak, ill, suffering, bowed to earth by domestic sorrow and grief for a nation's death, a sensitive and refined gentleman, a true and devoted patriot, an humble and sincere christian, seized by ruffians and manacled! Well might he exclaim in his agony—and posterity will reecho the cry forever—"O, the shame, the shame, the shame!"

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BRITISH ON PORT ROYAL ISLAND.—The following letter, written by a survivor of the expedition under General Moultrie, which drove the British from Port Royal Island in 1779, to Colin Campbell, of Beaufort, from Trenton, N. J., in 1831 or 1832, gives some interesting reminiscences of that expedition:

Before you parted from us, I promised to embody in writing the substance of our conversations and of my recollections, of the Rencontre with the British on Beaufort Island, in February 1779. Nearly Fifty three years have since rolled by, and I have neither books nor other data to assist me, but I will now commit to paper such particulars as yet remain impressed on my memory, which has always been very good.

I must premise that I was too young and uninformed, to offer an opinion on the object of the expedition which resulted in this affair; unless it was to check the incursions of the enemy into Carolina for plunder, and especially to prevent slaves from taking refuge within their lines. The British it must be recollected, were then in possession of Savannah, and the lower part of Georgia.

Be this as it may, the expedition was made up of some volunteer companies from Charleston, including a part of the ancient battalion of artillery, with two three-pounder field pieces, joined to the militia

of the neighboring main, and of Beaufort Island; the whole forming a body of four or five hundred men.

These troops were encamped at the ferry, ten miles distant from Beaufort, while several small parties of mounted militia scoured the neighboring Country. After some time, about half of our force crossed to the island and took possession of Beaufort. But a week or more having passed without tidings of the enemy, we prepared to return to the ferry, leaving Beaufort about noon, the weather being fair and moderate. But on this very morning, or the previous evening a British force numbering about two hundred and fifty men, commanded I think, by a Colonel Garden or Gardiner, crossed to the island at some western point, and made their way over the country to the ferry. It was now low water, and neither party could cross. After making a demonstration for a half hour or more, the enemy left the ferry, and proceeded to Beaufort. It was believed at the time, that neither party knew that the other was on the island, until they came in contact at the half way house.

The British were espied issuing from the swamp, while we were descending from the hill, about two or three hundred yards distant. Not expecting an enemy, we, for a moment, took them for our party coming from the ferry, to join us at Beaufort, but we were soon undeceived by the appearance of their red coats. Our two field pieces commanded by the late Major Heyward occupied the road, while the infantry with a few militia horse, formed on either side in rear of each flank. A brisk cannonade now ensued, first with round shot and then with cannister, with a sharp and well directed fire from our infantry, that lasted nearly half an hour. Meanwhile the enemy was not idle, but returned us a number of volleys, though being without artillery, they soon gave way, and retreated through the swamp, leaving two of their officers, Calderwood and Finley, among the slain. Many more were wounded, and a dozen prisoners fell into our hands. It was now late in the afternoon, our troops were much fatigued, we were deficient in cavalry, and the ground was unfavorable for pursuit. For these reasons we did not follow the enemy, but returned to Beaufort, where we arrived in the evening.

Among the few killed on our side, I must not omit to name the lamented Lieutenant Wilkins, who fell mortally wounded, while directing one of the field pieces of which he had the command. He expired about twenty four hours after the action, and was buried in Beaufort churchyard. Of this amiable man, and brave soldier, I must add, that he was generally admitted to be the best marksman in the battalion, when practicing with round shot at a target. His name was afterwards engraven on the piece at which he fell, which continued a sacred memento to the battalion until among others, it came into the hands of the British at the reduction of Charleston in May 1780. But to return to my narrative.

On the following day we were joined by the residue of our force, that had remained at the ferry on the opposite shore. Not yet knowing whether the enemy had left the island, or whether he might not return in greater force, all the points of attack were well guarded and duty became fatiguing, night and day.

During this interval it became a question and it was decided, that the bodies of the two British Officers slain and hastily buried on the field of action, should be taken up and brought to town for interment in the churchyard. It was then given out among some of the companies, that if four or five men would volunteer for this purpose, they should be exonerated for a given time from all other duty. Being young, active of buoyant spirits, and not yet eighteen, while ever

ready to engage in anything of an adventurous nature, I was among the first that offered to go on this command.

Among the party, I recollect the late venerable Mr. John Horlbeck of the Charleston Fusiliers, than whom, there was not a more decided patriot in the State. I knew him well, and served with him on several expeditions, and though somewhat advanced in years, and having a family that needed his attentions at home, he was ever ready at his country's call.

Furnished with a horse, cart and driver, and a hoe and spade we set out at ten in the morning for the battle ground, which was about five miles off. The grave we found scarcely three feet deep, and after removing as much of the earth as we could with our tools, the bodies were discovered lying the one upon the other. A companion and myself, as I well remember, kneeling on opposite sides of the grave, and each taking hold by the wrist, we thus raised the bodies, and laying them on their backs in the cart, and covering them with some green bushes, cut from the swamp, we returned slowly to town. They were in full uniform except hats and shoes which were missing. As a memento of this adventure, I recollect cutting a silver button from each of their coats, bearing if I mistake not, the numbers sixteen and forty eight, designating the regiments to which they belonged. They had been dead about forty-eight hours, and the bodies had become by this time quite offensive, so it must be admitted that our task was not a pleasant one.

About the middle of the afternoon we reached the churchyard, where a grave large enough for both had been prepared. The bell was tolled and the troops were assembled. It is perfectly within my recollection that I ran into the Church and brought out a book of common prayer, from which one of the commanding officers read the funeral service. The grave being then closed, the same officer made an address to the multitude, well calculated to excite that enthusiasm so essential at the time, and which finally contributed so much to affect our national emancipation. One passage of this address, in substance at least, I distinctly recollect;—"Soldiers and fellow citizens: We have now shown our enemies that we have not only the courage to face and beat them in the field, but that we have the humanity to give their dead a decent, and a Christian burial." I have a perfect recollection of this officer's person but not of his name, if indeed I ever knew it; there being present several officers commanding the different corps; among them a Colonel or General Bull, perhaps a Barnwell and others.

Another little incident made a great impression on me at the time. After the action, I noticed a large pine tree that stood about a hundred yards in front of our Artillery. This tree was struck by one of our round shot at about five feet from the ground, and near the centre, and was perforated as completely as an inch board could be by a musket ball. I remember viewing it with attention and was much surprised at so great an effect from so small a charge of powder. Could I ever visit Beaufort once more, I should almost search for this tree, though it must long since have decayed and past away. In the church yard also, I should visit the grave of the officers, Calderwood and Finley. The spot is some twenty yards in front of the steeple, or West end of the Church, and a little to the left.

But to resume:—After some days we returned to the ferry, and learning that the enemy had retreated to Savannah, we marched back to Charleston and the expedition ended.

Thus sir, I have endeavored to comply with your request, and these reminiscences are at the disposal of yourself and friends in Beau-

fort. Although there was nothing in this expedition very chivalric or perilous nothing more than the adventures a young and ardent mind might encounter at such a period, yet, I may humbly claim for myself one merit, that during the whole seven years of our struggle for independence, I was ready to go anywhere, or engage in anything, by which the cause might be advanced. With all the inexperience of youth, I frequently exposed myself unnecessarily, and often had reason to regret my temerity. Nor would I say this much were there not a few yet living in Carolina, who can bear me this testimony.

I am now advanced in years being turned of seventy, but when I look back upon these scenes of my early life, a host of stirring incidents throng upon my memory. Death frequently stared me in the face, by land and by water, while imprisonment, cold, hunger, and nakedness fell to my lot. My loss of sight which is now almost total, and my most shattered constitution, I trace mainly to the fatigues, privations and sufferings, I endured throughout the whole period of the war.

When I add to this the loss of an education and a profession, it will be admitted that my political blessings have cost me personally very dear. But I have four sons and a daughter, who with their descendants, and the millions of my country, will I trust and devoutly pray, be benefitted to the latest posterity. The unpatriotic sentiment of the poet deserves but to be spurned while we read it

"Love your country, wish it well
Not with too intense a care
'Tis enough that when it fell
Thou, the ruin did'st not share."

But sir, if such selfish feelings had then generally prevailed where should we now be? I will tell you, in all probability in the full enjoyment of Colonial dependence;—whereas we have achieved our national emancipation, and have reared a wide spreading and a mighty empire.

John Peter Martin¹

¹NOTE—This MS. I find, is not the original, but a copy in the well-known hand of my late Uncle Mr. Wm. T. Martin, son of the writer. The writer himself, Peter (or John Peter) Martin, son of old Pastor Martin died about 1832 or '3, and he lived for some years before in Trenton, N. J., where this MS. is dated, as he refers to his age as being over 70 (p. 7). He was born about 1760, and was barely of age to enter the Revol'y forces, as he did in Charleston at the first outbreak.

NECROLOGY.

ELLISON CAPERS, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of South Carolina, and a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home 910 Barnwell Street, Columbia, Wednesday, April 22, 1908, at 3 o'clock P. M.

He was born in Charleston October 14, 1837, and was the fourth son of Rev. William Capers (sometime bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) and Susan McGill, his wife.¹ He received his early schooling in Charleston and at the Cokesbury Conference School and then entered the South Carolina Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1857. He was an assistant instructor at the Citadel in 1858 and in 1859 taught in the Mount Zion Institute at Winnsboro and in November, 1859, was elected assistant professor, with the rank of second lieutenant, at the Citadel. At the time of the secession of South Carolina he was major of the 1st Regiment of Rifles, South Carolina militia, and was almost immediately called into the active service of the State. During the bombardment of Fort Sumter he commanded the light batteries on Sullivan's Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. On the resignation of Col. Pettigrew, Major Capers was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, but resigned that position in 1861 and joined Col. C. H. Stevens in raising the 24th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel.

That regiment was mustered into Confederate service in April, 1862, and ordered to Secessionville for duty. During the remainder of that year he served with his regiment on Cole's Island, James Island, along the Ashepoo and the Combahee rivers and at Pocotaligo and near Wilmington, N. C. On June 23, 1862, he commanded four companies of

¹See Vol. II of this *Magazine*.

the 24th Regiment and the Charleston Battalion in the first fight on James Island, leading a charge against the 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, posted in and behind a row of negro cabins at Legaré's, and routing the enemy.

At Secessionville he was detached to direct the firing of a flank battery of two twenty-four-pounder guns, and received the thanks of Brigadier-Generals Evans and Smith for the services he rendered.

In May, 1863, the 25th, with Gist's entire brigade, was ordered to the relief of Vicksburg. Arriving at Jackson, Miss., on the 13th, with the advance of the brigade under command of Col. Peyton Colquitt, of Georgia, the enemy were reported marching on the town. Gen. Johnston arrived to take command by the same train, and ordered Col. Colquitt to march out on the Clinton road at daylight and hold McPherson's corps in check, while the city of Jackson was being evacuated.

In the fight which ensued next morning, the 14th, from sunrise to 12 M., Col. Capers commanded the left of the brigade, Col. Stevens having been detained in Charleston a few days, and just as the order came from Gen. Johnston to retire the brigade after the gallant stand it had made Col. Capers received a severe wound in his right leg, his horse also being shot.

After an absence of six weeks he rejoined his regiment at Morton, Miss., and remained with it until another wound received in the thigh at Chickamauga, Ga., obliged him to retire from the field. The 24th was riddled in this great fight. Col. Stevens, Col. Capers and Major Jones and Lieut. J. Clarence Palmer, the adjutant of the regiment, were all badly shot, the latter being killed by Col. Capers's side. The flag of the 24th was five times shot down, and as often carried forward by brave hands.

Rejoining his regiment in winter quarters at Dalton, Ga., in December, 1863, and the gallant colonel of the 24th being promoted a brigadier-general and assigned to the command of Wilson's Georgia brigade, Lieut-Col. Capers was promoted colonel.

In the campaigns of Generals Johnston and Hood in

Northern Georgia and in Tennessee Col. Capers was at the head of his regiment, and commanded the brigade during the siege of Atlanta and at the battle of Jonesboro, Gen. Gist being absent wounded.

In Gen. Johnston's campaign he received the thanks of the corps commander in orders for an attack on the enemy at Calhoun, and again at Jonesboro the commanding general complimented him and the brigade for the gallant stand they made on the extreme right of the Confederate line against the assaults of Gen. Jeff Davis's division of Sherman's army.

At the battle of Franklin, in Tennessee, November 30, 1864, Gen. Gist was killed and Col. Capers severely wounded. Gist's brigade was attached to Cheatham's division of Hardee's corps, and in the Tennessee campaign, Cheatham commanding the corps, Major-General J. C. Brown commanded the division. The brigadiers were Strahl, Carter, Vaughn and Gist. Brown and Vaughn were wounded and Gist, Strahl and Carter killed on the field. When Col. Capers was shot down Major B. Burgh Smith, the gallant Adjutant-General of the brigade, was the senior officer left in the brigade, and he being soon after wounded while directing the fight at the last work of the enemy the brigade was actually left in command of a captain. The wound of Col. Capers was a serious one and laid him up for months.

He was appointed brigadier-general March 2, 1865, to take rank from March 1, 1865; was confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1865, and was assigned to Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina, to command his old brigade, his regiment and the 16th South Carolina Volunteers being consolidated, and Major B. B. Smith, promoted from the staff for gallant conduct, to be colonel, was assigned to the command. Johnson's army surrendered at Greensboro on April 26th following, but no record of Gen. Capers's capture or parole has been found.

Following the close of the war a brilliant career in public life apparently lay open to Gen. Capers had he chosen to embrace it. He was elected Secretary of State in December, 1866, notwithstanding the fact that it was known that

he was a candidate for the ministry. Before his term of office expired he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in May, 1867, and, having accepted a call to become rector of Christ Church, at Greenville, he tendered his resignation. Governor Orr declined to receive it until the General Assembly should meet, but in the meanwhile the Reconstruction era began, and in July, 1868, he turned over the office to F. L. Cardoza.

He then became rector of the church at Greenville, remaining there for twenty years. An effort was made in 1882 to induce him to again enter public life, the State Democratic Convention, which met in October of that year, placing his name without his knowledge or consent upon the State ticket as the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Education. He, however, declined most positively to run, and insisted that his name be withdrawn from the ticket.

The work of Bishop Capers as a minister was characterized by great success, not only at Greenville, but at Selma, Alabama, where he was located for one year, and at Trinity Church, Columbia, where he labored for six years. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by South Carolina College in 1892, and in 1893 he was unanimously chosen Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of South Carolina. After he assumed charge of the work it prospered wonderfully, the number of communicants being almost doubled. Upon the death of Bishop Howe he became Bishop.

Two years ago Bishop Capers recommended to the diocese the election of a Bishop Coadjutor, the recommendation being made because of his consciousness of his failing health and in pursuance of the urgent requests of his friends to lighten his labors. At the Diocesan Convention of 1907 the election was had, and the Rev. Dr. W. A. Guerry, then of the University of the South at Sewanee, but a native of South Carolina, was elected Bishop Coadjutor.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Charlotte Rebecca Palmer, of St. John's, Berkeley.

JAMES S. MURDOCH, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence in Charleston on the morning of May 23, 1908. He was the second son of William and Margaret Murdoch, and was born at Anaroe, the family seat at Caledon, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 27, 1835, and was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In 1843 he came to the United States with his parents and family, who, after spending a year or two in Pennsylvania, settled near Asheville, N. C. There he spent his boyhood. He was educated in the school at Asheville conducted by Col. Stephen Lee. Among his contemporaries at this school were the late Governor Vance and Chief-Justice Merriman, of North Carolina, both of whom served that State in the Senate of the United States. In 1853 he moved to Charleston and entered the mercantile establishment of Lemon, Brown & Co., and later he was with Kerrison & Lindsay. His elder brother, Robert Murdoch, had already established himself in Charleston, and during the remainder of his life James Murdoch was a resident of Charleston. At the beginning of the War Between the United States and the Confederate States, he took part in the first bombardment of Fort Sumter as a member of the Marion Artillery, and served until the surrender of that fortress by Major Robert Anderson. Shortly afterwards the firm of John Fraser & Co. sent him to England on a special mission, and during the war he was engaged in selling Confederate bonds in that country and in France and in sending goods and supplies through the blockade to Charleston. Although he had never established his citizenship in this country there was none more loyal to the history and traditions and welfare of the people among whom he lived. After the close of the war, in the summer of 1865, he and his brother Robert formed a co-partnership with the late W. C. Courtney under the firm name of W. C. Courtney & Co. to carry on a cotton and commission business. This partnership lasted for a good many years. About the year 1878 the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company was organized largely through the efforts of Mr. Murdoch; and under his

management this most flourishing industry in the city of Charleston remained until the time of his death, Mr. Murdoch being secretary and treasurer of the company, and managing its affairs with notable business ability. He was also a member of the American Manufacturing Company and at one time chairman of its board of managers.

Some years ago many of the bagging mills of the country came under one management, and among them the Charleston mill. Mr. Murdoch was one of the leading spirits of the new organization and one of the directors of the new company, the American Manufacturing Company; but he still remained in full charge of the local plant and success still continued to crown his efforts. He did not seek preferment, but it came to him unasked, and when friends to new undertakings and public progress were sought, his counsel, his sympathy and his aid and subscription were never wanting. At the time of his death he was interested in many of these objects which make up so largely a people's welfare, and his cultivated thought and discriminating reading brought him also into the wider and more liberal field of local art and literary effort. He was thus in touch with much that was useful and also elevating in the community, and his death will cause a distinct gap in varied enterprises and in refining influences.

He was interested and more or less officially connected with the musical life of Charleston, and its musical association, the Charleston Library, the Carolina Art Association, the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, and his parish church, St. Philip's; and was also the president of the Myakka Land Company and director of the J. R. Read Company, whose president was his life-long friend.

He was also a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, in which he held office for many years; of the St. George Society; the St. Andrew's Society; the Commercial Club; the Carolina Yacht Club, and the Charleston Club. In all these organizations he took an active interest, and particularly in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural Society and the Carolina Art Association.

He shunned notoriety. He did not seek nor did he care for the applause of the multitude, but what he had to do he did with his whole heart and with no other thought in his mind than that of being of use to the community in which he lived. A most intelligent student of industrial and commercial questions, his wise counsel was much sought after, and it was largely upon his initiative that the work of up-building the agricultural and material interests of this part of the State was undertaken. A student of the best literature he was deeply interested in the educational affairs of his community; and, possessed of the finest artistic sense, he devoted much of his effort to the work of the Carolina Art Association, an institution which has done so much for the promotion of art work in this community.

By his will he has left ten thousand dollars to the Carolina Art Association and five thousand to the Charleston Library Society as a nucleus for a new building with a proviso that an additional five thousand will be given whenever the Society shall have raised ten thousand more.



MRS. SARAH BUTLER WISTER, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her home, Butler Place, Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday morning, June 9, 1908. She was born in 1835, at Branchtown, Philadelphia, and was the daughter of Pierce Butler and Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, the noted actress. She was married in 1859 to Dr. Owen Jones Wister. She translated *Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Alfred de Musset* (New York, 1872), and edited with Miss Agnes Irwin, *Worthy Women of our First Century* (Philadelphia, 1877).

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, \$4.00; Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I. 1900.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Judge William Johnson, Mission of Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775; The Bull Family of South Carolina, A Cherokee War Document, Blake of South Carolina, Letters from Judge William Johnson to Thomas Jefferson, First Rules of the St. Cecilia Society, Middleton of South Carolina, Circular Letter from Gov. Guerard to C. K. Chitty, The Colleton Family in South Carolina, Book Reviews and Notices, Exchanges, Notes and Queries, The South Carolina Historical Society, Publications Received, Obituary, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume II. 1901.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775, Mission of Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Letter from Gen. Christopher Gadsden to Mr. Thomas Morris, May 30th, 1790; Barnwell of South Carolina, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko to Maj. Alexander Garden, Col. Miles Brewton and Some of His Descendants, Letters of Ralph Izard, Izard of South Carolina, Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens, Captain William Capers and Some of His Descendants, Notes and Queries, Publications Received, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume III. 1902.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775; Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens, Daniel Trezevant, Huguenot, and Some of His Descendants, Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; Col. Moses Thomson and Some of His Descendants, The Harlestons, Papers of the Second Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, November, 1775-March, 1776; Officers of the South Carolina Regiment in the Cherokee War, 1760-61; Capt. John Colcock and Some of His Descendants, Notes and Queries, Publications Received, The South Carolina Historical Society; Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume IV. 1903.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Papers of the Second Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina November, 1775-March, 1776; Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; The Descendants of Col. William Rhett, of South Carolina; Letters of Rev. Samuel Thomas, 1702-1706; South Carolina Gleanings in

England, William Smith and Some of His Descendants, The Butlers of South Carolina, Historical Notes, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume V. 1904.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to His Son, John, 1773-1776; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; Documents Concerning Rev. Samuel Thomas, 1702-1707; Fraser Family Memoranda, The Battle of Stono, Documents Concerning Mrs. Samuel Thomas, 1707-1710; South Carolina Gleanings in England, Governor Joseph Morton and Some of His Descendants, The Hayne Family, The Moultries, Historical Notes, Necrology, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Vol. VI. 1905.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, John, 1777-1780; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; South Carolina Gleanings in England; Hugh Hext and Some of His Descendants; The Town of Dorchester, in South Carolina—A Sketch of Its History; John Alston; Daniel Axtell; Historical Notes; Necrology; Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VII. 1906.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777-1780; Letters from John C. Calhoun to Francis W. Pickens; Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; South Carolina Gleanings in England; The Jervey Family of South Carolina; Historical Notes; Calhoun Family of S. C.; An Order Book of the 1st Regiment, S. C. Line, Continental Establishment; Thomas Means and Some of His Descendants; Necrology; Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VIII. 1907.

Unbound, \$4.00

CONTENTS: Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777-80; An Order Book of the 1st Regiment, S. C. Line, Continental Establishments; Dr. Henry Woodward, the First English Settler in South Carolina and Some of His Descendants; Historical Notes; Necrology; The St. George's Club; John Taylor and His Taylor Descendants; Miscellaneous Papers of the General Committee, Secret Committee and Provincial Congress, 1775; Correspondence Between Edmund Brailsford and His Father; Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina; South Carolina Gleanings in England; Index.

Members get a discount of 25 per cent. on the above prices.

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Address: SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME IX., NO. 4 OCTOBER, 1908.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1908

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. IX.

OCTOBER, 1908.

No. 4

LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1782-1783.

(Continued from the July number.)

[57]

private
Addressed: The Honorable Henry Laurens Esq.

London
Lafayette M^{rs}.

Paris April 14^h 1782.

My dear Sir

Our Separation Has Been So Long, our Correspondence So interrupted, that I Bless the Happy Opportunity Which is Now Offered—How often Have I wished for the times When it Was So Very Convenient for us to Communicate With each other—those times, I know, are Present to Your Memory, And You Are Happy to think this friendship of ours Has in Some Instances Been Productive of Public Good.

Whilst I Lamented I Had not Seen You, An Account of

Your Misfortune Reached Head Quarters—What I felt on the Occasion, I Hope it is Needless for me to Mention—the treatment You Met with is So Very Strange that one is at a Loss What to Admire the More, its folly or its insolence—The Law of Nations Being UnRespected, Retaliation Was the only pledge We Had of their Not Blundering You into the Most dreadfull Misfortunes—But I could not Help feeling proud at the Noble, Steady Conduct of My Respectable friend, whom Every instance Has proved to Be a true Representative of America

Every Public Intelligence is Sufficiently known and Private Communications are not Alltogether Safe—for me Only tell you, that on My departure a spirit of Arrangement and Economy Was diffused throughout Every department—Every thing there is improving Very fast, and Upon a Remembrance of our former difficulties, our York town and Valley forge times, You Must feel With me on the Success of the Noble Cause in Which we are Engaged—General Washington, Your Son, and Your friends when I last Heard from them Were in Perfect Health and C¹⁰¹ Laurens Had joined Greene's Colours in the defense of His Native State

the Late Change of Ministry is so far pleasing as Wiggish Appearances, tho' in an Ennemy, Cannot fail to Be Agreeable—As a french Man, as An American I Very Little Care Who Governs Great Britain—Never Shall I forgive (tho' it is pretty well paid for) British Haughtiness and Cruelty to *us Poor Rebels*—But, on account of Humanity at large, I Heartly Wish tho' I am far from Believing, the Sacred flame of Liberty May Some what Be kindled in that Quarter the British Ministry Are Going to fall into a mistake—too Late it is By far to think of Partial Negotiations—in the Mean while they are Loosing time and Ground, and By and By they will See their Error when I Hope a General peace will take place—Ms franklin's Letters, and my Verbal Communications to Ms Young will make you Acquainted with our Opinion—on Every Account, I must My dear friend, insist on the fact that Respects Your parole and Exchange

Some public Business I am Charged with By Congress Have to this Moment differed My Return—I Hope Sailing in the fine days of May, and (in case I cannot see You) I will Be Happy to Receive Your Commands—With the Warmest Attachment and the Highest Regard I Have the Honor to Be

Your Most Obedient Servant and Affectionate friend

Lafayette

P. S. At the time of Your Misfortune M^{de} de Lafayette Made Vain Efforts to Contrive Her letters to you—I just now Hear You Have not Received some Monney You Expected, and I know you Hate Accepting any offer from the people about you—Give me leave to inclose a small letter of Credit which will Be Enlarged if convenient—Ms Young¹ is in Hurry and I must of Course Be in Haste—adieu

[THE INCLOSURE.]

Addressed: Messieurs
Mess^{rs}: Bewickes
& Mourgue
Londres

Paris ce 12 Avril 1782

Messieurs

Conformement aux Desirs de Monsieur Le Marquis De La Fayette nous vous prions De Tenir a La Driposition De Monsieur H^r Laurens La Somme De Cinq Cens Livres Sterlings que vous pouvez Lui Compton & porter au Debit de notre Compte en nous en remittant Les Recus De Monsieur H^r Laurens ancien President du Congres Americain

Nous avons l'honneur d'Etre, Tres parfaitement

Messieurs

Yor Tres bien Serv^t

Leloutent & Comp^r

Messieurs Bewickes Mourgue—Londres

¹Moses Young secretary to Henry Laurens.

[58]

Paris August the 20th 1782

My dear Sir

With an Heartfelt Satisfaction I Have Received Your Wellcome favor of the 6th inst, and Have Been Made truly Happy in the Recovery of My Correspondence with My Good and Respectable friend—the Honor of Getting Acquainted With Your Son, and My dear C¹⁰¹ Laurens's Brother¹ Has Been to Me an Additional pleasure—I Hope in a fortnight I will Be able to pay My Respects to the Remainder of the family, and Had it Not Been on Account of Your Health Should Be Very Angry With You for Your Passing So Near Paris Without Paying us a friendly Visit

I am Sorry to Hear, My dear Sir, Your Health is So Much impaired and Strongly Advise you to pay a Great Attention to its Recovery—I Expect the pleasure to know from You How You do, and Your letters will Ever Afford me a Sincere Satisfaction

The Conduct of the Ennemy towards You Has Been So Very Unjust, Absurd, and Barbarous, that I am Glad You intend to Represent it properly to Congress—thank God, You are out of their Hands, and I think, Hereafter, the Climate of England Will Ever disagree with you, and the Behaviour of the Ennemy Will Still Encourage the proper idea you Have from the Beginning Entertained of that Haughty, Barbarous Nation

I Have Been Enquiring for the Gentleman to whom the Bill Was directed—He will not be in town Before Sunday, at Which time My Secretary Has orders to Wait upon Him with a letter from me, and I will Endeavour to Manage that Affair in the Best way I Can

You Ask me How the Work of Peace is Going on—Well, My dear friend, it does not go on very fast—Ms Fitz Herbert, Lately an Envoy to Bruscelles, is Now in Paris and Has Powers to treat with those of the Belligerent Nations—Ms Oswald will Have Powers to treat with

¹This reference is to Henry Laurens, Jr.

America—But Negotiations Must all go the Same step, and prove the Character You Gave me of Lord Shelburne, from other informations it Appears the intentions of that Minister are not Easy to Be known, nor His protestations Safe to Be depended Upon—it is for the present difficult to form an Opinion, But in the Mean while I See with pleasure that the American plenipotentiaries and the Ministers of France do perfectly Understand, and Are perfectly Satisfied with each other

M^{de} de Lafayette is Very Much obliged to your Attention—She Has Heartly felt for You in Every circumstance of Your Captivity, and She would think Herself Very Happy in the Honor of Your Acquaintance

I Wish You a Better Health, My dear friend, and With the Highest Regard, the Most perfect Attachement I Have the Honor to Be

Your Affectionate and Most
obedient Humble Servant
Lafayette

I am Sorry You do not Accept of the Appointment of Congress—I would be Very Happy to go over with you to America, and intend setting out Before long—But will Be able in a few days to Be more particular on that point.

Endorsed: Marquis de Lafayette
20th. Aug^t. 1782 Rec^d. 25th—
Answ^d. 3^d. Septem—

[59]

Paris September the 19th 1782

dear Sir

I Have Been Honoured With Your favor from Nantz, Wherein I See You think it Necessary for You to Return to England—it is Said You Are By this time on Your Way to Calais, and My Letter Will Either Wait there for Your Arrival, or Be Sent After You to the Country Where You Have determined to Embark

Inclosed is an Answer to My Application for Your Monney, and I am Sorry to find it is Not Very Satisfactory—I Will do My Best to obtain it, and Hope I May take Hold of a Moment when the Gentleman is not, As He Says, Quite So *desargenté*

You are of opinion, My dear Sir, that England feels a Reluctance To treat with America as an independent power—it is pretty Usual, However, to Call people By their own Names—One day or other, the Court of London, May Be in Earnest, and then, to Be Sure, She will not intrude upon us with so strange an idea as that of treating Upon an Unequal footing— You and I Have seen times, when our situation was not Quite So Happy, and yet we did not take the Continent of America to Be Any Way inferior to the island of Britain

in Case you Land Before me Upon the Shore of Liberty, Please to Remember me Most Affectionately to All friends, and Particularly to our Beloved General, and to L^t. C^ol Laurens

I Wish You a Good Voyage Home, and Need not, I Hope, Assuring You of the High Regard, and Affectionate Sentiments I Have the Honor to Be With

Your Obedient H^{bl} Servt
Lafayette

dear Sir

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
29 Septem 1782 Recd. 27th.

[60]

Paris July the 6th 1783

dear Sir

I Have Been Honoured with Your kind Letter for which I offer You My Best thanks—I Hope You May find Some Benefit in drinking Bath Waters, and the pleasure of your Correspondence will Be Extremely Agreeable—By Your Colleagues You will no doubt Be Acquainted with the Arrival of the Washington Packet—She Had a fine pas-

sage and Carried over the Ratification of the Preliminaries—our intelligences are not, However, Quite Compleat, And the french ship, triumph, Must now Be on Her way to france—it Appears ms Livingston Had a Mind to Resign, But Robert Moriss Had determined to Remain in office, at Least¹ Untill Many Arrangements are Settled—the Army Have Been Sent Home Upon furlough, and will, they say, Be provided for at the time when the treaty Arrives— No Great Hurry, it Appears, in the Evacuation of New York—in spite of the preliminary Articles, they are sending of Negroes, which infringement is Accounted for Upon this principle, that when they Came within the British lines, it was promised them they should Be set free—there is ten to one However those Men are sent to West india Markets— General Washington was Hearty and Happy, and I Have Been Warned that further intelligence would Be sent to me By the triumph—So that I am waiting for Her—Nothing as Yet determined in the diplomatic Line—So far I Can tell, But Have Little trust on a Letter that must Be Delivered through so many itching fingers in the post offices

Curious it is, My dear Sir, that Nothing Can Be Settled in the British Ministry—Since it Comes Round, the Pitt Party will Again Have their turn— Whoever Be there, it is Now so clear to them they Had Better Court the friendship of America, that every sensible Man, after a *Peace* is effected, will do His Best to obtain a *Reconciliation*—too very different things By the Way—

I Have some days ago wrote to ms knox and doctor Bancroft, But as I do not Hear from them, I must give you a trouble which in your present state of Health I wished to avoid— You know what Has past Between Sir Henry Clinton and Myself— Inclosed you will find my Letter and His Answer, Both of which if it Has not Been Already done, I beg you will Have printed in the News papers under this Simple Head—*Letter from the M^{quis} de Lafayette to Sir Henry Clinton*—and *Answer from Sir Henry Clinton to the Marquis* But if gⁿ clinton is Near at Hand, I beg you will pay Him a Compliment on the

occasion—He cannot, I should think Have Any objection to the printing of those Letters

I Have a Letter from C¹⁰¹ Ogden who is just landed in france, and Notifies He Has dispatches to me—in Case there is any thing important I will do myself the Honor to Communicate My intelligences—My little family are well, and join with mde de Lafayette and myself in presenting you, Miss Laurens, and your Son with our Best Compliments—Adieu, My dear Sir, I Hope it is Needless for me to Assure you of the High Regard I Have the Honor to Be with very affectionately

dear Sir

Your obedient Humble Servant
Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis de la Fayette
Paris 6th. July 1783 —

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

(Continued from the July number.)

[56]

[THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY¹ TO CAPT. EDWARD
THORNBOROUGH.]

Sir,

In answer to your Letter of Yesterday's Date the General Committee think proper to inform you, that they have not refused a Supply of Provisions to the King's Ships in this Harbour, nor have they taken one Step to prevent their Watering. The hostile Dispositions which the Commander of those Ships has for some Time past shewn towards this Colony, by imprisoning its Pilots, affording Sandmarty to a Traitor, Seizing its Seamen, dismantling its principal Fortification, stopping private Property, and firing upon the Persons of its Inhabitants who were not only peaceable but unarmed, and driven from the Shore, do make it necessary, in their Opinion, to alter the Mode of Supply. And as you have declared, that you do not mean to leave the Station, it can be no Disadvantage to His Majesty's Ships to receive their Provisions from Day to Day in this warm Climate.

You are pleased to assert, that we have taken the

¹This letter should have appeared among the Council of Safety papers which appeared in the first issues of this *Magazine*, but, owing to the fact that the letter pertained to business of the General Committee, it was inadvertently placed with the papers of the General Committee. For the action which brought the letter from Capt. Thornborough to which this was the reply see the journal of the Council of Safety, *Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. III., pp. 66-67. At a meeting of the Council of Safety, held December 16, 1775, it was ordered that "a letter be written to Capt. Thornborough, acquainting him that all further supplies of provisions to the king's ships will be prohibited, unless the fugitive slaves of the inhabitants which receive protection from them, are forthwith delivered up."

absolute Government of this Province into our Hands. Let it Suffice as an Answer to you, Sir, that we deny the Charge—But you may depend we shall notwithstanding any Threats take every necessary Step in our Power for securing our Property and preserving Peace and good Order in this His Majesty's Government.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Henry Laurens,
President

Endorsed: Copy
To Capt Edward

[57]

[THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
BULL.]

May it please Your Honour,

We, the Representatives of the good People of this Colony in Congress assembled to consult the Peace and Safety of our Constituents think it our Duty to explain to your Honour, and to the world, the Motives which have *influenced* us to the Measures we have taken. And accordingly, we do, with the utmost Solemnity, Declare, that no Love of Innovation, no Desire of altering the Constitution of our Government, no Lust of Independence, has had the least *Influence* upon our *Councils*: But—alarmed by the repeated arbitrary Acts of a wicked Administration, impressed *with* the greatest Apprehension of instigated Insurrections *and other impending Dangers*, and deeply affected by the late bloody Scene at Lexington in the Massachusetts-Bay, with no other View than the Preservation of our Lives, Liberties and Property, and to secure the Peace and good Order of this His Majesty's Colony, we have been impelled to associate and to take up arms.

Notwithstanding which we do most solemnly appeal to Heaven that we still bear the warmest attachment to our present Sovereign George the Third, his Person, Crown and Dignity; We sincerely deplore those slanderous in-

formations and wicked Councils by which he has been misled and which may involve America in all the Calamities of Civil war. We desire nothing but the secure Enjoyment of the common and unalienable Rights of English Freeman & to recover the favour of our. We wish for nothing more ardently than a thorough Reconciliation with Great-Britain upon Constitutional Principles.

These Things we have thought it our Duty to declare, in the most explicit manner, that your Honour and thro' you our august Sovereign, our Fellow Subjects in Great-Britain, and the whole world, may clearly understand that our present Proceedings are the Result of dire Necessity, not of choice; in Compliance with the Dictates of the first Law of Nature, not the Effect of Levity and a Desire of Change.

We trust Your Honour will make such a Representation of the State of this Colony and of our True Motives, as to assure his Majesty that in the midst of all our complicated Distresses he has no Subjects in his wide Dominions who more sincerely desire to have it in their Power to testify their Loyalty and Affection or who would be more willing to spend their Blood and Treasure in his real Service.

Endorsed: Copy of an Address
to the L^t. Gov^r.

[58]

[RECOMMENDATION OF A COMMITTEE AS TO THE PUR-
CHASING OF RICE.]

The Committee appointed to take the disposition of the Rice remaining in the Province, into their Consideration Do recommend —

That Cap^t. Christ. Gadsden, M^r. W^m. Gibbes, M^r. W^m. Parker, M^r. Roger Smith, Capt, Mau^{ce} Simons, M^r. John Poaug, M^r. Tho. Legaré Sen. Capt. Edw. Blake, M^r. Jn^o. Champneys,
shall be Commiss^{rs}. to receive and purchase all such good

[two or three words gone] Rice as shall be render'd to them for sale [several words missing] day of July next, and the said Commiss^{rs}. or any three of them shall give [word or two gone] to each person from whom they shall purchase Rice, ascertaining the number of Barrels the Net weight and amount of 55/ ~~79~~. C^t. and Barrels being well Cooper'd at 10/ each And the said Commiss^{rs} or a Majority of them at any regular meeting—shall dispose of the several parcels of Rice which they shall so purchase in such way or manner as to them shall seem most conducive to the Public good, and that regular Acco^s, of the purchases & dispositions of the said Rice shall be kept and returned to the Congress or Gen^l. Committee for the time being Provided nevertheless that the aforesaid Prohibition shall cease & determine at any time after the 15 July when the General Comm^{ee} shall order & direct by a vote at one of their stated meetings after a Weeks notice of their purpose to take such special matter under their consideration—

and that the following quantities of Rice shall be placed by the Comm^{ee}. afores^d. in Public Granaries at each of the places hereinafter mention'd that is to say at

Cha ^r . Town abo ^t .	200 bbs.
Beaufort . . .	100.
Pocotaligo . . .	200.
Jacksonborough	1000.
Dorchester . . .	500.
Watboo . . .	500.

2700—Barrels

At George Town -- -- -- 200

& that proper persons be appointed at each place to receive the same, & a sufficient Guard for the security thereof and your Committee recommend that those persons who have Rice in the Country for Sale do give Notice thereof to the the Commissioners before they transport such Rice from their several plantations.

And your Committee further recommend that this Congress

do make provision for the effectual payment of such Certificates as shall be Issued by the Commiss^r. for the purchases of Rice made by them together with the Charges incident thereon.

[59]

[MAGAZINES FOR AND INSPECTORS OF RICE AND FLOUR.]

Resolved—that the Congress will make provision for the effectual payment of such Certificates as shall be issued by the Commissioners for the purchases of Rice & Flour made by them together with all charges & expenses attending the same—and the following Magazines of Merchantable Inspected Flour

at Ninety Six	200 bbs —
at Orangeburgh	100 bbs —
at M ^r Hammond's Store between the forks of Broad & Saluda River —	} 100 bbs —
at M ^r Jonas Beard's Store at Congaree—	
at Smith's Ferry	} 100 bbs —
on Broad River	

The price of Flour to be restricted to Three pounds per hundred Weight of inspected Merchantable Flour in good Barrels delivered at each Magazine & no more—
and that proper persons be appointed to receive such Rice & Flour

that is to say—

at Beaufort	M ^r W ^m . Kelsall & M ^r John Edwards
At Pocotaligo.	M ^r . Tho. De Saussure M ^r . Joseph Ainges
At Jacksonborough.	M ^r Ch. Shephard M ^r Is: Hayne M ^r Jos. Bee

At Dorchester.	M ^r . R ^d . Walter
	M ^r . Tho. Waring, jun.
At Watboo.	M ^r . Geo. Redhead
	M ^r . Ja ^s —Cordes, jun.
	M ^r . John Cordes
Ninty six.	Col. Ja ^s . Mayson
	M ^r . W ^m . Moore
At Geo. Town.	M ^r . Anth Bonneau
	M ^r . Sam ^l . Smith
At Orangeburg.	M ^r . Donald Bruce
	M ^r . Henry Felder
Fork bet. Broad & Saludy R.	M ^r . Jonath. Downes
	M ^r . Ja ^s . Young
At Congress. —	W ^m . Arthar, Esq ^r
	Doc ^r . Benj. Farrar
Smith's Ferry	} M ^r . W ^m . Henry
Broad—River	
	} M ^r . Sam ^l . Watson

And in case of the death of either of the aforementioned persons or refusal to sign the general Association the Committee in the Parish or district where any vacancy shall happen by Death refusal to subscribe the Association as aforesaid or from any other 'cause—shall forthwith appoint some other persons for the purposes aforesaid.

Guards—the Consideration }
 posponed..... }

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

(Continued from the July number.)

Carolina

By Ye: Governor:

fforasmuch as there are divers reports spread abroad concerning a Ship Lately Come into & now at anchor att port royall wth:in this Province whereof one Green is said to be Comander & to have taken a french prize by a private Comission derived from their maj:ties & it being alsoe Comonly reported yt: Severall of ye: Inhabitants of this Province doe goe on board ye: sd: vessell or Ship to trafect & trade for goods & marchandizes before She hath duely made knowne her quallificattions and authorities to ye: Governmt: or made any Entry & Submitted to be try'd whether She be a Lawfull prize or not wch. maner of trade & trafeking is a breach of ye: Laws &. Contrary to all ye: orders & rules of ye: admiralty & navagacon & to ye: intent all people may be Cautioned & warned agt:—Such unlawfull practises & pretended Ignorance therof all manor of psons are hereby Comanded & required to forbare any trade, trafeck or Commerce wth: ye: sd: Ship or people thereof untill she hath aproved her selfe to ye: Govermt: to be a Lawfull prize & noe pyrate—upon ye: penallty apointed by ye: Laws in that Case provided & Contempt of authority;—

And that there may be a Due Examination into all ye: Circumstances of that afaire I doe hereby apoint & disire all ye: membs of ye: Councill to apere att a Councell to be held at Charles Towne on thursday ye: third day of may next to Consider of ye: premisses & to order & doe as unto Law & Justice doth appertaine Given under my hands & Seale the 26 day of april 1694

Thomas Smith

To Captt: Charles Basden

Marshall of the Admiralty

These to publish att Charles Towne

Recorded April 28, 1694, by Paul Grimball, Secretary.

(Pages 145-146.)

April 20, 1693, Sir John Fleet, knight, Lord Mayor of London, and the aldermen of London, certified that Porten Paul, who had signed and attested the copy of the letters of administration and procuration or letter of attorney annexed to the following papers, was a Notary and Tabellion Public of London. Recorded May 28, 1694, by John Hamilton. (Page 146.)

May 3, 1692, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Dunston, relict and executrix of John Dunston, deceased, letters of administration on said estate. Signed by Thomas Welham, Deputy Register. Certified by P. Paul April 21, 1693. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., May 28, 1694. (Page 147.)

April 21, 1693, Elizabeth Dunston, widow, relict and executrix of the last will and testament of John Dunston, late of London, merchant, deceased, appeared before Porten Paul, Notary and Tabellion Public and appointed Thomas Bolton, merchant, in Carolina, her attorney, giving him authority to collect from the heirs, executors and administrators of Wilson Dunston, late merchant in Carolina, deceased, all money, goods and merchandises due and owing to or belonging to said John Dunston. Witnesses: Fran. Gicvill and Sam Hallett, Certified by P. Paul, Notary Public, April 21, 1693. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., May 28, 1694. (148-149.)

May 12, 1694, Richard Terrett, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, Carolina, mariner, executed a power of attorney to his wife, Mary Terrett, of Charles Town. Witnesses: John Frowman and Thomas Bertinshaw. Proved by Frowman before William Smith, June 4, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., June 5, 1694. (Pages 149-150.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

COMMODORE ALEXANDER GILLON AND THE FRIGATE SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY D. E. HUGER SMITH.

Alexander Gillon is said to have been born in Rotterdam, and to have there commenced his career as an apprentice of a Dutch mercantile house. However this may have been, it was as the master of the brigantine *Surprise*, that we find him in Charles Town in February, 1765, and, while master of the brigantine *Free-Mason*, he there married, July 6, 1766, Mrs. Mary Cripps¹, the widow of William Cripps of the county of Kent in England, but at some time a resident of the province. She was the daughter of Richard Splatt, a merchant of Charles Town, by his wife Ann Mellish.

In the *Gazette* of August 1, 1766, it is mentioned that Captain Gillon sailed for Cowes in his ship July 20th, a few days after his marriage. He soon, however, returned to Charles Town, where he established and carried on for years a large and profitable mercantile business.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he owned in Charles Town a residence on East Bay with a front on the river of a hundred feet, and a parallel water lot running to the channel; also a dock on the river, contiguous to the Exchange. The position of these properties is marked even now by the name of Gillon Street. He also owned fifteen lots on Meeting, Hasell, and King streets, and a plantation or tract of 5500 acres on the Congaree River. Upon all these pieces of real estate, with their appurtenances and other property, he set a valuation of thirty thousand pounds sterling. At that time also he was a merchant in active trade, with a correspondence and credit not surpassed in South Carolina, or perhaps on the continent.

When the year 1775 opened, it had become apparent to the bolder spirits that the differences between the American

¹See *The South-Carolina Gazette* of July 14, 1766.

colonies and the mother country must inevitably be subjected to the arbitrament of war, and on April 19th, the battle of Lexington opened the struggle.

Prominent among the volunteer companies that sprang immediately into existence in South Carolina was one called the German Fusiliers, which was organized in May, 1775, with Alexander Gillon as its captain, which commission he held until the end of 1777. This company served creditably during the Revolution, and has ever since held an honourable place in the militia forces of Charleston.

But not by valor alone could these bold rebels hope to resist the power of Great Britain, which in their nakedness they had defied. Arms and the munitions of war must be seized and purchased, and not the least interesting chapters in the history of that extraordinary struggle are those which record the efforts to secure them. For services of this kind, Gillon's enterprising character and his mercantile relations in Europe made him peculiarly fit. As early as October, 1775, he had made a contract with Congress by which he and they should each advance ten thousand pounds sterling for the purpose of importing munitions of war.

These operations appear to have resulted favorably, for the three vessels employed on this business in the beginning of 1776 all returned safely in the course of that year, two of them to this State, with everything expected by them. Undoubtedly it was in reference to this undertaking that Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, wrote to Gillon, March 15, 1776, that he had ordered the brigantine *Comet* and schooner *Defence* of the South Carolina Navy to Winyah Bar in order to convoy to the edge of soundings Gillon's two vessels.¹

On November 8, 1775, Gillon was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and, on account of his nautical knowledge, on the 28th of the same month he was added to the commission for arming, fitting out, and manning the ship *Prosper* for the naval service.

At the time of Clinton's invasion of South Carolina in

¹See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. IV., pp. 201-203.

June, 1776, Gillon was at the North, and he approached Congress with a proposal to despatch to the coast of South Carolina what naval force they could gather, which, through his knowledge of the harbors and inlets of the coast, might seriously harass the large fleet of British transports, and especially so after the men-of-war should have crossed the bar. For reasons which do not appear, this suggestion could not be acted on.

His business aptitude must have been appreciated, however, for November 28, 1777, the Committee of Commerce reported on certain proposals made by him to the Continental Congress, "That they have conferred with Mr. Gillon on the subject and are of opinion that a sum of money not exceeding \$250,000 should be advanced to the said Alexander Gillon, Esqre., or to his attorneys annually for three years, if the war with Great Britain shall continue so long; the said advances to be made by this committee, or such other as may hereafter be appointed to superintend the Continental Commerce in such sums and at such periods as may be necessary for accomplishing purchases of suitable produce or other articles to be remitted to Europe.

"That the said Alexander Gillon, Esqre., or his attorneys, shall purchase all the remittances they make, and charter or purchase ships suitable for transporting same to Europe" * * * * * "That the said Alexander Gillon shall forthwith repair to Europe and purchase" etc., etc.

This report was adopted and the Committee authorized to enter into the contract. Thereupon, December 13, 1777, it having been reported to Congress that the Committee had entered into this agreement, it was

"Ordered That a warrant issue on the Commissioner of the Loan office for the State of South Carolina in favour of Alexander Gillon Esqre. for the sum of \$125,000 to enable him to execute the contract," etc.

Under this contract Gillon was to have been allowed certain commissions on purchases and sales, both in Europe and America, which he estimated would have netted him seven thousand pounds sterling per annum. He forthwith set out from Philadelphia for Charles Town, where he

expected to embark for Europe. On his way he received a letter advising him of his impending appointment to naval command in the service of South Carolina. To this he replied that if His Excellency (John Rutledge), the President of South Carolina, could arrange the matter with Congress, he would relinquish this important and remunerative appointment, and would give his best services to his own State. Rutledge must have been successful in his arrangements with Congress, for, in the *Gazette* of February 16, 1778, is the following:

The Honourable the Legislative Council and General Assembly by joint ballot have elected Alexander Gillon Esqre. Commodore, and John Joyner, William Robertson, and John McQueen Esqres. Captains of frigates in the navy of this State.

Gillon tells us that the General Assembly thus confirmed President Rutledge's choice by a vote of 125 out of a total of 126.

It must be now borne in mind that on March 5, 1778, President Rutledge, refusing to sign the Bill which enacted the new Constitution, resigned the presidency. After a delay of several days, Rawlins Lowndes was elected President, which post he held until February, 1779, when Rutledge became the first governor chosen under the new Constitution, remaining in power until the meeting, in January, 1782, of the famous Jacksonborough Assembly, which elected John Mathews as his successor, and sent Rutledge again to the Continental Congress.

In pursuance of their object, by resolution of March 28, 1778, the General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose of building or purchasing three frigates, which sum of money was to be sent to Europe in the shape of country produce or merchandize. In case of deficiency after the sale in Europe of such of these shipments as might escape the enemy, Commodore Gillon was authorized on the credit of the State to raise in Europe loans to the extent of such deficiency. On July 7, 1778 a special commission under authority of this resolution was issued to Gillon by President Lowndes, countersigned by John Huger, the Secretary of State.

This rather cumbrous method of remitting moneys to

Europe was in general use during that period of financial stress. The State governments had no surplus cash for the purchase of bills of exchange, and specie could hardly be said to exist in communities staggering under the weight of irredeemable paper currencies at frightful discounts. But what had been theretofore known as colonial produce met a ready sale in Europe, and the chief risk in the remittance was the serious but unavoidable one of capture.

While delayed in Charles Town by this business, Commodore Gillon projected and executed, under the orders of President Lowndes, a successful and profitable attack upon sundry British vessels blocking the harbor of Charles Town. President Lowndes engaged the services of the Connecticut State ship *Defence*, Capt. Samuel Smedley, and the sloop *Volant*, Capt. Oliver Daniel, both lying in the harbor. The latter was manned by volunteers, and on the ship went Commodore Gillon and Captains Robertson and McQueen. Crossing the bar, they captured before night the *Governor Tonym's Revenge* of twelve guns and seventy-two men, and the *Ranger* of eight guns and thirty-five men, both privateers of St. Augustine. The *Active* of twelve guns and fifty-seven men escaped in the darkness. The history of this little feat of arms has passed through curious vicissitudes. The following account in *The Gazette of The State of South-Carolina* of June 24, 1778, is bald and condensed, as such things were in those days:

Last Friday morning sailed on a cruise the Connecticut state ship *Defence*, commanded by Samuel Smedley Esq; and the Sloop *Volant*, commanded by Capt. Oliver Daniel, and before night took two privateer sloops fitted out from St. Augustine, viz. the *Governor Tonym's Revenge*, of 12 carriage guns and 72 men, commanded by Capt. Peter Bachop; and the *Ranger* of 8 guns and 35 men, Capt. Osborn commander; who were both brought into port the next day. The *Active* privateer of Liverpool, of 12 guns, and 57 men, would have been likewise taken, but took advantage of the near approach of night and thick weather, and made off, while the prisoners on board Bachop were securing, and Osborn was coming up.

It reflects particular honour on Capt. Smedley, that immediately upon his Excellency the President's application to that gentleman, he had his ship prepared and ready for sea by Wednesday evening, notwithstanding the difficulties of her then performing quarantine in Rebellion Road; Capt. Daniel's vessel was unloaded, manned with volunteers and proceeded to the Road on Tuesday night; and the service was greatly forwarded by the animated exertions of Commodore Gillon, who, with Capt. Robinson, and Capt. McQueen afterwards went volunteers in the ship.

Dr. Johnson, in his *Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution*, pp. 127-129, gives a highly-colored and utterly erroneous account of a similar sortie. McCrady, in his history, very properly discredits Johnson's narrative, but, not having found the foregoing account and other allusions¹ to it in the *Gazette*, dismisses as fabulous the whole matter. Thus a creditable deed passed from extravagant and inaccurate eulogy to blank negation!

Of Gillon's three captains most is known of Captain John Joyner, who followed his fortunes to the bitter end. As early as 1762 we find him commanding one of the armed "Scoutboats" in the employ of the province. One of the occasional notices of him tells how, under the orders of the governor, he had made in his boat a survey of the St. Juan River in Florida as high up as the Spanish fort of Picolata. By the Council of Safety he was employed in sundry confidential ways. Under instructions of the Secret Committee, with Captain John Barnwell, of Beaufort, and Captains Brown and Habersham, of Georgia, he organized an expedition which drove from the Savannah River the British armed vessel there lying and seized on an incoming ship 7000 pounds of powder for South Carolina, and 9000 pounds for Georgia. Of this powder, the Secret Committee despatched 5000 pounds to Philadelphia for use by Washington's army, then lying before Boston. In October, 1775, Joyner was one of the commissioners for repairing Fort Lyttelton, of which fort he was later for a time the commandant.

Commodore Gillon sailed from Charles Town probably during August, 1778, for the *Gazette* of October 14, 1778, has in it the following notice of his arrival in Havana:

State Brig Notre-Dame commanded by William Hall Esq., which lately carried Alexander Gillon Esq., Commodore of the Navy of this

¹"Ask your friend, who has more merit in the orders he gave, than I had in executing them, if I did not in 1778, *project* and *execute* the plan of bringing in more guns, and more men, in forty-eight hours time, than we had on board of the vessels we went to sea with, and that at a time when our coast was beset with *British* men of war and privateers, and when in the *very act of capturing*, there was some danger."—Extract from an open letter from Commodore Gillon to Gen. Christopher Gadsden, published in *The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina* of September 9, 1784.

State, with Captains Robertson and McQueen and several other officers to Havannah where they met with a very cordial reception, is returned from thence.

How and when Gillon made the journey from Havana to Paris is not known, but he tells us that in the spring of 1779, he approached the French government with a plan that would have relieved Georgia, then assailed by the British. At this time he was already asking the French government to sell to the State of South Carolina the two ships built and building in Amsterdam.

In Paris Gillon found himself plunged into the whirlpool of diplomatic intrigue, of which Franklin was the central figure, the accounts of which form most interesting chapters of Revolutionary history. These have been largely drawn from the voluminous, and yet partial, publications of Franklin's correspondence, where one is surprised at the marked absence of certain letters showing that, for some reason, only a selected correspondence has been made public. As an example, we find in Wharton's *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution* but one letter from Franklin to Gillon, and *not one* from Gillon to Franklin—not even the important one of which Franklin speaks in his letter to John Laurens dated November 8, 1781.

From that one published letter of Franklin to Gillon, dated July 5, 1779, it seems clear that they had quickly come to points. In that letter Franklin commended Gillon for his zeal in behalf of South Carolina, and regretted that he could not assist him in his object. But, besides asking his aid in procuring the ships from the French government, Gillon seems to have laid before Franklin a scheme for raising for his State, in France, a loan of 1,800,000 livres at seven per cent. interest of which Franklin, in so many words, disapproved, giving one very excellent reason, viz: that this and similar efforts on the part of individual States were interfering with a loan at lower interest which he was charged to negotiate in behalf of the Continental government.

From this time on, Franklin seems to have lost no opportunity of obstructing Gillon's efforts; in which obstruction

he used at times language certainly not justified by the facts, but which proves personal vindictiveness. It is impossible, for want of material, to follow, with any minuteness, Gillon's attempts to carry out the object of his mission, but we have enough before us to note the salient events and to follow with interest his alternations of discouragement and hope.

Following his ill success in France, which Henry Laurens, on October 4, 1779, wrote to Adams would "possibly abate a little of his fervor for accomplishing every thing by the force of his own powers", he seems to have tried his fortunes in other lands. "Legalizations" of President Lowndes's special commission, signed by Franklin at Passy September 27, 1779, and by Arthur Lee at Paris September 29, 1779, seem to mark the date of his departure from Paris; for at Frankfort-on-the-Main, William Lee signed October 10, 1779, a "legalization" of the same commission.

By the end of the year 1779 Gillon was probably in Amsterdam, where lay two fine frigates, one launched, though not entirely equipped; the other not yet completed, though she too might be launched within four months. These had been built by the court of France for American account, but for some reason had been given up or sold, by our commissioners at Paris, to the French court. For months Gillon had been vainly imploring all conceivable aid to induce the French government to sell them to the State, and it must have been with a heavy heart that he wrote on March 1, 1780, two interesting letters. The first, of which there is a copy in the Laurens Collection, was to Samuel Huntingdon, the President of Congress. After some complaint of the lack of aid from those of whom he had a right to expect it, in his main object, he made suggestions as to raising a loan for the United States in Holland, and then proceeded:

I am now here trying to purchase the two best ships, I believe, in the world. They are 186 feet keel, and can mount 28 thirty-six pounders on one deck; one launched and has everything ready to depart, the other could be launched in four months. * * * * I wrote to Mr. Franklin fully on this business, assured him that I had money enough to pay for one of these ships and perhaps both, craving him to apply to Mr. de Sartine, whose Court owned these ships for to sell

them at a valuation of four indifferent persons chosen by both parties here.

But though I wrote said letter in December he has not deigned to favour me with any reply thereto. This is doing as he has done on every matter I applied to him on * * * * *

He adds that he has received from Mr. Adams and both Messrs Lee as well as from Mr. Izard every aid in their power, but that others were "more industrious to prevent any person succeeding from America, who did not come to their shop." The information, both financial and political, given in this letter is very interesting, but must be passed over for want of space.

The other letter of the same date (March 1, 1780) was addressed to Gov. John Rutledge. It was captured on the way by the British, who made it the basis of complaint to and against the Dutch government. It was printed in extenso in *The Royal Gazette*, of Charles Town, May 5, 1781, and will well repay a careful perusal. In this Gillon gave the date of his last letter as of December 31, 1778, and explained the absence of opportunity to write since. He promised to forward copy of correspondence between Mr. Chamont¹, and a gentleman writing for him about the two ships in Amsterdam, believing that they never were in earnest about selling them to him. He complained that Franklin never answered his letters. Upon the arrival of Mr. Adams in Paris he had thought to renew the matter and had written to him, to Mr. Izard, and to Mr. Lee to apply to M. de Sartine and to M. de Vergennes for the two ships, offering to pay first cost or to take them at a valuation. His replies, received the night before, had caused him to abandon hope of obtaining these two fine ships. He had therefore determined to convert all the money of the State into spikes, nails, cordage, canvas, cables, anchors, etc., and everything that he could recollect as necessary for the construction of three frigates, and also to invest any surplus in clothing for troops, shipping all these articles to St. Eustatius. He then spoke of a credit of thirty thousand pounds given him in Amsterdam on his own credit, until

¹Probably M. Donatien LeRay de Chaumont, whose house at Passy was occupied by Franklin. (See Wharton, Vol. I., p. 125.)

Rutledge he heard from, and of the loan of Mr. Streikeisen, etc. He suggested that the three frigates could be then built in Philadelphia, Boston, or Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He continued thus:

The opposition I met in France convinces me that they never mean America should have a navy, else they certainly would have sold the two ships they have lying idle here, &c., &c.

Capt. Joyner and all the other officers would return by way of St. Eustatius, and he (Gillon) would soon follow. He then asked Rutledge to address him there, and, if possible, to obtain the services of two or three Continental frigates to convoy them to America. He had received no line from his government since January 31, 1779, and was thus compelled to act without orders, in the trust that the governor and his country would approve. He added a belief that he had in a credit way achieved as much as any person sent from America to Europe, considering that the State had been absolutely invaded. The rest of the letter contained information and suggestions as to the raising of loans in Holland. This letter ended with regrets that he had not remained in America, as any fatigue or danger was preferable to the "begging plan" that necessity by cruel disappointments had compelled him to adopt. In a postscript he complained that M. Beaumarchais would pay nothing yet, nor furnish accounts. From this it may be surmised that a portion of the American produce shipped for Gillon's use had been consigned to Beaumarchais, whose connection with American affairs in France was important, and has been fully dealt with by Wharton and others.

It would seem quite natural that the credit of South Carolina should at this date have been affected, for in the spring and summer of 1779 Prévost had marched through the country from Savannah to Charles Town, inflicting a devastation only exceeded by that of Sherman in 1865. It was also known that in December, 1779, Clinton had sailed from New York, with a powerful army and fleet, intended for the reduction of Charles Town and for the conquest of South Carolina.

To increase Gillon's troubles during the coming period,

as we must constantly remember, Charles Town actually capitulated to Clinton May 12, 1780, and on December 30, 1780, there was published in *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, of Charles Town, a notice of the sequestration to the British Crown of the estates real and personal of sundry rebels, and among them that of Alexander Gillon, for their wicked and desperate perseverance in opposing to the utmost of their power the "reestablishment of his Majesty's just and lawful authority". During this period too, Mrs. Gillon had been expelled from Charles Town by the conquerors, and had sought a refuge at the North, and her son, John Splatt Cripps, had been sent as a political prisoner to St. Augustine. It must be remembered also that civil government in South Carolina from May, 1780, until January, 1782, existed solely in the person of the great John Rutledge, who, during that period, exercised the powers of a dictator.

We turn again to Gillon in Amsterdam, where with aching heart he was still coveting the "two finest ships in the world" for the service of his State. How he made the acquaintance of the Chevalier Ann Paul Emanuel Sigismund de Montmorency Luxembourg, and by what influence said Chevalier obtained from the King of France the loan or use for three years of his frigate *L'Indien*, does not appear. But it seems a curious coincidence that, on the very day when the Commodore wrote the two despairing letters quoted above, the King of France granted to the Chevalier his petition for the use of the frigate. For want of material we cannot follow the negotiation between the Commodore and Luxembourg, but, on May 30, 1780, only eighteen days after the fall of Charles Town, Alexander Gillon, Commodore of the Navy of South Carolina, a resident of Charles Town, but then staying in Paris, at the Hotel des Bains d'Orléans, Rue de Richelieu, by virtue of the resolution of the State, of March 28, 1778, and a special commission from His Excellency, Rawlins Lowndes, President and Commander-in-Chief, bearing date July 7, 1778, signed a contract or treaty with Ann Paul Emanuel Sigismund de Montmorency de Luxembourg, then residing at the Hotel

Montmorency Tingry, Rue de Varenne, the said Chevalier, by the goodness of the King, being the grantee for three years of the frigate *L'Indien*, with the privilege of purchasing her at the end of that period, if her cruises should not be finished.

We can imagine the exultation with which Gillon signed this paper, with its promise of fame and fortune to himself, and of good service to his prostrate State, the while he thus released from Pandora's box, for himself, financial ruin and a life-long struggle against a sea of troubles, and, for his State, complications to be ended only after the lapse of three quarters of a century.

By Article 1. of this treaty the Chevalier ceded to the State for three years this frigate.

By Article 2. Gillon bound himself to get the ship out of Amsterdam in the space of six weeks, and out of Texel Road in three months, and to maintain her at the expense of the State.

By Article 3. the said Gillon was to command the ship under orders of the State, to be replaced, in case of sickness or death, by officer appointed by the State.

By Article 4. the ship was to be employed only in cruising against the common enemies of the King and the United States.

By Article 5. all prizes were to be sent to France and consigned to M. Grand, banker in Paris; if this should be impossible, proceeds of same to be remitted to Grand to be divided in France according to the laws of South Carolina.

By Article 6. the proceeds of prizes etc. were to be divided—one half to crew, one quarter to State, and one quarter to the Chevalier.

By Article 7. if the ship should be otherwise employed, indemnification was to be made to the Chevalier.

By Article 8. the ship was to be returned at end of three years, furnished with all her artillery, at Port of l'Orient.

By Article 9. if the ship should be returned sooner, it should be done equally at expense of State, and at same Port.

By Article 10. in case the ship should be safely returned, there would be due to the Chevalier:

1st, one fourth part of all prizes, etc., as previously stipulated.

2nd, the sum of one hundred thousand livres, which the Chevalier acknowledged to have already received.

In case the ship should be lost or taken by the enemy, then:

1st, the fourth part of prizes as stated.

2nd, the sum of four hundred thousand livres, including the said one hundred thousand livres.

As to the remaining three hundred thousand livres, the payment was to be made in specie, through the hands of the *Sieur Grand*, before the expiration of said three years, without interest.

By Article 11. Gillon pledged the public faith of the State and all its property, domains, possessions, and revenues, as well as his own, both present and future in solido, for the payment of the said three hundred thousand livres.

By Article 12. Gillon pledged himself that this treaty should be ratified by the State within nine months; yet, nevertheless, the lack of ratification should not impede its execution, and Luxembourg reserved the right to notify these presents to the State through the French Minister.¹

From this time the frigate was called by her new name the *South-Carolina*. By this treaty it may be seen that Gillon bound himself to get the frigate to the Texel within six weeks from the date of his possession of it, and to sea within three months, that is to say somewhere about September, 1780. But in point of fact the ship went actually to sea at some time during August, 1781, or about eleven months later. The causes of this delay became a matter of serious contention between the State and the Prince when, in 1784, the latter formulated his demands on the State. It may be well, though out of place, to mention

¹For the text of this treaty see Vol. III., Series 3, William Lough-ton Smith collection of pamphlets, and Vol. XI., DeSaussure collection of pamphlets, Charleston Library.

It must be remembered throughout this account that the term "dollar" means the Spanish milled dollar, and that this was the equivalent of about five livres tournois.

here that in March, 1784, the General Assembly adopted a report, which concluded that it appeared to the joint committee, "that Commodore Gillon used his most strenuous efforts to get the South Carolina to sea with all possible despatch, and that he was prevented from so doing, sooner than he did, by insurmountable obstacles". Gillon in his letter to John Laurens, of April 22, 1781, now in the Laurens Collection, gives the reason for his delay in getting the ship into the Texel:

Easterly winds and want of water prevented ye ship (tho on her Broadside) getting over ye shoals that are in the river upwards of seventy miles distance from Amsterdam till ye 30th of October last, and untill she was over those Shoals was obliged to keep her with a swept Hold or nothing in her so that we had every thing to take in after that from Amsterdam, this was nearly accomplish'd when ye winter began to set in, that, and ye Marines not arriving as expected compell'd us to get ye Ship out of her Eminent danger of ye Ice into ye same winter quarters as ye Dutch Men of War were in near ye Texel, to accomplish this we were oblig'd to put into Lighters every thing on board except part of ye Iron Ballast, this navigation being very Intricate & Shallow, Capt. John Joyner who commands this Ship could not get her out into ye Texel Road till about ye 12th of March since when he has been constantly employed in taking in his Ballast, Water, Provisions, Guns, Stores, & Cargo and getting ye ship compleat for Sea * * * * *

To account for the absence of his marines mentioned in this letter leads us to narrate a most interesting episode in the history of this matter, the invasion of Jersey in January, 1781. A certain body of soldiery, called the Legion of Luxembourg, or the Volunteers of Luxembourg, had been enlisted by the Chevalier to serve as marines on the *South Carolina*. These had been assembled at Dunkerque to await there the time when the ship might be ready for sea, so as to lessen the danger of interference on the part of the Dutch Government, then at peace with England. About the middle of November, 1780, these troops left Dunkerque and proceeded by order of the Chevalier to Havre, where they seem to have been still awaiting an opportunity of joining the *South Carolina*. The Baron de Rullecour, who had assisted in raising this corps, and at the time commanded them, taking advantage of the delay, proposed to the Chevalier an expedition against the Island of Jersey. The Baron had taken part as second in com-

¹See Vol. I. of this *Magazine*, p. 136.

mand in a previous descent on Jersey in 1779, under the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, and was keenly desirous to push his own fortunes by another and more successful one. The permission of the King of France was obtained, and, in case of success, de Rullecour was to be rewarded with the commission of a general in the French Army, the Order of St. Louis, and the government of Jersey. The troops, composed of the Volunteers of Luxembourg with drafts from other corps, to the number of about two thousand, were collected at Granville on the coast of Normandy, where transports were provided for them under the protection of certain privateers. Owing to illness the Chevalier de Luxembourg was forced to remain behind when the embarkation took place.

On Christmas night 1780, a fire between Rozel and La Coupe in Jersey, burning for eight minutes, and answered from the opposits coast, assured the invaders that no British warships were then on the station. Impatiently anxious to use the opportunity, de Rullecour at once embarked in the teeth of a storm, by which his fleet was dispersed, and ten vessels with half his troops returned to France and were lost to the expedition. With the remainder he sought shelter in a group of small islands off the coast, whence he sailed again January 5, 1781, and landed that night in Jersey. His disembarkation was unlucky, only about six hundred men reaching the shore, and two of his vessels were wrecked and many men drowned. A small redoubt at Grouville near the place of landing, manned by a militia party, was quickly surprised and seized without alarming the British. Leaving here about one hundred men to secure his retreat, de Rullecour marched at once upon St. Helier. The garrison of the island consisted of about 1900 British regulars, and the militia numbered about as many more. Reaching without detention the market place of the town, the guard was surprised and captured, one man only escaping to the quarters of the 78th Regiment. Major Corbett, the lieutenant-governor, was at once made a prisoner, but not before he had sent off messengers to alarm the military posts in other parts of the island, held by the 78th, 83rd, and

95th Regiments. He was carried before the French commander in the court house, who proposed to him terms of capitulation under threats of burning the town and putting the inhabitants to the sword. Claiming that as a prisoner he was without authority he at first refused, but alarmed for the safety of the place he finally, with Fort-Major Hogge, signed the capitulation and sent orders to the troops not to move from their barracks. He also ordered Captain Aylward, commanding Elizabeth Castle, to surrender his post, which order the latter promptly refused to obey. Meantime Major Peirson, of the 95th Regiment, next in rank to the lieutenant-governor, took command of the troops, which, with the militia, assembled on the heights near the town. Having been informed of the capitulation he answered with a peremptory demand for the surrender of the French within twenty minutes. After which, dividing his men into two parties, he quickly carried the market-place, where, in the moment of success, he fell shot through the heart. His fall has been immortalized by Copley's fine picture, which hangs in the National Gallery in London. His remains lie within the church at St. Helier, under a monument erected by the island. Nearby in the churchyard rests the body of de Rullecour, who, too, had fallen mortally wounded.

During the fight in the town, a party of the 83rd Regiment assaulted and carried at the point of the bayonet the redoubt at Grouville, giving no quarter to the defenders, and taking prisoner one man only, a wounded officer.

The British loss in killed and wounded in these conflicts aggregated 81, while that of the French was 152. In addition 417 were taken prisoners, making the total French loss on the island 569 men. How many of these belonged to the *South Carolina* does not appear, but among the claims against the State of South Carolina, adjudicated after the Revolution, appear those of Class 3 of the Legionaries; namely, those who invaded Jersey.

This event is particularly interesting to us because of de Rullecour's connection with the *South Carolina*, and because a considerable portion of his men were in the service of the

State. De Rullecour's conduct after landing with less than a third of his men seems to have been bold and enterprising in the extreme, and one cannot but admire the nerve, skill, and courage shown in such desperate straits. This account has been based upon the contemporaneous one in *The Royal Gazette*, of Charles Town, and that in Tupper's *History of Jersey*. It would be well to note here that the Luxembourg troops, finally turned over to the ship, did not come on board until June 8, 1781.

Returning to Gillon and his difficulties in Amsterdam, we learn from his letters to John Laurens that funds in his hands had been only sufficient to pay the ship's disbursements until November or December, 1780, before which date he had fully expected to sail. The large extra expenses caused by the unforeseen delays he had met by selling a portion of the supplies bought by the State, and by borrowing certain sums for which he had to provide. For all transactions for account of the State he had given his personal guarantee, but the fact that his property lay within the State had caused his own credit also to be seriously impaired by the invasion of her territory. To assist his credit in Amsterdam, he wrote to the Chevalier on December 7, 1780, asking the loan of his special commission, which had been left in the hands of the notary before whom the treaty was signed. This was peremptorily refused. His political troubles were likewise very great, for the British minister, Sir Joseph Yorke, was paying particular attention to the matter of the *South Carolina*, in order to find a pretext to attack the Dutch for a violation of their neutrality. Under this pressure, Gillon had written to Luxembourg November 24, 1780, that he had found that "the Law of this Country must totally guide us, for so sure as we commit any Error in the Laws, *all is over*; for it seems that our breaking through any Laws of this Land is now the only Hope our Enemies have of detaining us by real and justifiable Arrest." The object of this letter was to point out certain expedients for evading these laws in the transportation from Dunkerque of ammunition, arms, and other munitions of war for the frigate.

Gillon's appeal to Colonel Laurens lay bare his situation, and was frank and explicit as to his difficulties. He was equally frank in stating what it would remain for him to do if Laurens could not assist him:

1st. To lay the matter before those who had given credit to the State, getting them to take back their goods, and to sell at best whatever had been paid for.

2nd. To sell all the ship's stores and provisions and ammunition bought by him, and out of proceeds to pay the officers and men their just claims, paying over the residue to the creditors of the ship and State.

3rd. To deliver up the ship to the Chevalier de Luxembourg conformably to his contract, or to leave her where she was until the time should have expired.

4th. To abandon the business in which he had persevered with all the assiduity and prudence of which he was master, little thinking that it would bring him to bankruptcy on account of his State, and to return home to lay the particulars of his conduct before that tribunal, which alone had the right to approve or condemn him.

But the appeals to Laurens were to bear fruit, for on April 28, 1781, they signed in Paris a memorandum of agreement, which was expected to lift Gillon out of his embarrassments¹. It may be interesting to note that this instrument was certified by the famous Thomas Paine, the stormy petrel of three countries, who left footprints upon the history of each of them. Therein it was recited that Gillon had under his command, for the State of South Carolina, a new frigate laden with a cargo of clothing and naval supplies belonging to the said State; that he was prevented from sailing by the want of ten thousand pounds sterling; and that by virtue of the powers vested in him he was prepared to transfer the cargo to Laurens on Continental account. This was accepted by Laurens on conditions:

1st. That Gillon submit original invoices of cargo, and Laurens, or his agent, select such articles as might be wanted for Continental service.

¹Copies of this and of Laurens's various letters on the subject are to be found in Vols. I. and II. of this *Magazine*.

2nd. That Gillon cede such articles at prime cost to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling.

3rd. That Gillon reland and exclude from his ship all private adventures whatever, and all such bulky articles as might not be selected by Laurens, and reduce his provisions to the quantity required for a voyage to Philadelphia, so as to leave at Laurens's disposal the greatest possible stowage capacity for further supplies.

4th. That Gillon engage to go to sea by May 20th at farthest.

5th. That Gillon proceed without loss of time to Philadelphia, to deliver the supplies he should have on board on Continental account.

6th. Laurens engaged that Gillon's account for merchandize transferred should be paid by bills drawn by the minister of the United States in Holland (then John Adams) on the minister of the United States in France (then Benjamin Franklin) at six months sight.

7th. That on receipt of which bills Gillon, who now acknowledged the cession, was to sign receipts more particularly specifying said transfer.

The witness to this agreement was Capt. William Jackson, of the South Carolina Continental Line, secretary to Colonel Laurens, who was at once instructed to proceed to Amsterdam and there to act in behalf of Colonel Laurens, with the assistance of the minister, to whom Laurens forwarded a copy of the agreement, with an explanation of his motives. Among these was his desire to transmit by the *South Carolina* a part of the specie destined for the United States, which had been put under his control. Of this specie Laurens stated to Adams that he expected to obtain two millions of livres, to arrive in Holland in time to be transmitted by the *South Carolina*; that two millions more would accompany himself when he should sail during the next month; and that five millions would be procured at Vera Cruz, or the Havana. The letter to Adams was dated April 28, 1781, and on the following day Laurens wrote to the Directeur General des Finances that Capt. William Jackson was authorized to sign for the money destined to

go forward from Holland, while he personally would receipt for what should leave from Brest.¹ In the same letter to Adams, Laurens further advised him that the additional cargo for the *South Carolina* was to be provided and shipped by Mr. J. de Neufville, under the superintendence of Capt. Jackson, Aide-de-Camp to General Lincoln. He also requested Mr. Adams to draw the bills for the new purchases in favour of J. de Neufville and Co., and for the cargo already on board, in favour of Commodore Gillon, upon his application.

In reply to this letter, Adams wrote to Laurens:

I am very happy to find it is in your power to assist Commodore Gillon upon this occasion, whose industry and skill and perseverance have merited every assistance that can be legally given him.²

Laurens sailed from Brest in May, 1781, and arrived in Boston August 25, 1781, bringing with him over two millions livres in cash, and a shipload of military stores. From his letters and the agreement above quoted, it seems apparent:

1st. That Gillon was to produce the invoices of the cargo already shipped, and to turn over to Jackson for Continental account goods to the value of ten thousand pounds sterling against payment for same in bills of exchange by Adams on Franklin.

2nd. That Jackson was to receipt for the specie, and to attend to the embarkation of it, *and not Gillon*.

3rd. That the control of all further purchases and of their delivery to the ship was placed in the hands of de Neufville and of Jackson, and *not in Gillon's*.

4th. That Gillon was to proceed to sea by May 20th at farthest.

In no particular do the intentions of Laurens appear to have been fully carried out, and the historical material on which to apportion the blame with justice has either disappeared, or must be brought to the surface by further research or by accident. Yet it is well to point out certain questions that arise under the heads just given:

¹See Wharton's *Diplomatic Correspondence*.

²*Life and Writings of John Adams*, Vol. VII., p. 416.

1st. Why was Gillon not able to pay off his debts in Amsterdam with the ten thousand pounds which, under Laurens's instructions, should have come to him?

That Gillon had not received these bills of exchange, seems inexplicable, and hardly credible, but we are so told by Franklin in a letter to Adams, written on October 25th, more than two months after Gillon had sailed, and when the South Carolina was at Corunna:

If Gillon really produced to Jackson the ten thousand pounds worth of goods, why did he keep back from him the bills of exchange that were to pay for them, and with which Gillon might have paid his debts?

And if he could not produce them, why did Jackson keep the bills, carry them to sea, and not return them to me?

When we see him perhaps he can explain this. At present I am in the dark.

The "sheet of vindication", written from Corunna by Gillon to Franklin, might have explained this, but it, as well as all others of Gillon's letters to Franklin, has been omitted in the various publications of Franklin's correspondence.

2nd. The story of the detention of the specie has been told by Franklin and by Jackson in their published letters, and would concern us not at all but that it was made the occasion of a baseless and unjust attack upon Gillon's patriotism, integrity, honour, and credit, which attack was persisted in, even when disproved by events. This specie was already in Amsterdam when its embarkation was finally stopped by the French government, at the request of Franklin, who on July 6, 1781, wrote to de Vergennes that M. Grand (his banker in Paris) had told him that he could not continue paying his acceptances after the 10th instant, and asked the French minister whether the best method would not be to retain the money in Holland, not yet put aboard the ship. In this letter may be found these very injurious words about Gillon:

I have no opinion of Capt. [Sic] Gillon's conduct or of the safety of the conveyance by any ship under his care.

On the same day he wrote to Jackson:

* * * as to the safety of the excellent conveyance you mention, I must own I have some doubts about it, and I fear I shall hear of the arrival of that ship in England before she sees America.

Such suggestions from such a source were well calculated utterly to destroy the financial credit of Gillon, already injured by the course of the war, and possibly may have served Jackson as an excuse for withholding the payment to Gillon of the ten thousand pounds due to the State under Laurens's engagement. And if, by any chance whatever, this suggestion reached the Chevalier de Luxembourg through the French minister or otherwise, it would not require an active imagination to depict the effect upon him.

3rd. Of the goods bought by Neufville and Jackson and intended to go forward by the *South Carolina*, we have heard in some detail. Neufville and Jackson bought supplies largely in excess of their authority and largely in excess of what would fill the available cargo space of the *South Carolina*. To carry this excess they chartered and loaded two ships which they expected to sail under convoy of the *South Carolina*. They expected Franklin to pay for these supplies, but he declared that he had only engaged for five thousand pounds sterling, whereas they had purchased up to fifty thousand pounds. These matters necessitated a trip to Paris by Jackson, who arranged the business with Franklin. When the *South Carolina* sailed without her convoy, these goods left behind became the cause of infinite trouble to Adams and to Franklin, by whom the care of them was eventually turned over to Mr. Barclay, upon whose assurance that he had the property in possession, the bills were paid by Franklin. This happened much later, however, and is only told here to dispose finally of this matter.

Thus Laurens's intended assistance to Gillon failed of its object, and, for reasons that we can dimly surmise, only added to his troubles. As the knowledge of these things was spread abroad in Amsterdam, Gillon's situation and that of his ship became critical in the extreme. He was in want of funds and of financial credit, and was now dreading lest his ship should be seized and detained at the suit of those who had advanced money to him. He therefore ran her out of the roads and anchored beyond the jurisdiction of the port. Now he was at the parting of the ways. Delay meant the utter destruction of high hope; for his

country great and assured loss; for himself bankruptcy and a debtor's prison. On the high seas might be reaped that harvest of prize money, which would turn distress to gladness, and only by prompt escape from Holland could he hope ever to deliver in America his cargo.

During this crisis he seems to have retained the good will and good opinion of Mr. Adams, who, if he had heard of it, gave no belief or thought to Franklin's malignant suggestion that the ship's destination was an English port, for he asked a passage for his son Charles. Quite a number of other Americans took passage with him, among whom were Col. John Trumbull, Lieut. Barney, Mr. Bromfield and Dr. Waterhouse. The memoirs of Commodore Barney tell us that he had just escaped from prison in England. Finding his way to Amsterdam, he had there called upon Mr. Adams, who gave him a note to Commodore Gillon, requesting the favour of a passage for him. The frigate was described by him as the finest of her class, with twenty eight long forty-two pounders on her maindeck, and sixteen long twelve pounders on her forecastle, and quarter-deck, and a crew of 550 men. When on board the vessel, he found that she was not going direct, but intended to sail "northabout", *i. e.* by the Orkneys and around Scotland and Ireland. Cruising for several weeks along the coast of Scotland and Ireland, they captured a privateer, and then proceeded to Corunna in Spain. Here he and several other passengers, "who had been equally disappointed in the destination of the ship", left her. It is probable that they had been told that the ship would be pointed for the West Indies, as indeed was actually the case.

But we owe to Col. John Trumbull a graphic account of the voyage from Holland to Corunna, which may be found in his autobiography. He and other passengers boarded her when anchored on the outside, more than a league from land. On August 12th the wind blew heavily from the north-west directly on shore. They dared not run back into the roads lest the ship be seized; they dared not run for the English Channel for fear of meeting a superior force of the enemy, and they could not remain anchored on a lee

shore. They took their only open course, and ran northeast, with sail reduced to close-reefed topsails, upon the very edge of the sands. Fearing for their masts, topsails were taken in, and the ship sped on under a reefed foresail. About ten P. M., when off Heligoland, a heavier squall struck the ship and threw her sail aback. All was confusion and dismay, when happily Barney rushed on deck, saw the danger, took command, and soon had the ship again under control. (This appearance of Barney, a young man of twenty two, as a *deus ex machina*, taking command of a man-of-war with her complement of experienced officers, is not told in Barney's own memoirs.) The wind having now shifted several points, they lay a safe course to the westward on the other tack. Making the Orkney and Shetland Islands, off Faroe they met a still more furious gale, which the writer describes even more graphically. Through this they ran down until off the west coast of Ireland. Then, finding that the supply of water and provisions would hardly carry them to America, they bore away for Corunna, the nearest friendly port, which they reached in a few days. Here Col. Trumbull left the ship.

On page 547 of Volume IV. of Wharton's *Diplomatic Correspondence*, is a note taken from Bigelow's biography of Franklin, which says that it seems there were personal differences between Commodore Gillon, Mr. Jackson, and some of the other passengers, and that Dr. Waterhouse thought the difficulties were chiefly to be ascribed to Mr. Jackson and one or two other passengers, who took offense without just cause, and that Dr. Waterhouse has since written:

I had and always shall have a high degree of respect for Commodore Gillon as an able and honourable man.

A glance at the map will show that in the voyage from the Texel to Corunna, the *South Carolina* nearly circumnavigated the British Isles, avoiding only the English Channel as too dangerous. It would appear that the logic of events had sufficiently disproved the baseless suggestion that Gillon was seeking an opportunity to run the *South Carolina* into an English port. And yet, strange to say,

on her arrival in Corunna this libel was revived and amplified so far that the minister of the United States in Spain became anxious as to whether it might not be advisable for him to apply to the Spanish government to stop the ship, with a view to her preservation. His disquiet was caused by Mr. Searle's "representations against the Commodore's conduct", which were very strong and "tended to create an opinion that the ship and public stores on board of her were in danger". Fortunately his secretary, Mr. Carmichael, did not think well of this mission to Corunna and caused delay and soon after Mr. Jay "received a very long exculpatory letter" from the Commodore, which "placed his transactions in a different point of view". He sent copies of Searle's and Gillon's letters to Franklin, who was prompt in exhibiting his constant interest in the destruction of Gillon, and replied October 16, 1781:

The letters you sent me of Capt. Gillon and Mr. Searle give me as you expected abundant chagrin. I am afraid that Gillon will loiter at Corunna as he did at Amsterdam and sell the goods of the United States, as he did those of South Carolina to defray his expenses, and run away in the same manner, leaving many of his creditors unpaid. I beg you will assist Capt. Jackson whose letter to me is enclosed in the measures he may think proper to take for securing our property.

M. de Vergennes has kindly given me a letter to Comte de Montmorin to the same purpose which I enclose.

The impression suggested by this letter varies sharply from those conveyed to Adams and Laurens. Apparently he did not think that Gillon wished to seek an English port, but to linger in Corunna and there to sell the property in his possession and to create fresh debts, which he might have the pleasure of paying with a fair wind and a free sheet. We must be permitted two further quotations from Franklin's letters. On November 7th he forwarded to Adams a letter written from time to time, in which, under date of October 25th, he says:

The letter from Dr. Waterhouse of which you were so kind to send me a copy is coolly and sensibly written, and has an effect lessening the force of what is written against Gillon by Messrs. Jackson and Searle. On the whole I hardly know as yet what to think of the matter * * * * *

In this letter he mentions that he has learned from Gillon that Searle has left Corunna in the *Ariel*. On November 8,

1781, Franklin wrote to John Laurens, giving some account of the matter of the goods left in Amsterdam when Gillon sailed without the convoy. He then mentioned that Searle and Jackson and other passengers had left at Corunna the *South Carolina*, because they feared that Gillon would at last carry the ship into England; that Jackson had written his opinion that Gillon would certainly have done this, if the money had gone on board, and had thanked him for retaining it; that Gillon had written to him a "sheet of vindication," blaming Searle and Jackson highly. He then continued:

You know I am prejudiced against Gillon so much as to unfit me to be his judge; I therefore leave the affair to the judgment of his superiors.

Franklin apparently chose to forget to mention to Laurens that he himself had first suggested to Jackson and to Vergennes that Gillon's intent was to seek an English destination for his ship, and that Jackson was merely repeating to him a prediction originating with himself and already refuted in fact. A comparison of these three letters last quoted, written within three weeks, will show that, while Franklin hardly knew what to *think* about the matter, he apparently knew what he wished to *say* about it, and that, while leaving the matter to the judgment of Gillon's superiors, he was taking full care that they should have the benefit of his own opinion of it all.

From Corunna the *South Carolina* was headed for Teneriffe, and was lying in the harbour of Santa Cruz on November 24, 1781. On the passage thither, she had captured the brig *Venus*, with salt fish from Newfoundland for Lisbon. This prize was said to have been sold at Santa Cruz, but her cargo was sent to Cadiz and there sold for the equivalent of about \$15,000, and the proceeds were made payable to the State. Landing at this place a number of sick men of her crew, the ship sailed for the West Indies, and arrived at Havana on January 13, 1782, with three ships and two brigantines as prizes. These were sold at Havana, as we are told by Dr. Bancroft, for \$91,500,

and out of them had been taken for the use of the frigate articles to the value of \$9,000 more.

We next hear of the *South Carolina* at the capture of the Bahama Islands, which were surrendered on May 8, 1782, by the British governor, Lieutenant-Colonel John Maxwell, to Don Juan Manuel de Cagigal, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and Governor of Havana. In *The Royal Gazette* of June 5th are given the articles of capitulation and some details of the capture. The Spanish force was said to have consisted of 2000 regulars, and 300 colored soldiers embarked in upwards of 60 small vessels, convoyed by the rebel frigate *South Carolina*, and by a Spanish ship of 20 guns. The expedition was piloted by the famous Downham Newton, formerly captain of a rebel privateer out of Charles Town, and by his brother William Newton, and William Woodside, all natives of Charles Town, but commanding at the time three privateers out of Philadelphia. The news of this event also reached Georgetown by the arrival there of a schooner, a prize to the State ship, the *South Carolina*. For this service, after the war, the State of South Carolina asked compensation of his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, through the United States ministers. The Bahama Islands were recaptured April 18, 1783, by an expedition from Florida, commanded by Colonel Andrew DeVeaux of South Carolina, a noted Tory officer in the British service.¹

From the West Indies the *South Carolina* sailed with a convoy for Philadelphia. On May 25th, the British privateer *Virginia*, of New York, fell in with her in Latitude 36 degrees north, and followed her fleet to the Delaware, but took no prizes, only venturing near enough to "break her cabin windows", in the hope that the firing might attract to the spot some of his Majesty's ships. It would seem clear that, after discharging her cargo in Philadelphia, it would have been for the best interests of all concerned that the ship should have put to sea at the earliest moment, and have sought to retrieve her financial position by captures

¹See *Gazette* of May 24, 1783, for DeVeaux's letter giving an account of this event.

on the high seas, and the responsibility neither of Gillon nor of the State could have been changed or lessened thereby. By this time too, the State was again in control of her territory. But the Commodore's European troubles had crossed the ocean ahead of him, and he found the French minister prepared to meet him with sundry claims and with legal proceedings, all calculated to cause detention. These troubles culminated in an order for his arrest given by a Pennsylvania court in a civil suit brought against him in the name of the Prince of Luxembourg. He thereupon turned over his command to Capt. Joyner, and set out for South Carolina, while Joyner, to avoid the detention of the ship, put to sea and was captured December 20, 1782, when off the Capes, by three British men-of-war. The account of this may be found in Rivington's *Royal Gazette* (New York) of Wednesday, December 25, 1782, as follows:

Last Thursday night at ten o'clock, off the Delaware, his Majesty's ships Quebec of 32 guns, Christopher Mason Esq; Diomedé of 44 guns, Frederick Esq., and Astrea of 32 guns, Mathew Squires Esq.; fell in with the celebrated and formidable ship South Carolina, commanded by Captain Joyner, carrying 40 guns, twenty eight 42 pounders mounted on her maindeck, and on the quarterdeck and fore-castle twelve 12 pounders, and 450 men, having under convoy from Philadelphia a ship, Brigantine, and Schooner, the latter only escaped.

The South Carolina was chased eighteen hours and a half, when she fired a sternchaser at the Diomedé, which was returned by one of the latter's bow guns; the Diomedé then gave her six broadsides, and she received one from the Quebec; the running fight continued two hours, when her colours were struck to this superior force.

She was bound on a cruise off Charlestown, and taken the day after she sailed; was built in Holland about four years ago; her keel about 160 feet long, and strong as a castle; she lost about six killed and wounded, the British not a man.

This paper further says that Gillon was to have joined the ship again at or near Charles Town. Of the 450 men on board when the *South Carolina* was captured over fifty were Hessian and British soldiers enlisted out of prison in Philadelphia. As she left Amsterdam with 550 men, the desertions from her mixed crew must have been enormous. Thus ended in complete disaster the high hopes of Rutledge, Lowndes, and those who then controlled South Carolina, of advancing her naval power. The first step had been taken when the territory of the State was as yet free from the enemy; when her capital was the rendezvous of the Ameri-

can armed vessels engaged in harassing British trade in the West Indies; when Hall, Tufts, the Newtons, Milligan, Lempriere, Cochran, Seymour, Groundwater, and many others, commanding State vessels of war and privateers, were distinguishing themselves and their State in the naval warfare of the period; when men still spoke of the fiery blast which had swept from the waters Capt. Ioor and a full company of her Continentals who had volunteered for a temporary service as marines on the Continental frigate *Randolph*, under the ill-fated Captain Biddle. Then, while at home the State was passing "through the depths of wretchedness", "back to her place in the republic after suffering more and daring more and achieving more than the men of any other State", there in Europe her commodore and officers, almost forgotten at home, through despondency and rebuffs, with a helping hand and kindly words from one and from another, with enmity and injury coming whence they had expected help, had struggled ceaselessly toward a partial fruition of these hopes. Then, in her long-sought American port, finding herself involved in the same net-work from which she had escaped in Europe, like a crippled bird, "with a manifest Want of seamen aboard the Ship", and "in a defective Condition in almost every necessary Particular", the frigate had sought again the freedom of the high seas, to fall into the hands of the enemy within a week of the very time when the American army was welcomed with smiles and tears of joy, in redeemed Charles Town, and about a month before the preliminary treaty was signed in Paris, January 20, 1783, with the resulting armistice.

The remainder of Gillon's life was spent in the public service. During that time, and for many years after, discussions of the claims arising from the frigate's career took up the time of many sessions of the General Assembly. It is therefore easy to follow his personal history. Soon after his return to South Carolina he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in August, 1783, he was chosen by the Privy Council lieutenant-governor, to fill the unexpired term of Richard Beresford, elected to Congress,

but he declined the office. In March, 1784, he was elected to Congress, and in December of the same year, to the General Assembly again. This body appointed him in March, 1785, a Commissioner for the Speedy Settlement of Public Accounts, and in 1786, we find him on the Committee of Ways and Means. In March, 1786, the General Assembly appointed him a commissioner for "erecting the new town of Columbia", along with Judge Pendleton, Gen. Winn, Col. Richard Hampton, and Col. Thomas Taylor. In December, 1786, he was elected to the House of Representatives both from Charleston (St. Philip's and St. Michael's) and the election district of Saxe Gotha, and qualified for the latter. In December, 1788, he was again elected to the House of Representatives from Saxe Gotha district, having unsuccessfully contested for a seat in the 1st Congress of the United States, against William Loughton Smith and Dr. David Ramsay.

Mrs. Gillon having died on October 24, 1787, he was married for the second time in February, 1789, to Miss Ann Purcell, daughter of Rev. Dr. Purcell, of St. Michael's Parish, Charleston, sometime a chaplain in the Continental service.

He sat as Representative in the 3rd Congress, in 1793, and 1794, until his death. This took place at his plantation (Gillon's Retreat) on the Congaree October 6, 1794.

His will bears date May 9, 1792, and was witnessed by Col. William Thomson, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney James Otis Prentiss and Benjamin Hart. The executors were his wife, Mrs. Ann (Purcell) Gillon, and Major Pierce Butler, then United States Senator from South Carolina, who both qualified January 20, 1795. The relatives mentioned in this will are his wife, his daughter Ann Purcell Gillon, his father-in-law Dr. Purcell, his nephew Hugh Alexander Nixon, his grand nephew George Nixon and grand-niece Margaret Nixon. The residue of his estate was to be applied to the use of his much esteemed friend Major Pierce Butler, and in case of his death, to go to the children of his friends Gen. Isaac Huger and John Huger, Esq.

Harassed by personal lawsuits growing out of his European engagements, in constant discussion before the General Assembly of the many complications arising from the Luxembourg treaty, Gillon seems to have carried his head high amid the violent political contentions of the decade that followed the war. Not lacking bitter enemies, he yet seems to have held the friendship of many others of the leaders of the Revolution in South Carolina and to have been sustained until his death by the approval of the electorate of his State.

FRENCH JAMES TOWN.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The town, or settlement, which is the subject of this article is styled here "French" James Town, not because it was so named when founded but to distinguish it from an earlier town of the same name.

In December, 1671, the Grand Council of the province directed a town to be laid out for the settlement of a number of newly arrived settlers to be "called and knowne by the name of James Towne".¹ This town is supposed to have been laid out on James Island on the creek still known as Newtown Creek². The town is referred to in the journal of the Grand Council at the time also as "New Towne"³, and to some extent was probably actually settled and occupied. Its duration was apparently short and we do not find in the journals (that is in the scanty remnants that have been preserved to us) any mention of this first James Town after March 4, 1672/3.

The immigration of French Huguenots to the province up to 1700 was divided—outside of those who stayed in Charles Town—generally in three groups. The largest group was composed of those who settled on the Santee River and in the neighbourhood of Wambaw Swamp, forming a neighbourhood subsequently called French Santee as distinguished from English Santee which was higher up the Santee River and largely settled by English speaking settlers.

In January, 1700/1, this French settlement on Santee was visited, or rather traversed, by Lawson in the course of his journey to North Carolina. He mentions no town

¹*Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina August 25, 1671—June 24, 1680, p. 19.*

²*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. V., p. 369.*

³*Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina, 1671-1680, pp. 35 and 37.*

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been appointed to the
 various committees of the
 Board of Directors of the
 City of New York, for the
 year 1898.

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The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been appointed to the
 various committees of the
 Board of Directors of the
 City of New York, for the
 year 1898.

N^o 1

S A N T E E - R I V E R

TOWN			{Church and Cemetery}			Common											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
24			23			22			21			20			19		
25			26			27			28			29			30		
36			35			34			33			32			31		

This Plan has been copied from the Original attached to the Deed of Conveyance drawn & signed by the three Commissioners or Agents appointed by the Inhabitants of the Vicinity of Jamestown &c -

The Location of the Public Road, not laid down in the original Plat was determined by referring to a Map of the Parish of St. Stephen by Henry Mazon

The Plan of the Town was accurately copied from the one given to me by Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Charleston

Thomas Gaillard -

- June 23 1848

Road from English Santee to the settlements on the

50.74° E 52.50

30 Chains

- John Gaillard -

Sea-Shore

"Le Plan cy dessus est le veritable plan - et la form de deux cents dix neuf acres de terre vendues par les habitants du precinct de Jamestown, au Sieur Jean Gaillard - confrontant au Nord les terres de Jamestown, a l'est les terres des Jacques Boyd, au Sud celles duds. Jean Gaillard et au West les terres du St. Philippe Vendron, fait et certifie le 6 Feb 1715 par moy - - - - - B Gaillard Jurrd -

- Deed signed by B. Gaillard, Elis Horry, J Robert -

Dep. -

Magnetic

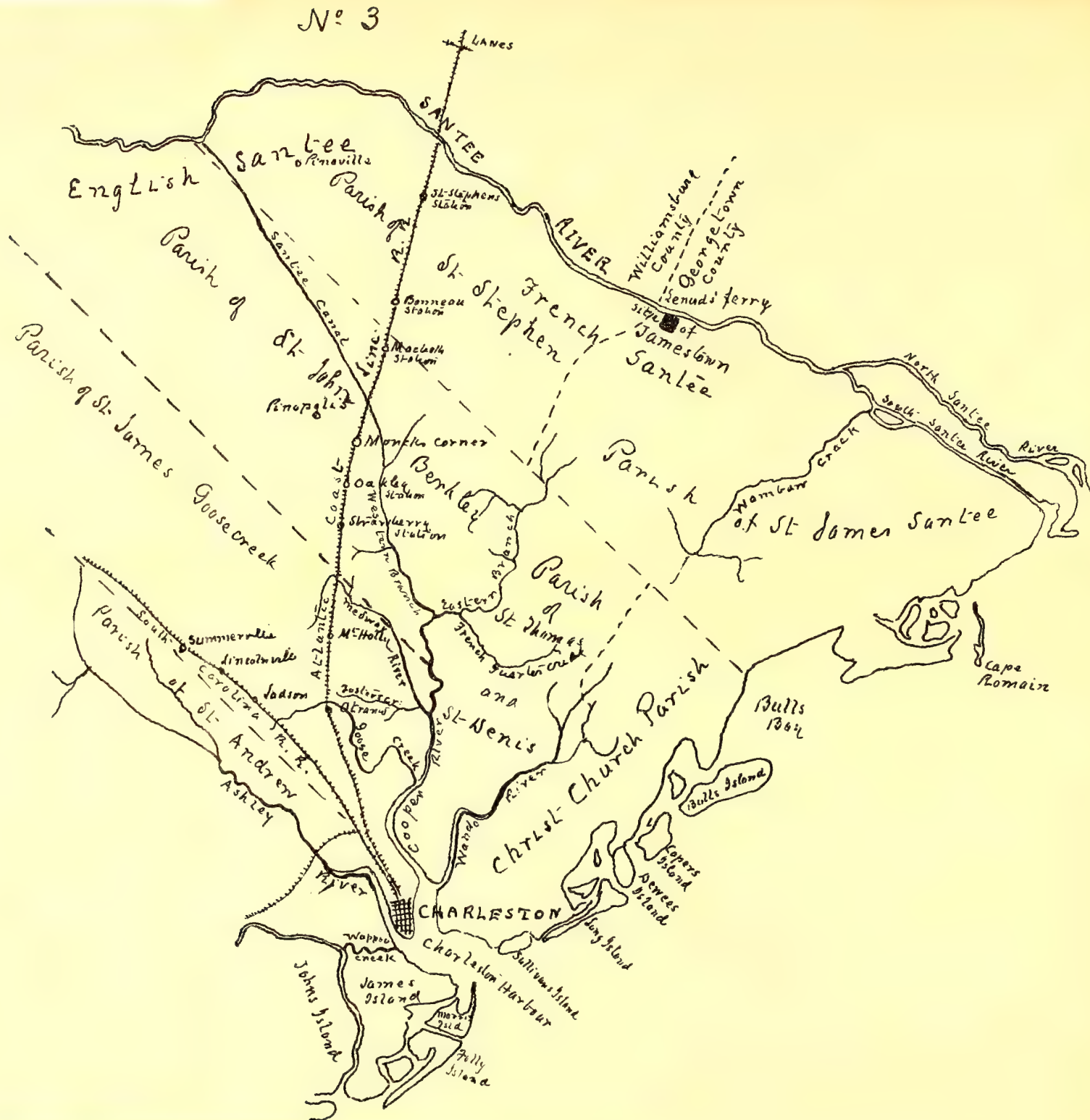
- Philippe Vendron

So 16° N 41.50

- James Boyd -

No 16° E 41.50

Nº 3



and evidently none was then in existence, but he does state that he met the French coming from their church. The expression "coming from their church" is compatible with the idea that he met them coming back from the place where they had assembled together for divine worship, and such assemblage may have been at the house of some member of the congregation, as was frequently the practice among the earliest settlers. If, however, it referred to a building constructed for a church it was most probably not constructed at the later site of James Town.

The late Mr. Thomas Gillard, of St. John's Parish, Berkeley, who removed to Alabama about 1832, left in manuscript a short history entitled "The Huguenots of South Carolina and their Descendants". A great part of this manuscript was published—in the shape of "copious extracts"—by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina in 1897 as part of No. 5 of their *Transactions*, and that part of it relating more particularly to James Town was published by the Society in 1907 as part of No. 14 of their *Transactions*.

Mr. Gaillard, who was a surveyor and had been to the spot, infers from Lawson's description of the place he met the French returning that this first church building—if it existed—was probably at some place midway between Echaw and Santee creeks.

The first notice of the town the writer has found on the record is contained in the language of the grant of the land on which it was to stand:

We find on record a grant dated September 15, 1705, to "Rene Ravenel Bartholomew Gaillard and Henry Bruneau for themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants settled on Santee River from the plantation of M^r. Philip Gendron inclusive to the plantation of M^r. Alexander Chastaigner inclusive three hundred and seventy acres of land english measure to dispose by the said Inhabitants as they shall think fit for a Town by the name of James Town on Santee River and for a common field or plantation with power to the said Inhabitants to dispose and sell the said three hundred and seventy acres of Land for a Town and Com-

mon Field in such parcels Great or small as they shall think fit.”⁴

It has been a matter of some speculation to the writer why the name James Town was bestowed on the town. In 1705 King James II. (after whom the earlier town of 1670 was presumptively named) had long since lost crown and kingdom. Queen Anne reigned and her consort was styled George. The Palatine (the senior of the Lords Proprietors) of the day was John, Lord Granville, and there was no prominent person at the time connected with the province named James after whom it was likely to have been styled. The following is the only solution that has suggested itself: On October 10, 1687, the Lords Proprietors issued an order for the admeasurement of 600 acres to Joachim Gaillard in “Jamestown precinct”.⁵ No grant for that number of acres to Joachim Gaillard is on record, but on January 18, 1688, three grants of 200 acres each adjoining each other were made to Jean Francois de Gignilliat, on Santee River,⁶ who on May 5, 1690, conveyed the land included in these grants to Joachim Gaillard and his sons Bartholomew and John Gaillard—a tract of 200 acres to each.⁷

These three tracts were situated immediately to the west of the tract of 370 acres granted in 1705 for the purposes of James Town, and, if they represented the 600 acres to be admeasured to Joachim Gaillard, were in Jamestown precinct. The town then would seem to have gotten its name of James Town from its location in the precinct of that name in Craven County.

Mr. Gaillard, in his history already referred to, gives the following account of the laying out of the town and the sale of the lots:

By virtue of the powers thus vested in them the inhabitants on 29th January 1705-6, resolved at a public meeting that 141 acres should

⁴Memorial Book, Vol. 4, p. 402. (Office of Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.)

⁵*Calendar of State Papers, America & West Indies*, 1685-1688, p. 451.

⁶Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38. (Office of Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.)

⁷Book F, pp. 158-160. (Office of Historical Commission.) Mesne Conveyance Records, Charleston County, P No 3, p. 172.

be set aside for a Town on the banks of the Santee and that the remaining 219 be disposed of to the best advantage. For the relief of their necessitous condition commissioners were appointed to divide the portion allotted for a Town into streets and squares and to dispose of the lots at the prices previously determined upon as their respective values. The survey appears to have been made by Bartholomew Gaillard one of the commissioners appointed by the inhabitants. The lots numbered from 1 to 24 inclusive were valued at 40 shillings each, those 26 to 30 at 60 shillings, and the remainder from 31 to 36 more remote from the river at 40 shillings.

Mr. Gaillard gives no authority for this statement beyond the copy of the following receipt:

The inhabitants of Jamestown by their deliberations on the 29th day of January 1705-6 commissioned Jean Guibal, Rene Ravenel, and Bartholomew Gaillard Henry Bruneau and Pierre Gaillard Jun^r. to sell the lots which compose the Town. They accordingly for the sum of 40 shillings currency sold to René Ravenel a lot in the said Town containing one acre and numbered 5 on the plan attached to the Title. Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Charles Ducros de la Pastie—Philip Gendron—July 4th 1706.

Mr. Gaillard further states that the names of the several purchasers of the lots are found on record as follows:

No.	1	Bartholomew Gaillard.
	2	John Gaillard.
	3	Alexander Chastaigner.
	4	John Guibal.
	5	René Ravenel
	6	Philip Gendron.
	7	Pierre Robert.
	8	
	9	Paul Bruneau.
	10	Peter Gaillard.
	11	Ducros de la Pastie.
	12	Isaac DuBose.
	13	Peter Cadeaux.
	14	
	15	
	16	Etienne Thibout.
	17	
	18	Iedion Foucherou.
	19	Etienne Thibout.
	20	

- 21 Andrew Rambert.
- 22
- 23 Moyse Carrion.
- 24 Antoinette Lejeau.
- 25
- 26 Moyse Carrion.
- 27 James Seron.
- 28 Peter Couillandean.
- 29 Nicholas le Nord.
- 30 Etienne Thibout.
- 31
- 32
- 33 Peter Couillandean.
- 34 James Seron.
- 35 Moyse Carrion.
- 36 Bartholomew Gail'ard.

Mr. Gaillard also gives the following account of the town and church:

Vestiges of the church and cemetary attached to it may yet be seen near the margin of the river and within the limits of James Town.

* * * * *

As originally laid out it had a base measuring 52.50 chains or 1135 yards along the river margin and extending back southwardly chains 26.85 or 590 yards. The Church was on the margin of the river and within the limits of the Town and built of wood upon a brick foundation. From measurements it is ascertained it must have been at the Northern end of the central street on ground appropriated for a common and we may conclude from this that the location and measurement of survey of the Town preceded the erection of the Church—From the site of the Church there is a commanding view of the river for a considerable distance below the Town.

The town could not have been laid out long before the erection of the church for in April, 1706, the General Assembly passed an Act reciting:

Whereas the inhabitants of that part of Craven County which is commonly known and called by the name of the French settlement on Santee River have by their humble petition shewed that by reason of the remoteness of the said settlement from any one of the parishes lately erected in several parts of this province by virtue of an Act entitled an Act for the establishment of Religious Worship and humbly prayed that a Parish might be erected among them.

And then enacting:

That from henceforth forever the Church which now is built in Jamestown in the said settlement or any new Church hereafter to be built or erected in the said place instead thereof is hereby made erected and declared to be a Parish Church of St. James on Santee River and shall be and continue so forever in all things as the other Parishes erected by the aforementioned Act are or ought to be.⁹

The rector was to receive £50. current money per annum, as in the case of all other parishes, "to begin and commence from and immediately after the arrival in this Province of a minister sent by the Right Reverend Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of London." The services were to be conducted in the French language.

By the general Church Act, passed November 30, 1706⁹, in Section VI. the same enacting clause is inserted, save that the word "the" is substituted for "a" and the church already built at Jamestown is declared to be "the" parish church of St. James's, Santee.

The provision for the payment of a rector being dependent on the arrival in the province of one sent by the Bishop of London is omitted. The rector is placed on the same footing as the rector of each of the other parishes, viz: to receive £50. per annum until the expiration of three years from the date of the Act and then £100. currency per annum. The same provisions for the acquirement of a glebe and construction of a parsonage house as apply to the other parishes apply also to St. James's, Santee. The services, however, were to continue in French as long as necessary.

It may be safely inferred that in November, 1706, there was a church actually constructed at James Town which was the parish church of St. James's, Santee, and part of the Church of England as by law established in the province.

In 1714¹⁰ an Act was passed for the construction of a chapel of ease in St. James's Parish, Santee, at Echaw, and in 1731¹¹ another Act was passed abandoning the chapel of ease at Echaw and directing two chapels of ease

⁹*Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Cooper), Vol. 2, p. 268.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 283.

¹¹*Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 618.

¹²*Ibid.*, Vol. 3, p. 304.

to be erected at different places in the parish, and again in 1742¹² another Act was passed directing the chapel of ease for the upper part of the parish to be built at or near the place where the old chapel at Echaw "now stands". This last chapel at Echaw was built of brick and finished in 1748¹³. By the Act of May 11, 1754¹⁴ St. James's Parish, Santee, was divided; the upper part being created into a separate parish called St. Stephen's, and the Chapel of ease at Echaw was declared to be the parish church of St. James's Parish, Santee.

From 1706 to 1754 the parish church was at James Town, and during that period there must have been a church building there, in which church services were held. At the separation of the parishes the line of division between St. James's, Santee, and St. Stephen's met the Santee River at Skrine's, or Lenud's, Ferry; thus placing the site of Jamestown in the extreme northwestern corner of the parish near the divisional line. The population must have moved away so as to render the site no longer convenient for the parish church, or even a chapel of ease, and the church building was probably about that time abandoned.

To what extent the lots in the town were ever actually built upon it is impossible now to say. The site of the town was not one at that early date suited for any purpose of commerce or interior distribution. The settlers in the neighborhood were agriculturists who lived on their farms or plantations, and it is doubtful if the town was ever occupied to any extent or for any extended period. It soon became, as it has ever since continued to be, an abandoned town site, scarcely to be distinguished from any other plantation field. In fact it became part of a plantation, for in 1830 Theodore Gourdin as executor of Theodore Gourdin, deceased, conveyed to Samuel J. Palmer a plantation of 490 acres on Santee River known by the name of "Mount Moriah",¹⁵ which embraced the entire 141 acres reserved

¹²*Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Cooper), Vol. 3, 581.

¹³*History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Dalcho), p. 298.

¹⁴*Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Cooper), Vol. 4, p. 9.

¹⁵Mesne Conveyance Records, Charleston County, F. No. 10, p. 116.

for the town. The very name of James Town had disappeared and been replaced by that of Mount Moriah. This last name seems to have been derived from a mound or eminence at the northwestern extremity of the town, near the river, which is designated on Mr. Gaillard's map as Mount Moriah.

The remaining part of the grant of the 370 acres after taking off the 141 acres—viz. 229 acres—was on February 6, 1715/16 conveyed by the commissioners to John Gaillard, under whose will it went to his widow, Mary Esther Gaillard, who married Hon. James Kinloch, and at her death this land went to her son Francis Kinloch by whom it was in 1761 conveyed to James Robert¹⁶.

The three maps published with this article are:

No. 1. is a copy of the town as laid out, and is a copy from the copy made by Mr. Thomas Gaillard. Mr. Gaillard's explanation on the map gives the ground of its authenticity. No. 2. is also a copy of a copy of a map made by Mr. Gaillard. It shows the location of the James Town grant with respect to the adjoining settlements. The statements on this map as to the location of points mentioned by Lawson are of course only Mr. Gaillard's own inferences. The location of the other grants mentioned on the map have been also verified by the writer by reference to old plats and records. The 600 acres in three strips of 200 acres each, first granted to Gignilliat and by him transferred to Joachim Gaillard and his two sons, Bartholomew Gaillard and John Gaillard, appear on the map to the west of the town. The strip denominated "Pear Orchard" was John Gaillard's, but he subsequently acquired also the tracts of both his father and brother.

No. 3. is a sketch map of the country showing the location of the site of James Town on the Santee River.

¹⁶Memorial Book, Vol. 7, p. 375. (Office of Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE FORTS NEAR BEAUFORT. —The following extract from the journal of the Commons House of Assembly for Thursday, November 18, 1731, will prove of interest in connection with the article on Beaufort,, published in the July issue of this magazine:

Upon Motion it was ordered y^t. M^r. Delabere be excused his attendance on this House being employed on the Publick service of this Province in building the fort for the Independant Company at Port Royal.

AN INTERESTING LETTER OF 1746.—The following letter from Christopher Gadsden to Henry Laurens has been kindly loaned for publication here by Miss Anne Deas Gadsden, of Charleston:

Addressed: To

M^r. Henry Laurens,
To be left at the Carolina
Coffe House in Birchen
Lane
per his London
Maj^s. Ship
Kingsale.

Aldbor^h. in Louishbourgh Harb^r. 11th Sep^r. 1746.

Dear Harry

The inclosed Letter I rec^d. from your Father when I came from Carolina to deliver you in Boston where I thought we shou^d have touch^d, We arrived here the 26th ult.— To morrow we are to Sail to New Yorke to convoy some Vessels bound there & from thence we are to proceed as soon as possible to our Station agⁿ. I left [paper worn] from you & reminded your Business there in mentioned to Jo Pickering when I left Charles Town.

As this Letter will come wth the Fleet, it will be needless to write you any News, or indeed do I know of

any worth mentioning. This is a very pretty Place but a bitter cold one—The Kingsale & Hind bro^t. in 7th. Inst a ship they took in Canada River worth £10,000 Sterl^s. We have a Rumour here that the French Fleet & Transports are on this Coast, if so, we stand a fine Chance for a Golden Chain or a Wodden Legg, for we can't well miss them in our Passage to New Yorke.

A little before I left Carolina I remitted M^r. Crockatt on my own acc^t. an undoubted good Bill for one hundred pounds Sterl^s. w^{ch} trouble my Intimacy wth you induced me to give him; I have wrote to [missing] by this opp^y. I believe I shall have Occasion to draw on him for twenty or thirty Pounds when I get to New Yorke w^{ch}. I begg you'll acquaint him of.

Dear Harry

I am out of your Class, for I was married a few Days before I left Carolina to miss Jenny Godfrey, but never more than at Present

Your sincere Friend & most
Humble Serv^t.

Christ Gadsden.

I begg you'll informe me in yours the Prizes of Goods from Time to Time of Carolina Produce, or of Prize Goods, I may Sometimes have opportunity to purchase some to advantage.

C G

HUTSON.—The following additions and corrections are offered to the Hutson genealogy published in the July issue of this *Magazine*:

Charles Jones Colcock Hutson (25) married, May 21, 1868, Theodora Octavia Colcock, daughter of William Ferguson Colcock and Emmaline Lucia Huguenin, his wife. Thomas Woodward Hutson (27) married, as his second wife (his first wife having died), at Greenville, January 13, 1880, R. Dorothea Furman, daughter of Rev James Furman, the latter performing the ceremony.

William Maine Hutson (30) was born at McPhersonville June 21, 1847; was educated in common schools of the

State; left school at the age of seventeen and enlisted in the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, S. C. V., C. S. P. A., August 11, 1864, serving to April 26, 1865, and surrendering with Johnston's army at Greensboro and being paroled; engaged in the insurance business shortly after the war and is still in that business with head quarters at Aiken; organized the Bank of Aiken, now one of the oldest and most successful State banks in South Carolina, and served as cashier thereof for nearly two years, resigning in order to give more time to his insurance business; compiled the Hutson genealogy referred to above.

Charlotte Matilda Hutson (77) was married, April 21, 1880, to Benjamin W. Martin, of Beaufort County.

It is Arthur Cary (not Carey) Hutson (100), and it is Emily St. Pierre (not St. Clair) Hutson (116).

REV. WILLIAM SCREVEN.—The following notes extracted by Miss Mabel Louise Webber, Librarian of the South Carolina Historical Society, from records in the Maine Historical Society at Portland, sustain the contention of Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, in his paper on Georgetown, published in the April issue of this *Magazine*¹ that Rev. William Screven did not come to South Carolina in 1682 as asserted in *Carolina in the Olden Times* and the *History of the First Baptist Church in Charleston*. He was in Kittery, Maine, in January, 1696, and in January, 1698, he purchased lands in Craven County, South Carolina. The Maine records show him to have been a victim of the Puritan intolerance of his time, for in 1682 he was tried, fined, and placed under bonds of good behavior for preaching according to his faith; but the abstracts, chiefly from the York deeds, show that for the next fourteen years he remained in Kittery, and took part in the affairs of the town, not leaving at once for South Carolina with the majority of his congregation, as has been previously asserted in most accounts of him.

November 15, 1673, William Seely, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Seely, conveyed to William Screven 10 acres called Charles Point on the west side of Spruce Creek, Kittery. (York Deeds)

¹See pages 87-88.

Mr. W^m. Screven tried and placed under bonds for good behavior, at the August Session of the Council, 1682. (Records of Probate Court, August 17, 1688; Bachus's *History of the Baptists*, Vol. 1.)

"William Scrivin's" one of the appraisers of the estate of John Hill, of Kittery, November 19, 1682. (*Maine Wills*.)

Richard Cutt to William Scriven, deed of sale, 20 acres at Spruce Creek, near the bridge in Kittery, July 22, 1686. (York Deeds, Vol. 4, fol. 68.)

William Screven witness to a deed dated July 27, 1686. (York Deeds, Vol. 5.)

William Screven an overseer and witness to the will of Ephraim Crockett, of Kittery, July 17, 1688. (*Maine Wills*.)

Court of Sessions, October 6, 1691: Mr. William Screven, with others, appointed to settle a boundary dispute. (York Deeds, Vol. 5.)

William Scriven a witness to a controversy deed at Kittery, April 18, 1692. (York Deeds, Vol. 5.)

William Screven witness to a deed between Richard Cutt and Robert Cutt, dated Kittery, June 28, 1692. (York Deeds, Vol. 4.)

Court of Sessions of the Peace, held at York, April 4, 1693: Mr. William Screven and Richard Cutt fined 13s. 4d. apiece for non appearance on the Jury. Passed by. (York Deeds, Vol. 5.)

Court of Sessions, County of York, July 4, 1693. Mr. William Screven foreman of the Grand Jury, and also appointed to serve on jury for next year.

William Screven foreman of Grand Jury, October 3, 1693. (York Deeds, Vol. 5.)

Mr. William Scrivin chosen Deputy or Representative, October 23d, 1693. (MS. notes of Hon. Mark Dennett, p. 21.)

Petition of William Scriven in behalf of the town of Kittery, dated October 16, 1694, that the taxes be omitted for a year. (*Old Elliott*, Vol. 2, p. 92.)

William Screven witness to a mortgage of Robt Cutt, Kittery, January 24, 1695/6. (York Deeds, Vol. 4, fol. 112.)

William Screven: Power of attorney to his son Robert Screven, dated Charles Town, Carolina, June 12, 1704. Witnessd before Alexd^r. Parris, by John Potts and Obedⁿ. Wakefield. (York Deeds, Vol. 7.)

Robert Screven sold to Nicholas Frost (both of Kittery) by power of attorney from his father William Screven in Charles Town, South Carolina, land in Crooked Lane, with dwelling house, "being the late homestead of my father, conveyed to him by my uncle Mr. Richard Cutt", November 20, 1704. (York Deeds, Vol. 6.)

William Screven, by Robert Screven, attorney, conveyed to Robert Cutt, 10 acres on the west side of Spruce Creek, known as Kearle's Point, and 20 acres adjacent to the above in Kittery, January 16, 1704/5. (York Deeds, Vol. 7.)

William Screven, by Robert Screven, attorney, conveyed to Robert Cutt, one-fourth of the tract on the east side of Spruce Creek, adjacent to Crockett's Neck, in Kittery, 1705. (York Deeds, Vol. 7.)

NECROLOGY.

MRS. LOUISA BLAKE MASON, wife of Dr. Amos Lawrence Mason and daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Charles Steedman, U. S. N., and a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her summer home at York Harbor, Maine, August 3, 1908, after an illness of several months. She was the fourth and youngest of Rear-Admiral Steedman's daughters and was born in Philadelphia April 9, 1852. She was married to Dr. Mason, whose home was Boston, September 30, 1874. Their only child, a daughter, Marion, married Richard Thornton Wilson, Jr., of New York City and May River, South Carolina. Mrs. Steedman's paternal grand father was Col. Charles John Steedman, who was for many years sheriff of Charleston District, and at other times represented St. James's Parish, Santee, in both branches of the General Assembly of this State. She was also descended from the Blakes of St. James's, Santee, the Serrés, the Jeannerretts and others of the early settlers in that section of South Carolina.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, \$4.00; Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume III. 1902.

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England, William Smith and Some of His Descendants, The Butlers of South Carolina, Historical Notes, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume VIII. 1907.

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SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

EDITED BY
MABEL L. WEBBER

VOLUME X.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO
CHARLESTON, S. C
1909

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MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME X., NO. 1

JANUARY, 1909.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1909

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

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Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. X.

JANUARY, 1909.

No. 1.

LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER
GILLON IN 1778 and 1779.¹

[1]

Worthy Sir

As I am convinced no Gentⁿ. In America can better Judge of the propriety and practicability of the inclosed proposals than you can I feel happy in putting them under your protection to testify as you think will best answer ye purpose of supplying this Continent with ye Articles now so much wanted should my humble services be accepted of I am not without great hopes that by a proper explanation of ye Trade of this Country to my Countrymen in Holland I may induce them to become bold Adventurers this way in Trade & perhaps Negotiate a Loan that may prove convenient— Permit me to add that as I must give y usual comssons (which presume you will allow) in Europe for transacting y^e. business there I crave your opinion in y^e Adequate to y Expense & trouble I may be at in Europe in Superintending this Affair either as an Annual Stipend or a Comsson I am with much truth

Worthy Sir

Your most Obed^t Serv^t.

Alexander Gillon

To ye Honorable Henry Laurens Esq:

¹These letters are copies, and are to be found in one of Henry Laurens' Letter Books.

As my name has only appeared in these proposals, Objections may be made to leave so weighty a matter to One person in case of death therefore I mention ye parties intended to assist in it. M^r— is to reside in America to Act with Mess^{rs}. John S. Cripps and Mey in making ye remittances & delivering ye goods: I am with M^r house in France to dispose of ye remitt^s & make ye Purchases &c I am truly
Your obligd hble Serv^t.

A. G.

[2]

Sir

A few days ago I was favoured with a Letter from your Commercial Board acquainting me that y^e Honble Congress had pass'd an order for half ye Sum to be advanced me on my Contract but deferr'd Sending ye Money till it was known if I continued my engagement with them in consequence of an Appointment proposed for me during my absence by His Excellency y^e. President & the Honble y^e. Council of this State 25 days before my Contract with you as appears by his Excellency's Letter to me of y^e. 3^d. Nov^r. which I rec^d. on ye road ab^t. 300 Miles from York Town on my way here Permit me to observe to you my conduct thereon which I trust will be favorably thought of by Congress. On my arrival here I waited on his Excellency & thanked him for y^e. Honour intended me of appointing me to Command of y^e. Navy of this State but that I was not at my own disposal in consequence of my Contract with you that this was y^e. only reason why I did not accept of his friendly offer as I have held myself ready to act in that Line when called on so that I was not only bound by Gratitude but led by Inclination to give this State a preference of my very few Abilities if I had been disengaged in which his Excellency proposed writing you but y^e Letter from y^e. Commercial Board seems to imply a desire on your Part for me to prefer this Appointment to your Con-

tract wherefore I have taken ye liberty to accept of ye Command of y^e. Navy of this State provided you approve of it for which purpose I wish to set off for France y^e. 1st. May to procure y^e. 3 frigates (for here) where I must tarry some Months during which or any other time I shall be happy to execute any of your Commands but if you prefer my Complying with your Contract it will give me pleasure to Compleat it permit me therefore to request you will favor me with an early Answer ere I leave this that if necessary I may appoint Attornies here to ship y^e. Purchases I shall make & that on my arrival in Europe I may apply for & procure y^e. Credit wanted as I propos'd in case ye property from America shou'd be Captured or that I cannot effect ye Insurance on ye Exports & Imports. Shou'd you accede to my appointment here ye President concurs with me in Opinion that it will not interfere with my other business if I shou'd make your first Annual purchases as the Building and fitting out ye 3 Frigates will detain me 6 Months there & that I must go to Holland to adjust my old concerns there— I will only add that I very much Esteem ye continuance of your favourable Opinion condescend then to Grant it me & to beleve that no offer on Earth could have induc'd me to waver even A Iota from your Contract except the one of being call'd forth by the General Voice of the worthy People of this State be assur'd that neither Rank nor Interest had any Sway for if it cou'd your Contract by far exceeded any Income I could here tho they propose providing very bountifully for me & ye other Officers.

I am with all due Respect

Sir

You^r. most obed^t. & very hble Serv^t.

A. Gillon

To the Honble Henry Laurens Esq
President of the Honble the Continental Congress.

[Henry Laurens to A. Gillon.]

Charles Town 4th May 1778

Alexander Gillon

Sir

Your favor of the 4th. March reached me the original about the 14th. Copy on the 21st. April I should have hoped the Commercial Committee had long before that time given you their determination on the proposed Plan for importing goods—why the necessary measures had not been pursued on our part in due time I cannot tell—probably some delay was occasioned by the lowness of our Treasury there were calls from every Quarter for Money & every department had suffered exceedingly from want of Supplies in due time— but I remember to have heard a Gentleman say, who came to Town after you had left us that had he been present the bargain with you should not be concluded, his reason was, a failure on your in a former Contract when you promised to go to Europe in person & sent an Agent in your place & that the Accounts of that transaction remained unsettled.

This is all I know of the subject—I cannot doubt your having heard fully from the Committee, but my hands are so effectually or perhaps with more propriety actually employed in my own duty, that I have not time, nor would it be pleasing to those Gentlemen that I should further interfere than, to remind them now & then of the necessity for writing to you— I sincerely wish you Success in your Maritime engagement the Noble part which France has taken in our quarrel with Great Britain will smooth your road.

I have the honour to be &c
H. L.

[3.]

Charles Town So Carolina 25 June 78

Sir

I am much indebted to you for your very kind favour of ye 4th. past with it I rec^d a letter from ye Commercial

Committee inclosing a Resolve of Congress which assigns ye reasons why I was not to pursue my Contract with them all I wish'd for was to have it known & believ'd that I did not accept of my present Command but with this Proviso that Congress acquiesced in it in conseq^e. of my appⁿ. here being prior to my Contract with them as I allways held myself engaged to them & shou'd most certainly have exerted my utmost to've executed ye Contract had they not consented to ye App^t. here As to ye Gentleman who observ'd that had he been in Congress ye Bargain with me shou'd not have been concluded must have suppos'd himself to have had very much influence in Congress indeed I lament that those whom I think myself entitled to look up to as my friends did not Remark to that Gentlⁿ. the Reason why I was debarr'd of going to Europe to perform my other Contract, you know Sir that by ye fatigues of going from one end of ye State to ye other to procure Vessels Seamen &c caus'd a very alarming Attack of a Complaint that had reduced me much several times before & tho I had my baggage & every thing arrg'd so as to depart in 24 Hours it was pointed out to me as certain death to go to Sea, but to immedly set of for ye Northwd. at my leisure by Land Query then which was most for ye Interest of this Continent, my going to Sea to be thereby totally depriving Congress of getting what was so much wanted or else to send one of my Partners who was healthy and equal to ye business. Answer ye latter because he compleated what he went for & as ye Acctⁿ. not being settled that Gentlⁿ. will find very weighty reasons for, in my letter to ye Commercial Board inclosing them & as your hurry of Affairs may not admit your perusing of that letter * * (which I wished you received) I quote you the reasons I never rec^d. % Sales of one of ye Cargoes as it wou'd not sell in Cadiz (Say ye Indigo) but was Reship^d. & my partner rec^d. a Credit equal to what was suppos'd it wou'd nett, besides I knew ye ball^e. wou'd be trifling either way thus I wanted no after accⁿ. & had I not been quitting ye Continent for a while I cou'd wish'd to've post-

pon'd sending any acct^s. till I had rec^d. ye above % but I have sent them now & I flatter myself on examining them it will appear that my contract has been ye best executed of any made of that kind & most sincerely do I wish that Gentleⁿ. as a Member of ye Community in General may find every Contract he Knows of or has ye adjusting of as faithfully compleated as mine thus instead of being reflected on I thought to have Rec^d. thanks for risking £45000 this being of my own property at a time so early that many had hardly determined what part to take in ye American Opposition, but Sir I did it with pleasure & at ye Repeated request of 6 Gentlemen of Congress I had ye pleasure of being acquainted with & I glory in saying ye Exports was made on ye best terms practicable from here they all got safe to Europe was sold at a profit of 36 pCt. or there abouts that one half of ye Nett proceeds was there laid out on acc^t. of ye Continent in Powder Arms &c on as good terms & as as good in quality as could be procured in France & deliv'd to them at first Cost, that about Lv^r. 4900 of my Moneys was laid out in same manner & deliv'd to their order at ye very Moderate Advance of 131 1/3 pCt. that ye remaining part of my funds in this Contract was expended to pay for Bills I had accepted to pay in Lisbon or Cadiz & some foreign debts that my partners saying that Americans cannot expect to pay our debts was of any force thus I was compelled to use a little of my own Moneys to my own disadvantage without injuring ye Continent & above all no part of these Adventures either going or coming was taken Pardon me for troubling you so much to explain this matter to you that you may be able to judge how far I merit applause or censure & to vindicate ye character of one who as a Citizen of ye State ye represent, takes ye liberty of saying he claims your protection ye small ball. due I requested them to order how it is to be paid. I expect to set off for Europe in 10 days to procure ye Frigates I'am to direct which I shall try to keep together to protect this Coast & Trade or or obey any other orders I may receive, if there is any

thing I can do in France that will give you pleasure permit me to receive your directions thereon under Cover to Mess^{rs}. H. L. Chaurand freres Merch^{rs} Nantes you will present. my best respects to your promising and worthy Son & believe me that I am happy in having ye honour to subscribe myself

Your Excellencys Most Ob^t. & most hle Serv^t.
A. Gillon

His Excellency
Henry Laurens Esq^s.—York Town.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

Contributed by A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the October number.)

June 12, 1694, Mary Barton, widow and administratrix of John Barton, Peter LaSalle and William Nowell executed a bond to Governor Smith for Mrs. Barton's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 151.)

On the same day Governor Smith directed Mrs. Barton to administer on the said estate, and he also directed Lieutenant John Sanders, William Sanders and William Perri-man to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Page 152.)

May 13, 1694, Martha Winfield, of New Providence, appointed Martin Cock her attorney in South Carolina. Witnesses: John Trimmingham and Daniel Smith. Proved before Governor Smith, June 11, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, June 20, 1694. (Page 153.)

September 14, 1694, Mary Moore, widow and administratrix of Thomas Moore, planter, late of Carolina, deceased, John Whitmarsh and James Batt, cooper, executed a bond to Governor Smith for Mrs. Moore's faithful performance of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 159. The pagination skips from 153 to 159.)

September 14, 1694, Governor Smith directed Mrs. Moore to administer on the said estate. (Page 160.)

September 13, 1694, Governor Smith directed Lewis Pryce, John Whitmarsh, William Bower, George Ireland and Henry Bower to appraise and make an inventory of Thomas Moore's estate. (Page 160.)

May 27, 1694, William Smith, Alexander Parris and William Popell returned the inventory of the estate of John

Vansusteren, which they had made May 23, 1694. Proved before and recorded by Paul Grimball, June 28, 1694. (Pages 162-165. Page 161 is blank.)

May 11, 1694, James Stanyarne, Daniel Courtis and Ralph Emms proved, before Joseph Blake, the inventory which they had made of the estate of James Beamer, joiner, deceased. Recorded by Paul Grimball, July 6, 1694. (Pages 165-166.)

October 13, 1694, Jonathan Amory, administrator of the estate of Mary North, widow, late of Carolina, deceased, Anthony Shory and Noah Royer, Jr., executed their bond to Governor Smith for Amory's faithful execution of his trust. (Page 167.)

September 17, 1694, Governor Smith directed Jonathan Amory to administer on the estate of Mary North, widow, of the Province of Carolina, deceased, and at the same time he directed John Cock, William Welsby, William Russell, Benjamin Lambert and Edward Westberry to appraise and make an inventory of her estate. (Page 168.)

October 8, 1694, Mrs. Mary Phillipps, widow and administratrix of Richard Phillipps, gentleman, late of Carolina, deceased, William Smith and Jonathan Amory executed a bond to the governor for Mrs. Phillipps's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 169.)

September 28, 1694, Governor Smith directed Mrs. Mary Phillipps, widow, to administer on the estate of Richard Phillipps, gentleman, deceased, and at the same time he directed Robert Fenwicke, George Logan, Charles Basden, Thomas Barker and Thomas Rose to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 170.)

Will of Daniel Rolinson, of Charles Town, made April 11, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, September 18, 1694, named his wife, Mary, as sole executrix and gave her the "messnage and tenement" wherein he then dwelled and all the land and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all other property whatsoever. Witnesses: Jacob Bordels, Peter Jacob Guerard, John Young, William Peter and Richard Phillipps. Recorded by John Hamilton,

D. S., September 22, 1694. Warrant of appraisement granted to Mary Rolinson by Governor Smith, October 1, 1694. (Page 171.)

October 1, 1694, Governor Smith directed Gilbert Ashley, William Bollough, John Smith, tailor, Dr. Jacob Burdell and William Chapman to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Daniel Rolinson. (Page 172.)

The will of Arnaud Bruneau, Chabociere, written in French. (Page 172. As this will is published in full, with a translation, in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10., no abstract is given here.)

November 9, 1694, Governor Blake directed Isaac LeGrand, Alexander Chastaigner, Rene Ravenel, John Boyd and John Gendron to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Arnaud Bruneau, Escuyer, Sieur de la Chabociere. (Page 173.)

November 22, 1694, Thomas Smith, executor of the last will and testament of Hon. Thomas Smith, deceased, Peter Guerard, merchant, and William Williams, gentleman, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Smith's faithful execution of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 175.)

Will of "Thomas Smith Senr: Esqr: of Carolina", made June 26, 1692, proved November 21, 1694, before Paul Grimball, by Joseph Blake, Landgrave and Governor, and Peter Guerard, gave son, George, his choice of testator's mares, "either young or old, which he liketh best, with my second best saddle and bridle", all his "wearing apparell as well linnen, as woolen, silk stuffe, &c", his "brick house in Charlestowne cont: four roomes, one above another (with convenient passage to and from it)", all his "instruments that belonge to Chirurgery and one-halfe" of his medicines, one-half of all of his books, one feather bed, two pairs of sheets, two blankets, one rug, two pillows, one bolster, a large brass mortar and pestle, a silver porringer, two silver spoons, a small silver tankard, two small silver salts, six heifers, six calves, £20 current money of Carolina, to be paid to him within three months after tes-

tator's death, four leather chairs, one cedar table board and thirty shillings wallen in table linnen; gave to grandson, Thomas Smith, a large silver tankard, to be used and repaired, nevertheless, by his son, Thomas Smith, during his lifetime; gave "faithful friend, Coll. Joseph Blake", for a remembrance, a silver tobacco box; gave son, Thomas, all the rest of his goods, real and personal chattels, plantations, houses, lands, cattle and negroes, and made him sole executor; requested Joseph Blake to be overseer, counsellor and trustee for son, George, until he became of age. Witnesses: Peter Guerard, James Ramsey, Joseph Blake. In a memorandum codicil appended to the above will, 'July 15, 1693, "Thomas Smith, Esqr. one of the Landgraves & Governor of Carolina", bequeathed to his friend, Col. Joseph Blake, of Colleton County, his patent for Landgrave, which had been granted to him by the Lords Proprietors, together with all the baronies, lands, privileges and dignities thereunto belonging. Witnesses: Stephen Bull, Richard Conant, Capt. Charles Basden. Proved before Paul Grimbail, November 17, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S. Warrant of appraisement granted to Thomas Smith, executor, by Govenor Blake, November 21, 1694. (Pages 176-177.)

November 21, 1694, Governor Blake directed Capt. James Younge, Benjamin Marion, Edward Pope, Thomas Belamy and David Beatteson, to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Hon. Thomas Smith, late governor of the Province. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., November 22, 1694. (Page 178.)

January 11, 1694-5, Samuel Stent, executor of Daniel Bulman, deceased, Benjamin Lamboll, carpenter, and William Carlisle, all of Berkeley County, executed a bond to Governor Blake for Stent's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 179.)

January 12, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Benjamin Lamboll, Robert Collins, Thomas Holton, Robert Cole and George Gantlett to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Daniel Bulman, deceased. (Page 179.)

Will of Daniel Bulman, butcher, made November 17, 1694, proved before Governor Blake, January 9, 1695, gave son-in-law, Samuel Stent, all of his estate, real and personal, and appointed him his attorney. Witnesses: Samuel Langley, Thomas Tansly, Ralph Emms, William Ellits, Recorded by John Hamilton, January 22, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted to Samuel Stent, executor, by Governor Blake, January 12, 1695. (Page 180.)

January 25, 1694-5, Henry LeNoble and Daniel Huger, executors of Louis Perdriau, deceased, John Francis Gignilliat and Isaac Callibuffe executed a bond to Governor Blake for LeNoble and Huger's faithful execution of their trust. (Page 181. Louis Perdriau's will is recorded on page 182. As it has been published in full in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10, no abstract is given here.)

January 24, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Jonathan Amory, John Alexander, Peter Guerard, Peter La Salle and Isaac Callibuffe to appraise and make an inventory of Louis Perdriau's estate. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., January 24, 1694-5. (Page 182.)

April 15, 1694-5, James Moore and James Ladson, administrators of Joseph Pendarvis, Andrew Russ and William Smith, vintner, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Moore and Ladson's faithful performance of their trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 183.)

"The Honoble: Joseph Blake Esqr. Landgrave & Governor of this part of the pvince of Carolina, that Lyeth from Cape ffeare South & West" directed James Moore and John Ladson to administer on the estate of Joseph Pendarvis, deceased, with the will annexed. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 184.)

Will of Joseph Pendarvis, of Charles Town, made November 19, 1694, proved before Governor Blake, January 10, 1695, gave son, John Pendarvis, a negro man named Cæsar, a negro woman named Bess, a silver tankard, known as "the old silver Tankard", a silver headed cane, the house in Charles Town wherein Judith King then lived

and the ground behind the house, the tract of land bought of Mr. Popell and then occupied by his said son, a negro woman named Phœbe and a negro girl named Friday, a mare named Bonne, a cedar chest, one-third of his cattle and one-third of his goats; gave daughter, Mary Pendarvis, a negro man named Mingo, a negro woman named Pegg, a silver tankard, a house in Charles Town wherein Stephen Williams, blacksmith, then resided, and the grounds behind the house and half the passage between this house and the one bequeathed to John Pendarvis, all the rent due by Stephen Williams for the said house, a lot fronting the lots of Mr. Buretell, one-half of his old cleared and newly cleared plantations and all land from the bridge by Mr. Amory's fence to the land formerly called Skipper's land, butting to the marsh which fronts Wando River, a negro girl named Phyllis, an old mare named Strawberry, one-half of his household stuff, not otherwise given, one-third of his cattle, one-half of his twenty sheep and one-third of his goats; gave daughter, Ann Pendarvis, a negro man named Tom, a negro woman named Moll, a silver tumbler, two coconuts tipped with silver, a silver dram cup, his brick house and a house standing by it in Charles Town, together with a lot and a half belonging to said house, a lot fronting Mr. Buretell's lots, and the other half of the lands from the bridge by Mr. Amory's to Skipper's land, a negro woman named Sarah, a young mare named Strawberry, the other half of his household stuff, a third of his cattle, a half of his twenty sheep, and a third of his goats; gave William Allen, son of Priscilla Rose, formerly Priscilla Allen, a tract of land lying between the fences of Mr. Amory and Mr. John Watkins and reaching back to the broad path; directs his friends, Dr. Atkin Williamson and Thomas Rose, to look after his daughters and see that no wrong be done them. Witnesses: Dr. Charles Burnham, William Popell, John Thomas, Pierre Le Chevallier. Recorded February 2, 1695, by John Hamilton, D. S. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, and warrant of appraisement were granted to James Moore and John

Ladson by Governor Blake, April 15, 1695. (Pages 185-187.)

April 15, 1695, Governor Blake directed William Popell, George Bedon, John Bird, James Williams and John Watkins to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Joseph Pendarvis. (Page 187.)

February 16, 1694-5, William Williams, executor of the last will of Capt. Charles Clarke, Capt. Burnaby Bull and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williams's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. (Page 188.)

Will of Charles Clarke, of Berkeley County, made November 2, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake January 10, 1695, gave to Mrs. Mary Spragg, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Williams, wife of William Williams, a house and lot in Charles Town "bounded on a lott belonging to the Honoble: Thomas Smith of this pvince Landgrave & Governor"; gave to William Williams, of Carolina, gentleman, a town lot adjoining a lot belonging to William Bayley, of Charles Town; gave to his god-daughter, Mary Cockfield, daughter of William Cockfield, of Carolina, planter, "one younge bob tayle heiffer" and a steer; gave remainder of estate to William Williams and Mrs. Mary Spragg, to be equally divided between them; gave William Williams all of his goods and lands in Virginia, and appointed him sole executor of his estate. Witnesses: Thomas Gudgerfield, John Whitsimon, James Halbert. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., February 8, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to William Williams, executor, February 16, 1695. (Page 189.)

February 16, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Capt. Burnaby Bull, Thomas Gudgerfield, James Halbert, William Elliott and John Miles to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Capt. Clarke. (Page 190.)

February 14, 1694-5, Thomas Barker, joiner, administrator of the estate of John Parker, late of the island of Jamaica, mariner, deceased, in right of his wife, Sarah

Parker, William Smith, vintner, and William Popell, merchant, executed thir bond to Governor Blake for Barker's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 191.)

February 20, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Thomas Barker and Sarah, his wife to administer on the estate of John Parker, late of Jamaica, deceased. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., February, 1694-5. (Page 192.)

February 20, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed George Logan, Thomas Rose, Richard Bellinger, William Bough and John Collins to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of John Parker. (Page 193.)

March 15, 1694-5, Mary Capers, widow relict and administratrix of Richard Capers, planter, William Capers and William Chapman, all of Charles Town, Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Capers's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 194.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Capers to administer on the estate of Richard Capers, deceased, and at the same directed William Capers, William Chapman, Nicholas Marden, William Buffinton, John Brae, William Edwards, William Fuller and Thomas Garry to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 195.)

March 27, 1695, William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors of the will of Thomas Greatbeach, late of Carolina, deceased, Samuel Williamson and Alexander Spencer, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for the faithful performance of their trust by the aforesaid executors. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 196.)

March 27, 1695, Governor Blake directed Edward Drake, Ambrose Dennison, Robert Collins, William Carlisle and Samuel Langley to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Thomas Greatbeach. (Page 197.)

Will of Thomas Greatbeach, of Carolina, made November 28, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, March 14, 1695, gave son, Daniel Greatbeach, all his land and houses

in Carolina or elsewhere and all of his wearing clothes, silver buckles and buttons and two gold rings, which he had worn in his lifetime, all of his sheep not otherwise given, one half of his cattle, one half of his hogs, his "best gun being a fuze with bayonett catouch box sword & pistoll", one half of his household goods, as pewter, brass, iron, bedding, linnen, and all other utensils, three silver spoons, one half his slaves and all other property not specifically mentioned, his two mares and their increase, excepting the first foal which should come from either of the mares, which was given to James Witter, son of James Witter; gave daughter, Ruth Greatbeach, the other half of his slaves, one-fourth of his cattle, one half of his hogs, his wife's wearing clothes and two gold rings, three silver spoons, one half of his household goods, as pewter, brass, iron, bedding, linnen and other utensils, three ewes, to be delivered to her within six months after testator's death; gave "sonn & daughter in Law Thomas and Patience Downing" one fourth of his cattle "to be equally divided between my said sonn in law Thomas Downing and my said Daughter in law Patience Downing"; and gave each of them two ewes, to be delivered to them twelve months after testator's decease if no considerable loss should happen to the stock of sheep in the meantime; requested Mrs. Hannah Trotter to stay in his family "and tutor and instruct" his daughter Ruth as she had theretofore done for two or three years, she to have £5 per annum and a room in his house, with her board and washing as in his lifetime, as long as his executors should approve her care and diligence in instructing his said daughter, Ruth; directed that his slaves, live stock and personal property should not be divided until his son-in-law (step-son) Thomas Downing should reach the age of twenty years and that in the meantime a sufficient sum from their yield be used for educating and maintaining his children, Daniel and Ruth Greatbeach, and the overplus divided between them; appointed step-son Thomas Downing to be sole executor when he should become twenty years of age, he giving security for the per-

formance and payment of bequests and legacies until his son, Daniel, should reach the age of eighteen when the latter should take charge of all pertaining to himself and his sister, Ruth, until the latter should marry or arrive at the age of eighteen, and in case of the death of either of the children, beneficiaries named, before the age specified, his or her share was to be divided between the survivors according to bequest; gave son David first choice always; appointed friends William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors until Thomas Downing should reach the age of twenty years; stipulated that in case of the death of both of his children before attaining the ages specified that all his lands and half of his personal property should go to his brother, Rowland Greatbeach, of Bermudas, and his eldest son, Daniel Greatbeach, and the other half of his personal estate to his step-children, Thomas and Patience Downing; appointed Richard Hill, Henry Younge and George Gantlett overseers and supervisors of his will, Witnesses: Hannah Trotter, Samuel Stent, Hugh Wigglesworth. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., April 5, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors, March 27, 1695. (Pages 197-199).

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

WILLTOWN OR NEW LONDON.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The town of Willtown, Wilton, or New London, altho it has been for many years one of the "dead towns" of South Carolina — indeed nothing but an abandoned town site — yet was the first settlement after Charles Town which seems to have attained even the dimensions of a small town. We have not yet sufficient data or remaining records from which there can be positively stated when it was first settled or even the exact name by which it was designated. The first mention we find of a contemplated town on the Edisto River is in some instructions dated May 10, 1682 from the Lords Proprietors to Maurice Matthews Esq., or the Surveyor General of Carolina as follows:

"We understand that there is on Edistoh River about
"20 miles above the head of Ashley River a
"convenient fertill peece of Land fitt to build a Towne
"on five hundred akers of w^{ch} We would have re-
"served for that Use & 11500 more about it for a col-
"lony & it being above the salts & tides."¹

The site of Willtown is not 20 miles above the head of Ashley river nor is it above tides, but as the geographical knowledge of the Proprietors at that time concerning the Province was very hazy it may be they had reference to Willtown bluff.

On 22 June 1683 the Lords Proprietors sent a letter of instructions to the Governor and Parliament of the Province with regard to holding the election for Parliament at more than one place so as to enable the scattered settlers to vote. In this letter the following passage occurs.

"There are two counties so planted as to be capa-
"ble of it. We hereby order the biennial Parliament
"to be held next November for the future Parliament

¹London Transcripts in office Hist. Commission, Vol. 1, p. 135.

Black
oak

3 x Pine

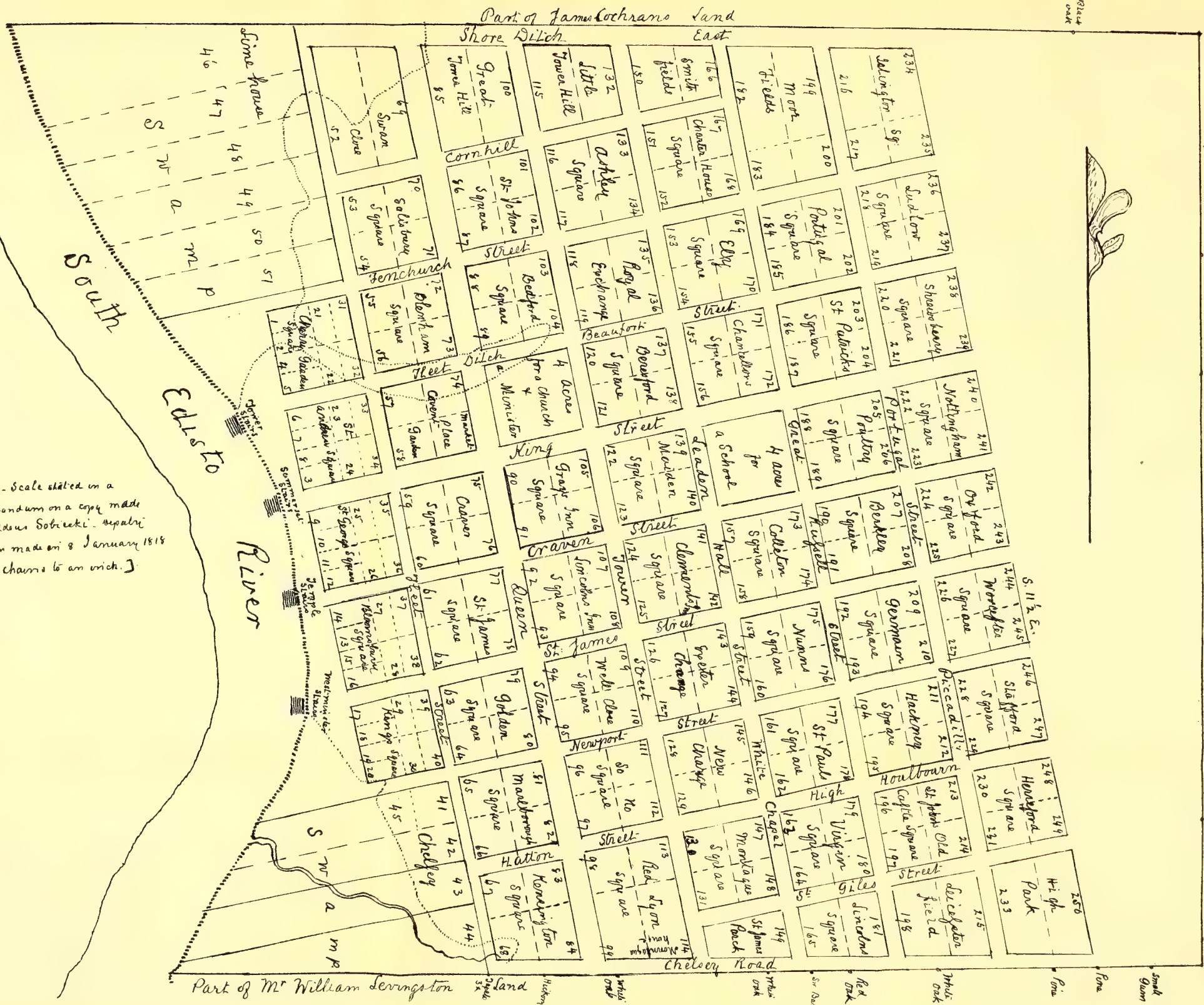
Pine

Pine

Part of Mr James Cochran's Land

Hickory

3 x White
Oak



Note - Scale stated in a
memorandum on a copy made
by Thaddeus Sobieski - special
Surveyor made on 8 January 1818
to be 5 chains to an inch.]

"of twenty persons, ten to be chosen by the freeholders of Berkeley County in Charlestown and ten by the freeholders of Colleton County in London in the said County."

Whether the "London" here referred to had developed even to the dignity of a village would appear doubtful from a letter of the Proprietors to Sir R. Kyrle Governor dated 3 June 1684, in which they write

"We have often recommended the building of towns to the people but in vain; We now recommend the same thing to yourself—one or two villages would suffice to show the Convenience of it."

Again in a letter to Governor Joseph West dated 16 February 1684/5 the Proprietors say:

"We being fully Convinced that Charles towne is so Scituate that it must be alwayes unhealthy in the hott months of the Sumer doe thinke fitt that the Courts there held be adjourned from the 10th of June to the 10th of October that men may not be obliged to come into so unhealthy a place at that time of the yeare and if any Accident should Happen that doth make it needful to call the Councell or Parliam^t. Wth in that time Wee would have you apoint the meeting to be at London or Some place nere the head of Ashley River".³

And in a later letter dated 25 June 1684 they refer to

"our Instructions for granting of Land directed for the lands about London in Colleton & other Port Townes"⁴.

So in the letter to Governor Joseph Morton Dated 26 April 1686 they write

"We desire you to take great Care y^e y^e Land of y^e squares about London Town be not granted to any

³Ibid vol 1—p. 244.

⁴Calendar of State Papers Am: & West Indies 1681-1685, p. 645-6.

⁵London Transcripts in office Hist. Commission vol 2 p. 4

⁶Ibid vol 1—p. 304

"But as we by our Instructions for granting Land have
"directed & not otherwise".⁶

Do these references to London mean the town later known as Willtown and still later as New London? They are not sufficiently definite for it to be said that they do, and yet on the principle of exclusion it would not appear that they refer to any other place.

There is another difficulty—

In a letter dated Dec 20 1697 from the Lords Proprietors to Governor Joseph Blake they say

"We very well approve of your New Towne and y^r.
"name you have given it."

We have not among any of the remaining records the communications from the Governor and Council giving the new town and its proposed name— and the letter quoted from the Lords Proprietors does not mention the name. The town of Dorchester on Ashley River was laid out just at that date but it was not laid out by the Government. It was laid out by the individuals who had acquired the land which included the site. Nor was it known as the town of Dorchester at that time— A tract of some 4050 acres had been purchased for certain intending immigrants from New England and the whole tract was called Dorchester or Dorchester land. The part laid out in lots for a town was called the "place for trade "in Dorchester." The name too was bestowed by the settlers and not by the Governor and Council. Yet if the references in the letters of the Proprietors to "London" and "London Town" from 1682 to 1686 mean the later town of Willtown or New London why in 1691 do they speak of it as "your New Towne" and approve of the name?

About this time we first meet the name of Wiltown. There are on record two grants, both dated 8 January

⁶Ibid vol 2 p. 133.

⁷Ibid, vol 3, p. 236.

1697, for lots in Wiltown. The grants are in express terms stated to be for lots in the "Town of Wilton"—and are made to Landgrave Joseph Morton.^s

The first grant is for lot N°. 13 butting and bounding
 "West on the wharfe or Front street, South on the
 "second street that lyes south from the Grand street
 "that runs East & West to the East on lot N°. 23 &
 "North on lot N°. 12".

The next grant is for lot N°. 3
 "as in y^e Grand Platt of the s^d Town West on
 "the Wharfe or front st South on the Grand street of
 "the s^d. Town y^e Runs East & West to the West on the
 "first street that runs parallel to the s^d Wharfe or
 "Front street & to the North on lots 5 & 16."

A comparison of these descriptions with the plan of New London published herewith will show that these boundings on other numbered lots do not agree with the lots of the numbers granted as they appear on the plan. These earlier lots would appear to have been granted with reference to a different plan. At the same time lots 3 and 13 on the plan are out of their place and order and it is possible that when a new and enlarged plan was later laid out for New London these two lots were left as already located and granted altho' the order of the numbering of the other lots was changed. The records do not show how and when the name of Wilton or Willtown was given. In a deed of much later date viz 16 February 1731⁹ made to James Smith of "Will Town" he conveys a plantation or Island which he purchased of Robert Yonge in Colleton County "being opposite to Will^m Town."

The spelling of the name is also elsewhere often given as Will Town. The conclusion of the writer is that as the name Charles Town was bestowed when King Charles reigned, and James Town in honor of King James, so in

^sOffice Hist. Commission Book N. C. p. p 188-189.

⁹Office Hist Commission Memo: Bk vol 2, p. 64.

1697 when King William was on the throne the name of William Town was given to the New Town which had just assumed shape. This name subsequently was abbreviated to Will Town or Wilton by which name it has ever since been known notwithstanding strenuous efforts to change it later to New London.

The records apparently show no other grant to lots in Willtown of that date nor are there any other grants referring to the same plan as referred to in the grants to Landgrave Morton. Again on 19 Octr 1699, the Proprietors write to Governor Joseph Blake that they—

“Will send directions respecting the Edisto river settlement”

but the name of the settlement is not mentioned.

In an Act of the General Assembly ratified 23 December 1703¹⁰, Commissioners are appointed and directed to lay out and construct a road

“from the plantation of Thomas Rose planter on the South West side of Ashley river to the town in Colleton County called Wilton”.

About this time the attempt must have been made to change this name to New London for in Oldmixons Carolina published in 1708 he states¹¹,

“Two miles higher is Wilton, by some called New London, a little town, consisting of about 80 houses. Landgrave Moreton, Mr. Blake, Mr. Boon, Landgrave Axtell, and other considerable planters have settlements in this neighborhood, which is Sir John Colletons precinct”

The writer is inclined to doubt that Willtown had at that time so many as 80 houses. The only grants that the writer has been able to find of that date are the two to Landgrave Morton.

Oldmixon is not known to have been in Carolina and it is probable that this statement was only second hand from information.

¹⁰General Stats. S. C. vol. 9, p. 2.

¹¹Carroll's Collection vol. 2, p. 453.

The old name however held on.

In an Act ratified 10 Nov^r., 1711¹², the town is referred to as Wilton, and in another Act ratified 7th. June 1712¹³, it is provided:

“That a common highway shall be made and laid out
“from the end of the bridge over South Edisto river
“to the most convenient place of the highway from the
“ferry to Wilton”.

In the next Act ratified 12 June 1714¹⁴, both names are applied to the Town.

In Section 1, a road is ordered to be laid out from
“John Frip’s plantation on Edisto Island to Wilton”.

In Section 4, another road is ordered to be laid out from
“the most convenient part of the New London road
“to the most convenient place on South Edisto river
“over against the plantation of Capt John Jackson on
“South Edisto river” to be done at the labour and
charge of the persons “living within two miles of
“South Edisto river on the North side from Wilton to
“the plantation of James Rixons on South Edisto
“river, and the persons living at New London and at
“the plantation of James Rixons.”

And in Section 15, this Act repeals the clause in the Act of 7th June 1712,

“relating to making a high road from New London (formerly called Wilton) road to the end of the present bridge
“over South Edisto river.”

This last Statute is the only one in which the name New London appears.

The large number of grants of lots in the town appear of record about this time. In these grants the lot granted is referred to as situate in the Town of New London, never in Willtown. The grants range in date from June 1714 to August 1717. The lots granted also agree

¹²General Statutes S. C. vol. 9, p. 17.

¹³Ibid p. 27.

¹⁴Ibid p. 32.

in their descriptions with the plan which is published herewith. It is probable that when it was determined to change the name from Willtown to New London the old plan of Willtown was discarded and a larger and more comprehensive one substituted as New London.

In an unsigned letter dated 19 July 1715, in the Transcripts from the State Paper office in London¹⁵ occurs the following passage:

"about a Month Since the Apalatchee and other
 "Southern Indians came down on New London and
 "destroy'd all the Plantations on the way besides my
 "Lady Blakes, Falls, Coll Eves and Several others,
 "have also burnt Mr Boons Plantation & the Ship he
 "was building".

In the plan of New London published herewith the Town limits are given as bounding to the North and East on lands of James Cochran.

This land of James Cochran was originally granted for 2027 acres on 23 November 1714, to Landgrave Robert Daniell and in the description in the grant it is stated to bound,

"to the Southward on New London, Mr. Willm
 "Livingstons, the said Jn^o Dedcotts, and the said
 "James Cochran's land, to the Westward on the said
 "Jn^o Ashes land, New London, and the said William
 "Livingstons' land".¹⁶

William Livingston, also mentioned on the plan, received a grant on the 24 February, 1714/15¹⁷, to lot N^o. 18 in "New London Town" and on the same day received a grant¹⁸ for 500 acres on the South side of South Colleton (the name bestowed on the Edisto) river upon a creek over against "Wilton Town."

¹⁵Office Hist Com^m. vol 6, p. 106

¹⁶Office Secy of State Grant Bk. vol. 39 p. 42.

¹⁷Ibid p. 155

¹⁸Ibid p. 54

The old name rapidly displaced the New.

In the road act ratified 12 February 1719, it is referred to as Wilton¹⁹ so also in the act ratified 16 Sept^r. 1721²⁰.

In the Act ratified 21 Sept^r. 1721, (General Statutes S. C. Vol 7. p, 166) for establishing County and Precinct Courts it is provided that a Court of Pleas assize and gaol delivery shall be established at Willtown, in Colleton County, at which Court all the inhabitants of Colleton County should be attendant; and in the act ratified the next year, 23 February 1722, establishing seven free schools in the Province, one was to be established at Willtown.

In the Act ratified 9 Decr, 1725; Col. John Palmer, Mr Robert Yonge, and M^r Thomas Hill are appointed Commissioners, and directed to build with all convenient speed, "at Willtown a chappel for the public worship of almighty God."²¹

And in the road acts ratified 29 May 1736²², and 11 March 1737²³, it is referred to as Wiltown.

Thenceforth the name New London wholly disappears, and it is always referred to as Wiltown, or, from the elevated site of the old Town, as Wiltown "bluff."

Dalcho in his Church History, published in 1820, in his account of the Parish of St Paul, Stono, states, (p. 355:)

"In the year 1740 Wiltown contained about eighty Houses, and was sometimes called New-London".

But the writer is satisfied that this is but a repetition from Oldmixon the date being inadvertently placed as 1740 instead of 1704.

A Presbyterian congregation was early organized and a church built at Wiltown. The settlements in that neighbor-

¹⁹Statutes at Large S. C. vol 9, p. 46

²⁰Ibid p 53.

²¹Ibid vol 3, p. 253

²²Ibid vol 9, p. 93

²³Ibid p. 101

hood were largely of Presbyterians and there is in existence an agreement among Presbyterian worshippers drawn up about 1728 at "Wilton Bluff."²⁴

There exists also a subscription list for building a Presbyterian Meeting house at Wilton in 1731.²⁵

It was at this Meeting house that the Rev. Archibald Stobo was preaching on 9 September, 1739, when the news was brought of a negro insurrection which had broken out at Stono a few miles distant and had assumed alarming proportions, the insurgent negroes having swelled to a considerable number and marched towards the Edisto River destroying and burning everything in their way.

The male members of the congregation were members of the militia and had attended church with their arms as required by law. They were enabled without delay to pursue the negroes who were found on a plantation a short distance north of the road to Jacksonboro ferry and still called "Battlefield." After a short conflict the negroes were routed—many captured and the rest dispersed. The leaders were executed and the insurrection wholly suppressed.

This Meeting house appears to have been abandoned in 1767 and a new one erected about three miles off²⁶. About 1807 or not long previous to that year this last Meeting house was burned and it was judged expedient to rebuild on the old site at Wiltown and a list of subscribers was made up

"for the purpose of rebuilding the Wilton Church
"situate at Wilton Bluff."²⁷

This last must have been again destroyed for in 1820 a new house of worship was erected at a new site about a mile from the village of Adams Run at the intersection of the Wiltown road²⁸.

²⁴Howes Hist. Pres. Ch. S. C., vol. 1, p. 146.

²⁵Ibid p. 202

²⁶Ibid p. 320

²⁷Ibid p. p. 472-577 & vol. 2, p 64

²⁸Ibid p. 335

“The spot where the Church stood which was built
 “when it was adjudged expedient to remove it from the
 “Bluff is marked by some remains of the ruins and a
 “few grave stones which still stand in tolerable preser-
 “vation”.²⁹

The Chapel of Ease directed by the Act of Assembly of 9th Decr 1725, to be erected at Wiltown, does not appear ever to have been built, nor is there any evidence that any Church edifice of the Church of England or the Episcopal Church of America was ever erected in Wiltown until 1834 when the congregation of Christ Church, Wiltown, was organized, and a Church erected apparently on the site of the old Presbyterian Meeting house which was purchased for the purpose.

“Standing on the Bluff one is surrounded by wide-
 “spreading live-oaks, and looks over the beautiful
 “stream below him on an extensive reach of country
 “covered by rice fields which in spring time or at har-
 “vest is one of the loveliest prospects in the low coun-
 “try of the State. On the site formerly occupied by
 “the church now stands an Episcopal Church, built
 “among the graves in which sleep the ashes of those
 “who died in the Presbyterian faith.”³⁰

Neither the Episcopal or the Presbyterian places of worship were constructed on the four acres marked on the plan for a Church.

Wiltown altho' the town settled next in date after Charleston, (that is if the early references to “London” were indeed to the spot afterwards called Wiltown and New London)—yet could never have attained much size or trade. It had a site fine in appearance being on a high bluff on a navigable stream, but its position was a bad one for any purposes of defence. An enemy advancing from the South would always pass it either along the navigable waterway to the East as the Spaniards did in 1688 or farther to the West as Prevost did in 1779. It was not

²⁹Ibid p. 63

³⁰Ibid, vol 1 p. 186.

suited to trade as the easy water communication with Charleston allowed the latter to supply all the territory around it. Finally it was on a fresh water stream in a most malarial section.

It may be that it attained the dignity of 80 houses as stated by Oldmixon. If so that was the high tide of its prosperity. It rapidly decayed and has not for near two centuries been anything but an abandoned Town site—occupied principally by a church and a cemetery.

The map published with this article is taken from an old parchment map in the office of the Historical Commission. This old parchment map is endorsed on the back New London or Wiltown but it is impossible to say whether the handwriting of the endorsement is as old or more recent than the map itself. The lines and figures on the old parchment map are so faint and illegible that it was impossible to trace a copy over them. The map published is a copy from a copy of the old map made by Thaddeus Sobieski who was a surveyor here early in the 19th century. This copy has however been carefully compared with and verified by the old map. The scale on the old map is stated as 5 chains per inch. The copy as published has been reduced to a smaller scale.

The list of grantees of lots has been made up from the grant books in the Secretary of States office—picked out as it were by turning over the pages and is therefore likely to be incomplete.

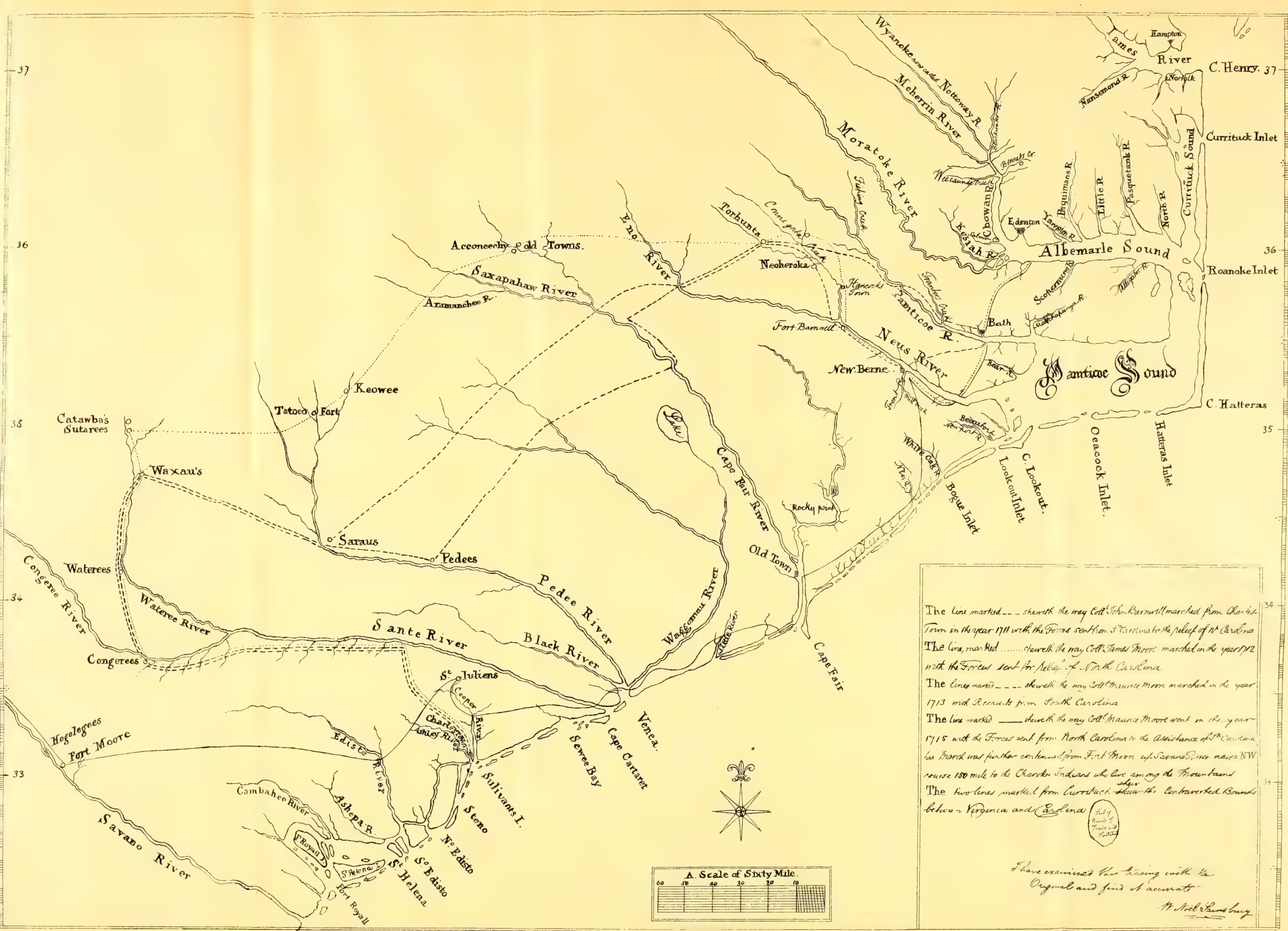
The site of the old Town is at what is now universally known as Willtown Bluff in Colleton County, on the East side of the South Edisto river where that river is commonly called the Pon Pon river, and about 5 or 5½ miles South of the present railroad bridge of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad over that river.

LIST OF GRANTEES OF LOTS

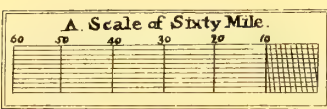
No. of Lot.	Name of Grantee	Date of Grant
3	Joseph Morton	8 Jan'y 1697
4	William Bull	24 Febr'y 1714/15
5	John Brown	8 Aug 1717
6	James Cochran	24 Febr'y 1714
8	Thomas Bruce	24 Febr'y 1714/15
9	Joseph Blake	24 Febr'y 1714/15
10	{ William Axon	6 April 1715
	{ John Bassett	19 Decr 1716
11	Joseph Boone	24 Febr'y 1714
12	Joseph Boone	24 Febr'y 1714
13	Joseph Morton	8 Jan'y 1697
17	Matthew Porter	24 Febr'y 1714
18	William Livingston	24 Febr'y 1714/15
19	George Logan	2 May 1715
21	Dennis Gibbes	1 April 1715
23	Jonathan Miller	3 March 1715
27	William Gibbon	24 Febr'y 1714
28	{ Charles Hart	2 Febr'y 1714
	{ James Cochran	1 April 1715
29	Robert Sedgwick	24 Febr'y 1714
30	David Bourke	24 Febr'y 1714
35	Coll Michael Brewton	25 Jan'y 1714/15
39	David Bourke	24 Febr'y 1714
40	{ David Bourke	7 Febr'y 1714
	{ John Brown	8 Aug 1717
41	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
42	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
45	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
51	William Sparry	24 Febr'y 1714/15
52	William Sparry	24 Febr'y 1714/15
57	James Cochran	1 April 1715
58	James Cochran	24 Febr'y 1714
59	Thomas Hepworth	24 Febr'y 1714
61	William Sparry	24 Febr'y 1714

62	William Sparry	24 Febry 1714
63	Sarah Bourke	24 Febry 1714/15
65	Capt William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
66	Capt William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
68	Thomas Bruce	8 Aug: 1717
75	Thomas Hepworth	24 Febry 1714
76	Thomas Hepworth	24 Febry 1714
77	Marmaduke Payne	24 Febry 1714
78	Marmaduke Payne	24 Febry 1714
	James Cochran	1 April 1715
81	Capt: William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
82		
83		
84		
85		
92	Dennis Gibbes	1 April 1715
93	Joseph Boone	24 Febry 1714
98	William Sparry	29 March 1715
99	William Sparry	29 March 1715
107	Joseph Boone	24 Febry 1714
108	Joseph Boone	24 Febry 1714
113	William Sparry	29 March 1715
114	William Sparry	29 March 1715





The line marked --- sheweth the way Coll John Barnwell marched from Charlestown in the year 1711 with the Forces sent from S^t Carolina to the relief of N^t Carolina
The line marked sheweth the way Coll James Moore marched in the year 1712 with the Forces sent for relief of N^t Carolina
The line marked --- sheweth the way Coll Maurice Moore marched in the year 1713 with Recruits from South Carolina
The line marked — sheweth the way Coll Maurice Moore went in the year 1715 with the Forces sent from North Carolina to the Assistance of S^t Carolina his March was further continued from Fort Moore up Savaunah River nearly NW course 150 miles to the Cherokee Indians who live among the Mountains
The two lines marked from Currituck shew the Centreville Bounds between Virginia and Carolina



I have examined this tracing with the Original and find it accurate
W. Noel Lambing

THE SECOND TUSCARORA EXPEDITION.

By Joseph W. Barnwell.

In the issue of this Magazine of January 1908, (vol IX page 28) the letters of Col. John Barnwell, the commander of the first Tuscarora Expedition were published, giving a detailed account—some of it in journal form—of his proceedings from the time he left the Pedee River in December 1711 or January 1712 till the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians on April 17, 1712 at “King Hancock’s fort” on the Cotechney, a branch of Neuse River in the present Craven County, North Carolina.¹

Under the terms of this treaty the fort was delivered up, and the white captives and negroes with it, but the lives of the Indians in the Fort were spared.

The peace was soon broken by both sides, and the government of North Carolina found itself again compelled to solicit aid from Virginia and South Carolina. The death of Governor Hyde of North Carolina had thrown the chief control in that state upon President Pollock of the colonial council, and in South Carolina Governor Robert Gibbes had been replaced by Governor Charles Craven. Governor Spotswood of Virginia finding that no security could be given for the repayment of the expenses of sending troops to the scene of action, confined his aid to a dispatch of much needed clothing, and to the use of his influence with the

¹In the History of North Carolina by Samuel A’Court Ashe published in 1908 no mention of these letters is made though published as long ago as 1898 in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (vol. VI., page 46.) and also cited in Osgood’s American Colonies in 17th Century (Vol 2 page 431.) The confusion, begun by Hewat, between the first and second expeditions is therefore in some measure continued. Historical errors, when they are widely published, are indeed difficult to correct.

Northern Tuscarora tribes to keep them from joining their more Southern brethren.²

The extract from the journal of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, which is published herewith, will show the great sympathy felt by Governor Craven and the representatives of this colony for their northern neighbors, and also the interest taken by Col. Barnwell in the dispatch of a second expedition. Col. James Moore³ was finally chosen to command it, and well chosen for he brought the war to a most successful close.

There is no record of the day of the actual starting of the expedition, but it was expected to set out on September 15th 1712.⁴

The map published herewith is taken from a copy made for Mr. William J. Rivers from the English Public Record Office, and by him presented to the South Carolina Historical Society. This map not only shows the route taken by Moore from Charleston to New Bern N. C., but also the route of Barnwell on the previous expedition in 1711—, that taken by Maurice Moore with recruits for his brother James in 1713, and the route, of Maurice Moore from North Carolina in 1715, when sent with 50 white men to aid South Carolina during the Yemassee war. Between Charleston and the seat of disturbance in North Carolina there are four large streams to be crossed. The Santee, the Pedee, the Cape Fear, and the Neuse. The usual trade route seems to have been from Charleston between the Ashley and Cooper to the Santee, up that River on the west bank to the "Congaree" or "Congrees" on the west bank of the

² Spotswood letters, Virginia Historical Society, Vol. 1, pages 170, 172. Vol 2, pages, 3, 6, 11, also North Carolina Records Vol 2, pages, 12 to 16.

³ He was the son of James Moore, himself an Indian fighter, who, was chosen by the council governor of South Carolina in 1700, and who exercised office till June 18th 1702. The son in after life was also chosen governor by the Revolutionary party in the Revolution of 1719, in place of Governor Robert Johnson, who adhered to the Lords Proprietors.

⁴ North Carolina records Vol. 1, page 880.

Congaree opposite to Columbia. Crossing the Congaree the route led up the West bank of the Wateree to the Waxaws in the neighborhood or above Charlotte North Carolina, the river there being now called the Catawba. The course was then almost due East across the Pedee there called the Yadkin, thence North East across the Cape Fear, which like so many rivers named by Indians changed its name there to Saxapahaw, and thence across the Neuse where then called the Eno. The path or road to Virginia was from there East, but to New Bern South East. Moore seems to have followed this route, which is in the main that of John. Lawson in 1700⁵

It will be observed from the map that Barnwell followed a more Southerly course after his crossing of the Catawba at the Waxaws. This may have been owing to the desire to give speedy aid to North Carolina, or in order to gather up some of the Indian tribes who made a part of his force,⁶ or because he had arranged with Gale, the agent of North Carolina to meet him at a "place concerted"(⁷). On the arrival of Moore at his destination—probably about the beginning of December 1712, he found the same want of preparation for his coming, and the same want of provisions to support his men of which Barnwell so loudly complained. He had with him 33 white men, and over 900 Indians and was obliged to lead his force to Albemarle on the Chowan River in order to obtain provisions for its support.

Prior to Moore's coming President Pollock had arranged with Tom Blunt the King, or Chief of the Northern Tuscaroras, to seize the King or Chief Hancock, said to be the head of the hostile Indians, and bring him alive to the President for the purpose of negotiating a peace. Blunt's men were also to destroy the Indians who participated in the massacre, and to bring hostages for their own good behavior. The truce was to last till the new year.

The following extract from a letter of President Pollock

⁵ Lawson's Carolina.

⁶ Vol IX S. C. Hist & Gen. Mag. page 30.

⁷ *ibid* page 31

pathetically tells the tale of the helplessness of North Carolina.

Choan, N. C., 23 Dec. 1712.

"I want words to express the miserable state of this poore Countrey— For Coll: Moore (who is a gentleman seemingly of great worth) not finding provisions ready at Bath County for his forces, was necessitated wth all his Indians being about nine hunder, to march into this County wher they must by destroying the place untill provision is carryed round, and men rayseed here to join them.—The want of having provision carryed round was chiefly occasioned by the ignorance and obstinacy of our Assembly,"⁶ * *

The Presidents anticipations of what would happen upon the advent of nearly 1000 savages into the Albemarle country seem to have been well fulfilled as appears from the following extract from his letter to Governor Spotswood of June 15. 17 12/13 (⁷)

"Col: Moore would lykewise willingly have come in but the destructione his indians make here of our Catle & Corne is intollerable, having already eat up a great deall of the corne that was rayseed by the Assembly to maintain the ware, and also destroyed all the Catle wherever they have come, so that some of the people here have been semingly more ready to ryse upe against them than march out against the enemy. So that he is forced to march out wth them intending to depart from here on saturday next and to attack the Fort he was at in coming in."

Moore accordingly did "march out," but was detained by a heavy fall of snow and bad weather at Fort Reading on the "Tar", or "Pamlico", or "Pamtico", river. At length however all was in readiness and on March 20th 1713 the Indians were attacked at a Fort called on the Map above referred to "Neoheroka," but on the plan of attack which is published herewith Fort "Nooherooka". This important plan has long been in the possession of the South Carolina Historical Society, but owing to the destruction of our records during the Confederate War, we have no information as

⁶ N. C. Rec. Vol 1, page 892.

⁷ N. C. Rec. Vol 2 page 4



D.E.F. Bastions with Blockhouses raised in them so high as Fire over the Pallisade of the Fort. F. Was covered all the Top. H. Was a large covered Block house and raised high, but rendered useless to the Enemy before the Attack. M Was a Trench run out from the Gate by the Enemy from whence they used to rally out and hinder the Approaches. N An Angle made by the Enemy in the Partition of the Forts &c.

AFTER The Trenches were carried on with good Success and a Triangular Blockhouse finished at A and a Battery at B so high that from them they might Fire over the Enemies Fort and Mine carried under the Enemies works to G, and every Person ordered to his Post ready for a General Storm On Friday the 20th March 1713 about ten of the clock in the Morning the Mine was sprung, but with very little Success the Powder being damaged. However all the sound of the Trumpet the Assault was made. Capt. Stone with 12 white Men from L. and Capt. Moore with his Brother in Law Capt. Hastings Capt. Harford Capt. Thurston with other white Men and Indians from under cover (illegible) the Creek side 000000 Presently made the Mines Masters of the Enemies works from G to K with very little Loss of Men. Notwithstanding the Enemy Fired very briskly through the same Loop holes that our men attacked them all. Capt. Maul who was ordered from the Mulberry Battery to make his Attack between D and K. Imagining he had come better advantage or mistaking his orders marched between Bastions E and D from which Bastions the Enemy made very great Fire, and of which Corn parleys who escaped being killed or wounded being the greatest Loss sustained during the Attack. Capt. Canty from the Jamasee Battery was ordered to attack the same place which Capt. Maul was ordered to. Seeing Capt. Maul was gone on the wrong side of the Bastion and that his Indians did not come up readily, went to the Commander in Chief who was in the Battery B. L.

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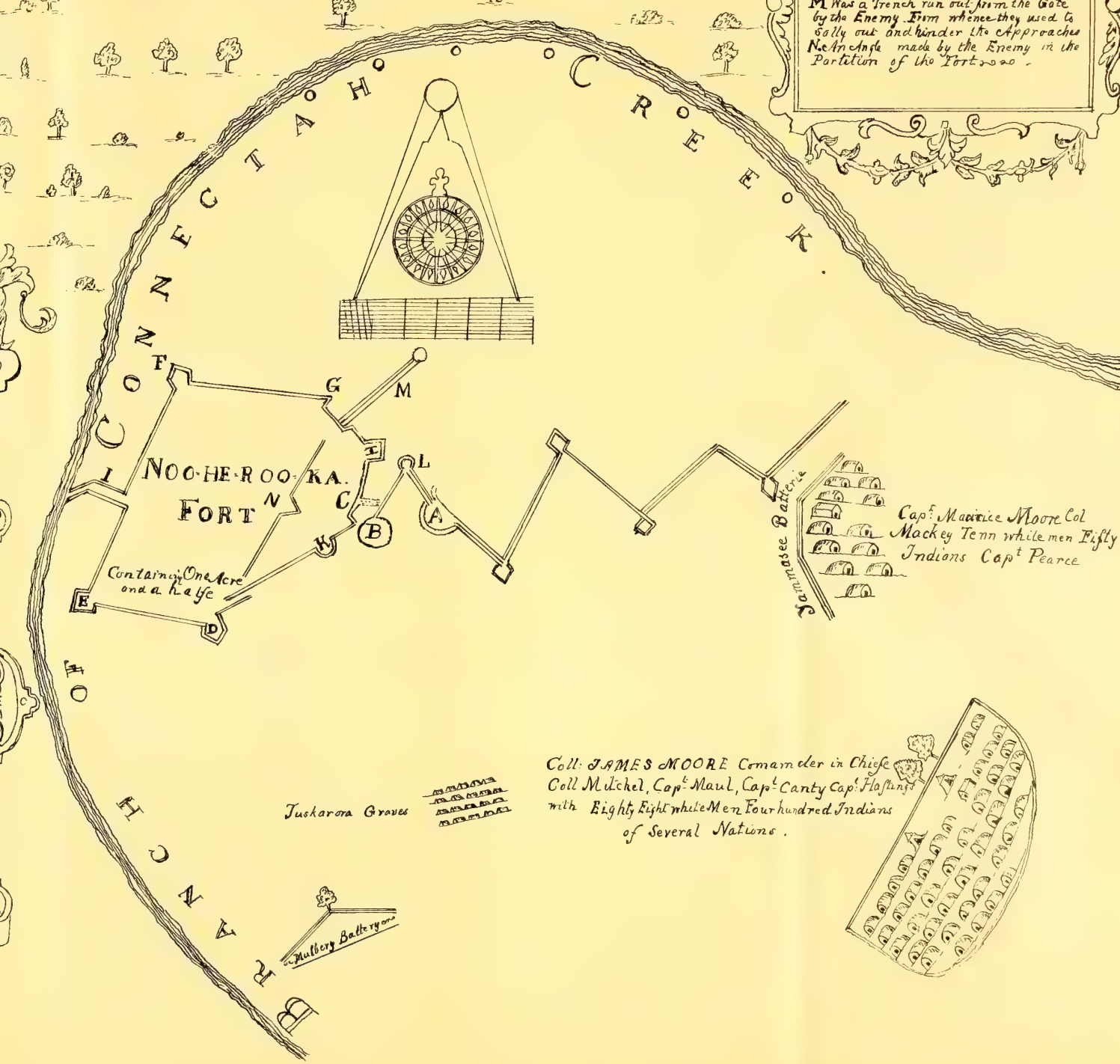
wounded immediately followed with the same Story and added that unless he was relieved they would all perish. Coll. Moore immediately ordered to make all the Fire that could be made from Battery B upon the two Bastions E and D and Capt. Maul retreated. At the same time Coll. Moore observing that the small Lodgment made on the Enemies work at G was not sufficient to Shelter above three Men (illegible) Spades to them with which they (illegible) to the Northeast Capeable to shelter a great number from the Fire of the Enemy made from F and then commanded the work K to be set on Fire, from thence the Commander in Chief went to Capt. Hastings who behaved himself very bravely at G and ordered Fire to put (illegible) and by the next morning that was (illegible) with the Bastion or Blockhouse F and several houses within the Fort.

The Enemy made very great resistance, and chose rather to perish by Fire with the Bastions than to retreat in the Caves made under Ground from whence some having timely made their Retreat and got in the Caves did very much. During the next day and part of the Day following being Sunday about ten of the Clock We were entirely Masters of all the lost place which was held out being the wattering place, which some of the Enemy had Fortified more strongly after the Fort had been set on Fire.

IN This Action is computed by our enemies own Account their least Loss was two hundred and seventy of their Briskest men besides others aged and young Fellows And with what prisoners were taken their whole Loss cannot be less than Eight hundred.

LOSS ON OUR SIDE.

Twenty two whitemen killed thirty six whitemen wounded thereof twelve killed and fifteen wounded of Capt. Mauls Company (illegible) Indians killed Fifty eight Wounded.



Capt. Maurice Moore Col Mackey Tenn white men Fifty Indians Capt. Pearce

Coll. JAMES MOORE Commander in Chief
Coll. Mutchel, Cap. Maul, Cap. Canty, Cap. Hastings
with Eighty Eight white Men Four hundred Indians
of Several Nations.

to how we obtained it. It is done in black and colors on parchment, but though the parchment has been backed with canvas, some of the words have become illegible. From this plan it appears that besides Moore himself, the officers present were Col. Mackay,⁸ Col. Mitchell,⁹ Capt. Pearse, Capt. Maul¹⁰, Capt. Cantey¹¹, Capt. Harford, Capt. Thurston, Capt. Hastings, Capt. Stone, and Capt. Maurice Moore¹².

Of these Harford, Thurston, Hastings, Cantey, and Pierce are said by Hewat, Ramsey, M^cCrady, and Ashe to have been officers under Barnwell. His officers however were Mackay, Steele, Jack and Bull (Barnaby), as appears from his journal. The fort was attacked on March 20th 1713 and taken three days later on March 23^d. It was taken by regular approaches, and the use of artillery. The description of the attack, given on the plan, is as follows:

"After the Trenches were carried on with good success and a Triangular Block house finished att A and a Battery att B so high that from them they might Fire over the Enemy's Fort and Mine carried under the Enemy's works to C and every Person ordered to his Post ready for a General Storme on Friday the 20th March 171 2/3 about tenn of the clock in the Morning the mine was sprung but with very little Success the Powder being damnified. However att the sound of the Trumpet the Assault was made. Capt Stone with 12 white Men from L. and Capt Moore with his Brother (illegible) Capt Hastings Capt Harford Capt

⁸ Alexander Mackay, who was major in Barnwell's Expedition—(S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mg, vol. IX, page 30) and who had remained in North Carolina with a body of Yemassee. He was afterwards Lieut Colonel with Barnwell in the Yemassee war of 1715.

⁹ Lewis Mitchell—or Louis Michell—a Swiss gentleman, who had accompanied the Baron De Grafenried to North Carolina, and obtained with him a grant of land for the settlement of a number of Palatines, and Swiss at Newbern or New Berne. He was much praised by Barnwell and on all sides for his skill as an engineer.

¹⁰ William Maul or Maule commanded a company of North Carolinians.

¹¹ One of the Carolina family of that name, but it is uncertain whether he was an ancestor of the wife of General Sumter.

¹² A brother of James Moore and Roger Moore. He married the widow of Col Swann of North Carolina, and remaining there became very influential.

Thurston with other white Men and Indians from under cover (illegible) the creek side. Presently made themselves Masters of the Enemies works from G to K with very little Loss of Men, Notwithstanding the Enemy Fired very briskly through the same Loopholes that our men attacked them att. Capt Maul who was ordered from the Mulberry Battery to make his Attack between D. and K Imagining he had some better advantage or mistaking his orders marched between Bastions E and D. from which Bastions the Enemy made very great Fire, and of which Company (illegible) 20 Escaped being Killed or wounded, being the greatest Loss sustained dureing the attack.

Capt Canty from the Yamasee Battery was ordered to attack the same place which Capt Moore was ordered to, Seeing Capt Moore was gon on the wrong side off the Bastion and that his Indians did not come up readily went to the Commander in chief who was in the Battery B. [

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wounded] immediately followed with the same Story and added that unles he was relieved they would all perish; Coll Moore immediately ordered to make all the Fire that could be made from Battery B upon the two Bastions E and D. and Capt Maul retreated. At the same time Coll: Moore observing that the small Lodgment made on the Ennemys work att G. was not sufficient to shelter above three Men he (illegible) spades to them with which they (illegible) to the Northeast capable to shelter a great number from the Fire of the Enemy made from F. and then commanded the work K to be set on Fire; from thence the Commander in Chiefe went to Capt Hastings who behaved himself very bravely att G. and ordered Fire putt (illegible) and by the next morning that was (illegible) with the Bastion of Block house F. and several houses within the Fort.

The Enemy made verry great resistance and chose rather to perish by Fire withⁿ the Bastion than to retreat in the Caves made under ground from whence some haveing timely made their Retreat and gott in the Caves did verry much mischief the next day and part of the Day following about

tenn of the Clock we were entirely Masters of itt the last place which was held out being the wattering place J. which some of the Enemy had Fortified more strongly after the Fort had ben sett on Fire.

T. N. this Action is computed by our enemies on Account their least Loss was two hundred and seventy of their Briskest men besides others aged and young Fellows. And with what prisoners were taken their whole Loss cannot be Less than Eight hundred.

Loss on our side. Twenty two white men killed, Thirty six white men wounded, whereof twelve Killed fifteen wounded of Capt Maul's company (illegible) Indians Killed Fifty Eight

Wounded."

The following letter was written by the Colonel to President Pollock just after the battle. It will be seen that his style is concise, and his spelling not much worse than Barnwell's, and scarcely better than the Duke of Marlborough's, the greatest soldier of the time.

27 March 1713.

Sr.

Ye 20th of this instant I attack No-ho-ro-co fort, on C— Creek & ye 23^d In ye morning took itt, with ye Loss of 22 white men & 24 more wound'ed— 35 Indians Kill'd & 58 wound'ed — Most of ye Damage wee Rece^d after wee had Gott ye fort to ye Ground, which we Did in ye first 3. hours— I have little else to advise y^r Hon^r but that ye Qⁿ of ye Enemies Destroyed is as follows— Prisoners 392, Scolps 192, out of ye sd: fort—& att Least 200 Kill'd & Burnt In ye fort— & 166 Kill'd & taken out of ye fort on ye Scout, which is all; but My Servis to Capt: Jones, from your Hon ob^{dt} Serv^t

Ja: Moore.

After the taking of the fort all of Moore's Indians except about 180 returned to South Carolina to sell their captives

as slaves. Moore however offered to remain and give his "service for the defence of the Country."

The Tuscaroras awed by the terrible loss they had sustained abandoned their other fort called Cohunche and situated at Hancock's town, and retreating northward joined the well known "Five Nations" at the North, which were afterwards known as the "Six Nations." Another treaty was then made with Blunt which left only the feeble tribes of Cores, Matamuskeets and Cotechneys to be dealt with. Against these Moore marched with the remnant of his army, and they were soon dispersed and driven away.

In September 1713 Moore having completed his task returned to South Carolina bearing a letter from President Pollock in which Governor Craven is assured that he was the "Guardian Angel to free and deliver us from our cruel and deceitful enemies" and that "Col. Moore ever since his arrival here hath behaved himself nobly and gallantly". The well deserved honors given to the Colonel on his return to South Carolina are set forth in the extracts from the Commons Journal. Just after the taking of the Fort by Moore, his brother Maurice Moore seems to have returned to South Carolina, and letters were sent to Craven asking for reinforcements. The route taken by them under the command of Maurice Moore is marked on the map with those of Barnwell and James Moore. This force may never have reached its destination, for Pollock finding that the Tuscaroras had gone, either stopt them on the way or attempted to do so, for which he seems to have been roundly taken to task by Governor Craven.¹³

It is pleasant to turn from the sore straits of the hardly pressed Government of North Carolina during this war to their generous conduct when peace was restored, and their own affairs seem to have been in better condition. The Yemassee Indians, who had been the mainstay of both Barnwell and Moore broke out in 1715 into fearful conflict with the people of South Carolina. The settlements around Port Royal were almost exterminated, and the inhabitants of

¹³ N. C. Rec., vol. 1, p. 59.

that island were only saved by taking ship to Charleston. In this extremity the Southern Colony needed aid, and it was Maurice Moore who with 50 white men from North Carolina came over to Charleston and marched with them not only to Augusta, but far into the Country of the Appalachees. This old map hidden away in the English archives for so many years fitly joins together the generous and gallant deeds of two feeble colonies—deeds which should not be forgotten to-day when the colonies have grown to be powerful states.

Journal Commons House of Assembly (MS.), Wednesday, August 6, 1712, pp. 90-91 of (copy 1712-1716; pp. 73-74 of original journal (now missing)).

A message from the Governor and Council by Thos. Hepworth, Esqr., who acquainted the House that the Governor & Council required the attendance of this House immediately.

Accordingly the whole House waited on the Govr. & Council.

The House being returned Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Governor had made a speech to the House, which to prevent mistakes, he had delivered to him in writing.

Ordered:

That the said Speech be read, which was read accordingly, in following words, vizt.

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen:

Another Massacre hath been committed by the Indians on the people of North Carolina: that government now implores our help by their agent, Mr. Foster: What we have already done, and the return they have made, might discourage us from giving them any further assistance, but we act upon nobler principles, than to involve the Innocent with the Guilty and I believe a more healing temper is now amongst them; immediate danger makes men wise, opens their eyes to consult their own safety, let us join with them in their preservation, afford that aid they desire, then we have done our duty and they must blame themselves, if they neglect the opportunity put into their hands.

The secret pleasure of doing good is inexpressable, to succor our distressed brethren, to save our sister colony from a barbarous Enemy, are actions truly Christian & Heroic, & will stand recorded to all Posterity.

The four thousand pounds raised for the expedition against the Tusqueroras, and appropriated by Act of Assembly solely for that purpose, is not wholly expended, and I hope there still remains a sufficient sum to terminate this war & extirpate a savage people with whom no peace can be made, this work well done, I believe we are all sensible how advantageous 'twill be to our Province.

Tis for these reasons, Gentlemen, that I summoned you to meet, that the most proper & safest methods might be thought of, both for our fellow subjects, and ourselves:

The wise man tells us "that in the multitude of Councillrs, there is safety and I doubt not to experience the truth of it, from the result of your consultations.

Nothing but so extraordinary an occasion as this should have per-

suaed me to call you at this season of the year, when the sun is so near us; Therefore I hope you will give a speedy dispatch to what business you may think necessary to be done that we may each of us retire to our several Homes & enjoy the benefit of the Shade.

Charles Craven.

Ordered:

That it lye upon the Table until the afternoon to be considered by the members of this House.

Ibid., afternoon session, Wednesday, August 6, 1712, pp. 93-97 of original journal; (Original Journal pp. 78-82)

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esq who brought the following message in writing

Gentlemen:

The private instructions of Mr. Foster received & signed by Governor Hyde, we send you with this, upon which he grounded that address he delivered to you this day, indeed his credentials are short and not regular, but we attribute that to the circumstances they are under, some charges he was to answer, if any complaint was made by Col. Barnwell either on the Govr. or Governmt., but no such thing appearing before us in public manner, we look only upon the means how to succor them, and therein must desire your assistance, that nothing may be wanting on our parts to save them and secure the province to the Lords proprs.

Charles Craven.

[Foster's Instructions follow covering pp. 94-96 of copy of Journal, 79-82 of original.]

That the said Message be read, which was read accordingly, as also the said Instructions.

Ordered: That Mr. Saml. Wragg & Henry Wigington, Esq., carry the following Message to the Govr. & Council.

May it please your Honrs.

The House of Commons is ready to concur with you in prosecuting the most speedy means for the relief of the Govrnmnt & People of North Carolina, & in order thereto this House prays a grand conference of both House this evening at such place as your Honr shall direct

Who being returned informed the House That they have delivered the Message of this House to the Govr & Council.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. who informed the House that the Govr. & Council were ready to meet this House immediately in a Grand conference at the House of Mr. George Haddrell.

Mr. Speaker & the whole House went then, to wait upon the Govr. & Council at the Grand Conference.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House to the morrow morning 9 o'clock

Ibid., Thursday, August 7, 1712, pp. 97-99 of copy, 83-85 of Original.

The House mett according to adjournment.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth, Esqr. who laid before the House, the minutes of the Grand Conference, taken yesterday.

Ordered: That Col. John Fenwick & Mr. Benj. Godin be a Committee to advise with Col. John Barnwell about ways & means further to assist the people of North Carolina against the Tusqueroras, and that they make their report thereon to this House this afternoon.

Col. Jno. Fenwick Reported from the Committee aforesaid, that they had advised with Col. Barnwell on the best ways and means to assist the Inhabitants of North Carolina, and were come to resolutions thereon, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered in at the table.

The Committee appointed to advise with Col. Barnwell about the ways & means further to assistance the people of North Carolina against the Tusquerora Indians, do report his opinion to be as follows.

That it is absolutely necessary to prosecute the war we have begun, by encouraging as many of our Indians as we can conveniently, but more especially the Wachamau and Cape Fear Indians with only a few Traders to encourage and lead them on, and that it is also necessary there should be a commander in chief, & that he be sent to North Carolina, there to prepare matters against the arrival of our Indians, who shall be ordered all to meet at Barnwell's fort, there to join the forces of North Carolina, and proceed according to the directions of the Commander in chief, & farther, that the traders having liberty to trade with our Indians will be a sufficient encouragement without any further gratification from the Publick, and that the Indians be encouraged by giving them ammunition & paying them as before for every scalp, otherwise they will not kill many of their enemy. It's further his opinion that our Indians will never of themselves attempt the taking of any fort, without they be led on by a considerable number of white men; & further he is of opinion that its morally impossible to totally destroy the enemy in a considerable time, but that the Governmt. there may take this opportunity while our forces are there of making a firm & lasting peace which will be much for their interest.

Ordered: That it lye upon the Table to be considered in the afternoon.

The House adjourned to the afternoon three o'clock.

In the afternoon the House mett according to adjournment.

ORDERED: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick wait upon the Governor & Council & acquaint them that this House desires their Honrs. to appoint a committee of their House to join a committee of this House in order to inquire of Col. Danl. if he be willing to go commander in chief of the forces to be raised against the Tusquerora Indians, and also to treat with him in case he be willing to accept a charge, on what terms he will undertake the same.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick be a committee to that purpose.

Col. George Logan reported from the Committee of the Upper House in order to discourse & treat with Col. Robert Daniel on the terms of heading our forces against the Tusqueroras, that they had joined the said committee & with them discoursed & treated with Col. Daniel according to the Instructions given them by this House, who answered them that he was willing to head our forces against the Tusqueroras, but that the terms on which the said Col. Daniel insisted as his reward for the same were so very large & extravagant that they could not any way agree to the same, upon which the conference broke up.

And the House entering into a further debate on the choice of a fitt person to head our forces designed for the assistance of North Carolina.

Col. Alexr Parris proposed Capt Robt. Lorey as a suitable person for that expedition: And it being put to the vote whether Capt. Robert Lorey should be commander in chief of the forces to be sent to North Carolina

Carried in the affirmative, nemine contra dicente.

Resolved:

That Capt. Robert Lorey be Commander in Chief of the forces to be sent by this Governt. for the relief of North Carolina.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick wait upon the Govr. & Council & acquaint them that this House has made choice of Capt. Robt. Lorey to be commander in chief of the forces to be sent by this Governt. for the relief of North Carolina.

Col. George Logan & Col. Fenwick being returned acquainted the House that they had delivered the Message of the House to the Govr. & Council.

Ibid., Friday August 8, 1712, pp. 101-102 of copy; pp. 87-8 of Original.

The House resuming the Debate on the affairs of North Carolina, and the assistance of that Government again implore from hence.

Resolved: That this House will again assist their Brethren of North Carolina & prosecute the war against the Tusqueroras by applying the money yet unexpended of the sum of £4,000 raised for the relief of that Government.

Ordered: That an ordinance be drawn up for that purpose & that Henry Wigington Esqr. prepare & bring the same into the House this afternoon

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. with a written Message.

Gentlemen,

We think you have nominated a very proper person in the room of Col. Parris, & we readily join with you in the choice

Charles Craven

Afternoon session.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esq. with a written Message.

Gentlemen,

We have no exception against Capt Lorey either as to his courage or conduct, but not being a person acquainted with the way & manner of Indian warr, we believe a more proper officer may be thought of for this occasion.

Charles Craven

Gentlemen,

Wee have left the blank unfilled, who shall be Commander of our forces, we send you the names of two persons who we think in every respect qualified for this expedition, Col. Jno. Fenwick & Mr James Moore, in the choice of either of these gentlemen, you will have our approbation.

Charles Craven.

* * * * *

Henry Wigington Esqr. accoding to order brought in an ordinance for applying the remainder of the sum of £4000. aforesaid for the prosecution of the Warr against the Tusqueroras.

Ordered: That the said ordinance be read, which was read accordingly and passed.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Henry Wigington Esqr. carry the foregoing ordinance to the Govr. & Council for their concurrence & assent.

Col. Geo Logan & Henry Wigington Esqr being returned acquainted the House that they had delivered the ordinance to the Govr & Council

Ibid., Thursday, November 20, 1712, pp. 109-110 of copy, 93-94 of original.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. who acquainted this House that the Govr. & Council required this House to attend them immediately.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker & the whole House went to wait upon the Governor and Council.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Governor had made a speech to the House, which to prevent mistakes he had delivered him in writing.

Ordered: That the Govrs. speech be read, which was read accordingly

Gentlemen,

At the ending of the last Session of Parliament you were pleased to intrust me with the management of your money toward the carrying on the warr against the Tusqueroras; that I may not abuse the confidence you placed in me, I think myself obliged to acquaint you that I have endeavored to husband it after the best manner, and that nothing might be committed on my part towards answering the charitable end for which it was given easily induced me to go myself to the Congrees, the place appointed for the rendezvous of our army to encourage our men & likewise to see that neither provisions, arms or ammunition were wanting.

I cannot say there were so many Indians as I expected and was assured me by my Letters, but I believe a sufficient Body to put a good end to the War, if the North Carolinians join heartily with our Arms and exert themselves in their own defence.

The failure in our number of forces is wholly owing to some of our traders, the discouragement they gave the Indians contrary to my orders, prevailed on several to stay at home, and others to go to war where they thought fitt, this is the highest contempt that can be shown to the Government, and what is more a growing Evil & of so pernicious a consequence, that if not timely prevented will endanger the safety of this province. I earnestly recommend this matter to your serious consideration, that some effectual means may be thought of to stop this mischief, that since we have such profligate wretches amongst us, that for sordid gain would betray their country, they may by wholesome severities receive the punishment due to their crime.

Ibid., Friday, November 21, 1712, pp. 111-112 of copy, pp. 95-6 of original.

To the Rt. Honble. Charles Craven, Esqr. Governr &c.
May it please your Honr.

The great satisfaction which we the Commons House of Assembly have received on all former occasions in meeting with your Honr. is at present heightened to a very high degree by reason of the new and signal instances which your Honr. hath been pleased to give us, and the whole Colony of that parental regard which hath been remarkable in all your actions since your arrival among us. And in a particular manner we do with all respect & sincerity lay our grateful acknowledgments before your Honr. for the great frugality, care & fatigue which you have undergone in sending relief to North Carolina by enduring many hardships, & breaking through all rules necessary for the preservation of health, to accomplish this good design. Your Honr. hath further confirmed us in our opinion that you prefer the true ends of Governmt., before any personal danger or satisfaction whatever. Not only we who have the happiness to be under the immediate influences of your government, have experienced the good effects of your equity, but a charity and benevolence truly Christian & great, you have protected those who were left victims to the savage assassins by others who are more nearly concerned. Wherever human misery, or the distress of any British is the object, your Honr. does not think yourself disengaged, & sit with an indolent mind as a Spectator unconcerned. And we are sorry & amazed that they to whom God hath given greater power & opportunities, should be so deficient in giving that assistance, which was ever due to human nature, and that any who have British blood in their veins should regard the destruction of their neighbors as a Tragedy on a Theatre. This does not however create in us the least doubt, but that by the assistance of Heaven, your Honrs. indefatigable care & diligence, & the cheerful assistance of this Loyal Industrious & Dutiful Colony, a happy and desirable issue will soon be put to that unfortunate affair. We further thank your Honr. for putting us in mind of so many things necessary for the safety & prosperity of this Province, all which we shall take into due consideration

Ibid., Tuesday, November 17, 1713, p. 181, of copy, p. 170
of original Extract from Governor Craven's Message.

I am likewise to inform you that Col. Moore is returned from the expedition against the Tusquerora's, in which he had the Honr. after many disappointments and very great oppositions to relieve our brethren of North Carolina and effectually subdue those Rebels

And as we can not but be extremely well satisfied with his conduct in that affair, and that he has, by repairing the faults of others, honourable acquitted himself of the Trust we reposed in him; so we can do no less than demonstrate that satisfaction by a Public Thanks & acknowledgment

Journal C. H. of A, Page 183, of copy, p. 171 of Original.

On reading the fifth paragraph of the Govrs. Speech relating to Col. Moore.

Ordered: That Col. James Moore be desired by a letter under Mr. Speaker's hand to lay before the House, the Journal of his proceedings in the late War against the Rebels of North Carolina ⁽¹⁴⁾

¹⁴ Will his journal be found, as that of Barnwell was, after nearly 200 years ?

Ibid., Thursday, December 3, 1713, Page 195 of copy, 180 of original.

Ordered:

That Col. James Moore's Journal be read, which was read accordingly:

And upon reading the same, together with a Letter sent to him by Col. Thoms. Pollock, President of North Carolina:

Resolved:

That the thanks of this House be given to Col. James Moore for his great services in the late expedition against the Indian Enemies of North Carolina, and that Col. Robert Daniell & Maj. Geo. Evans acquaint him therewith

Ordered:

That the sum of One hundred Pounds, current money be paid out of the Publick Treasury unto Col. James Moore, as a further reward for his said services, over and above what is already allowed him from the Publick for the same; and that Col. Robert Daniell & Majr Geo. Evans acquaint him therewith

Ibid., Saturday, December 5, 1713, Page 205 of copy, p. 190 of original.

Col. Robt. Daniell acquainted the House that Col. James Moore is in Town, and he and Majr. Geo. Evans being ordered by this House to give him the thanks of the same.

Ordered:

That Col. Robert Daniell & Maj. Geo. Evans give him the thanks of this House in the following words

Sir:

The Commons of this Genl. Assembly being justly acquainted with the happy success of the Forces under your command in the late Indian War against those formidable Rebels of North Carolina and how much that success (under the Providence of God) is owing to your prudent conduct, & intrepid valor and resolution; Have therefore sent us to wait on you with their thanks for those and eminent services; and as well to congratulate with you on an occasion which adds no less glory to yourself, than reputation to the arms of this Province, as to acknowledge that you have fully answered their expectations, and acquitted yourself of the Trust reposed in you (both as a soldier and General) with the utmost discretion & bravery; As also to assure you, that they will always retain a grateful remembrance of the Great things you have done in their service; and that they have appointed you a present of One hundred pounds as a farther instance of their esteem and satisfaction

Col. Robert Daniel & Majr. Geo. Evans, reported to the House that (according to order) they had given Col. James Moore the Thanks of this House, and farther delivered to him what they had in charge; Who expressed himself highly satisfied with the Honour & favour done him by this House, to whom he returns thanks for the same.

Ibid., Thursday, May 13, 1714, page 257 of copy, p. 230 of original.

Ordered:

That the Publick, Receiver for the time being pay out of the Publick Treasury, the sum of sixteen for the use of four Indians that signalized themselves in the late expedition against the Indian Enemies of North Carolina and that the Rt. Honl. the Governor or Col. James Moore have the disposal and distribution of the said sum amongst those Indians, and draw on the said Publick Receiver for the same.

Ibid., Tuesday, June 8, 1714, page 274 of copy, original, page 240.

Read:

* * * The Petition of Theophilus Hastings, and the Peticon of Cornelius Sullivant, relating to their several Publick services in North Carolina:

These were referred to a committee for report.

A LETTER FROM JOHN LAURENS TO HIS UNCLE
JAMES LAURENS.¹

Addressed: James Laurens Esq^r.
to the Care of Mess Neufville
Bristol.

24 October, 1776.

My Dear Uncle

Last night I had the pleasure of forwarding you a letter from my Father—the substance of what he writes to me dated 14th August, is as follows, & I shall be more particular as in a P. S. of 17th. my Father mentions his being unable to write fully to you.

1st My Letters by M^r. Reid are acknowledged; that sent by way of Virginia, miscarried—Speaking of his Journey to Georgia my Father says, “at W. Savannah, B. Island, and N. Hope I found that amon^t of thirteen hundred barrels of Rice—which I caused to be removed to places less exposed—where that great value still remains—the Georgians for the most part were hearty in the Cause of Liberty, none more so than the McIntoshes—Lachlan is Colonel of a Regiment upon Continental Establishm^t his sons are Subalterns; his Brother Captain of Rangers, in a word the Country is Military.

My Negroes there are to a Man attached to me, so are all of mine in this Country—not one has attempted to desert. many hundreds of that Colour have been stolen by the Servants of K. G. 3^d. You know my Dear Son I abhor Slavery, I was born in a Country in which Slavery had been established by British parliaments and the Laws of the Country for Ages before my Existence—I found the

¹This letter contains a long quotation from a letter of Henry Laurens to his son John, and is of the same period but of later date, than the series of letters printed in volumes 3, 4, & 5 of this magazine.

Christian Religion and Slavery growing under the same Authority and Cultivation. I nevertheless dislike it— in former days there was no combatting the prejudices of Men, supported by Interest—the day I hope is approaching, when from principles of Gratitude and Justice, every Man will strive to be foremost in complying with the Golden Rule. £20000 Stg. would my Negroes produce if sold at Auction tomorrow— I am not the man who enslaved them, they are indebted to Englishmen for that favour, nevertheless I am devising means for manumitting many of them and for cutting off the Entail of Slavery, great Powers oppose me, the Laws and Customs of my Country, my own and the avarice of my Countrymen— what will my Children say if I deprive them of so much Estate? these are difficulties but not insuperable. I hope to receive your advice and Assistance in this affair in good Time.

I finish'd my Journay going round by Mepkin, and return'd the 1st. June, half an hour after I enter'd my House Intelligence was brot of the Fleet at Anchor without the Bar— Upon the tremendous Range of 55 Sail of Hostile Ships— I thought it my Duty to add to the Dignity of V. President of the Colony (now State) the several offices of Engineer, Superintendent of works, &c. I who you know had resolved never again to mount a Horse, I who thought it impossible for me to gallop five miles in a day, was seen for a month and more on the back of a lively Nag at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 in the morning sometimes galloping 20 miles before Breakfast, and often sitting the Horse 14 Hours in 18— and I have recounted all this particularly that you may judge of my Health— The president was as active and useful as a Man could be, all except a few Tories, and a few of a worse Stamp whom I call property Men, shew'd a true Love of Country— Chas. Town was soon inclosed with Lines, trenches and Redoubts, the Wharves were clear'd of all Incumbrances, Streets barricaded, Retrenchments within, Batteries erected at practicable Landings above the Town—Thousands came in from the Country from N. Carolina and Virginia— Gen^l. Lee,

and the Brigadier Armstrong and Howe (to all of whom we are much indebted,) arrived at a Critical time— Lee was at first sight displeased with Fort Sulivant, and was for abandoning it— however that could not be done without Loss of the Stores, he advised some Amendments, gave Orders and his presence in the beginning of the Action, to which if we do not altogether owe the honor of the 28th June, we are certainly greatly indebted. At the approach of the ships, the Rampart and parapet of Ft. Johnston, where Coll^o Gadsden commanded were cover'd by Officers and Soldiers, anxious for the Sister Fortress, and ready to second her Efforts— the Batteries round the Town were mann'd, Guns loaded &c troops of Regulars and Militia properly station'd to oppose Landing, Engines at proper Places for extinguishing Fires in the Town— every appearance of a Determination to give Gen^l Grant the Lie, it was the fortune of his old Friend Will Moultrie to speak first, and he monopolized the Glory of the day. The Active was the last of the Enemy's Fleet on the Coast— she went with a Tendor to Bull's Island landed 40 white and 20 black men, kill'd by platoon firing a few head of Cattle, augmented their black Guards by stealing Six Negroes; and went off— After the Attack on Sullivant's Island seconded by the Ravages and Murders in our West Frontier by the Cherokee Indians I believe there were few Men who had not lost all Inclination for renewing our former Connexion with your King &c —

On the 2^d Inst. a Courier arrived from Philadelphia and brought a Declaration of the 4th July— by the Representatives of the 13 United Colonies, that from thence forward they should be "free and independent States;" this was proclaimed in C. Town with great Solemnity attended by a Procession of President, Councils, Genls. Assembly, Officers Civil and Military—amidst loud Acclamations of Thousands. The Sword of State which I have seen Unsheath'd in Declarations of War against France was unsheath'd and borne in a Declaration of War against Geo. 3^d.

The Indians and particularly the Cherokees had amus'd

us by Talks— but suddenly the treacherous Devils headed by White Men and push'd on by Ministerial Agents made an Inroad upon our Settlements burn'd several Houses and Murder'd about Sixty Persons chiefly Women and Children. Coll°. Andrew Williamson in South, Brigadier Rutherford in North Carolina and a large Command in Virginia marche'd against the Savages. we are not inform'd what Rutherford and the Virginians have done—Coll°. Williamson has driven back the Indians of the lower Townes, kill'd as many as could be come at, and has taken among prisoners no less than 15 White men— he has destroyed Senneca, Warachy, Estatohee, Keowee and Sugar Town; at the Entrance of Senecca, Coll°. Williamson suffer'd from an Ambuscade, his Horse was kill'd under him by two Shot. M^r Salvador whose Death is universally regretted was kill'd by his side, eight Men wounded, two of whom soon died. He nevertheless rallied his Troops attack'd the Savages, and beat them out of their Town, a Town 4 Miles long, after destroying which, he proceeded on his March—

The Insurrections of the back Country have been happily quell'd, hundreds of prisoners instructed in the nature of the Dispute with the Mother Country— converted and sent home— Some of the most tenacious, and some whose Influence made them of Consequence, have freely taken the Oath of fidelity to the United Colonies, and offer'd their services as Volunteers against the Indians—

The Rev^d. M^r Cooper¹ gave offence to his Parish and has been dismiss'd— The King's officers are confined to the post Masters House—Coll° Howarth and the Collector are at large on their Parole— W^m. Wragg remains at his Plantation. lately James Brisbane and some others who had sign'd the Association & acknowledged the Justice of the American Cause, but refus'd to do any Thing which might endanger thir *property* in case of Conquest by the English, these *Property* Men were sent to Cheraw Goal. The Success of 28th June made some Converts, and those Gentlemen in particular advanced so far as to consent to bear

¹ Rector of St. Michaels.

arms, take the Test Oath &c but still under the Obedience, to avail themselves of the Plea of Compulsion and save Property— Such Men deserve no Station of Honour on either Side— I have no pity for them, while I sincerely commiserate every suffering Candid Man tho my Enemy.

Mrs. Stuart Wife of the Cruel Superintendent who had no Pity for Innocent Women and Children in the back Country— has been set at Liberty the View of confining her being only to prevent if possible the Blow in the Back Country—”

I have just Room to add with inexpressible Joy that my dear Father has given me Leave to return, and that I am preparing to revisit my native Soil— Upon that Subject and others of great Consequence I wish to have some conversation with my Dear Uncle— and I shall make some proposals for an Interview in my next— My Love to you all from your affectionate

J. Laurens.

Well's Acco^t. of the Action is republish'd in the English papers.

M^r Parsons desires as a very great Favour to have some Money advanced to her here, to be repai'd by her Brother in Carolina— She complains of being in very great Want.

Endorsed: John Laurens

London 24 Octob^r. 1776

wth Extracts from H—L's

Letter Augth 1776.

HISTORICAL RELATION OF FACTS DELIVERED
BY LUDOVICK GRANT, INDIAN TRADER, TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Charleston Probate Court.. Book 1754-1758, p. 301.]

In obedience to your Commands to acquaint you with all that I know or have heard concerning any Surrender of the Country of the Cherokees to the Crown of Great Britain in 1729 or at any other time, and also anything relative to any Surrender or sale of all or any part of Their Lands at any time before or since I have lived among them I take the liberty to lay before you the following Memorial In which I have been careful to Insert nothing but what I know to be true and what I am ready to attest upon Oath.

It is about thirty year's since I went into the Cherokee Country where I have resided ever Since, during that time I have Corresponded with the several Governours of this Province. And I have directions to communicate all occurrences of any Consequence or what ever was Proper the Government should be made acquainted with. And agreeably there to I have often written & sometimes received letters from them. I have also been acquainted with the headmen in every part of the Nation, and as I speak their language I have been often Consulted by them about their affairs, and I flatter myself I have thereby had opportunity of serving my Country by explaining things & preventing misunderstandings.— I may therefore Say with great certainty that if ever there had been any such Surrender I must have heard of it, but I never head of any such thing, nor do I believe that Such thing was ever proposed to them till lately. I fancy the transaction alluded to is what happened when ¹Sir Alexander Comings was in the Cherokees. Or

¹ The sketch of Sir Alexander Cuming, or Cumming, in the Dictionary of National Biography, calls him chief of the Cherokees, and states that: In 1729 he was led, by a dream of his wife's, to undertake a voyage to America, with the object of visiting the Cherokee mountains

when he carried over 6 or 7 of them to London tho it did not happen in the year 1729 but in the following year. And as I know more of that matter than any man now living I shall lay before you a full account of it. Sir Alexander had resided sometime in Carolina, and intending to return to England, he was desirous first to see the Cherokee country. I resided then in the town of great Telliguo in that nation, And my business calling me to Charlestown I had got the length of Keowee which is about 150 Miles from where I live and I there met with Sir Alexander just arrived from Carolina. He acquainted me and some of the other Traders who where going down that he had no Errand but to see the Country And that he would continue there but a few days requesting us to return with him,

on the borders of South Carolina and Virginia. He left England 13 Sept., arrived at Charles Town Dec. 5, and on March 11 following he began his journey to the Indian's country. April 3, 1730 he was "by the unanimous consent of the people he was made lawgiver, commander, leader, and chief of the Cherokee nation, and witness of the power of God, at a general meeting at Nequisee [Nequasse], in the Cherokee mountains." . . . Extracts from his journal, giving an account of his transactions with the Indians and his explorations in the Cherokee mountains, were published in the London *Daily Journal*, of Oct. 8, 1730. He returned to Charles Town April 13, 1730, accompanied by seven Indian Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, and on June 5, arrived at Dover in the Fox man-of-war; on the 18th he was allowed to present the chiefs to George II in the royal chapel at Windsor, and four days later laid his crown at the feet of the king, when the chiefs laid also their four scalps to show their superiority over their enemies, and five eagle tails as emblems of victory (*Daily Journal*, June 8, 12, and 20, 1730). The proceedings of the chiefs while in England excited the greatest interest (see *Daily Journal* and *Daily Post*, June to October 1730, *passim*). Shortly before they returned to their country, Cuming drew up an 'Agreement of Peace and Friendship,' which he signed with them on 29 Sept. at his lodgings in Spring Gardens, in the name of the British nation, and with the approval of the board of trade. . . . By this time some reports seriously affecting Cuming's character had reached England. In a letter from South Carolina, bearing date 12 June 1730, an extract from which is given in the *Eccho, or Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, for 16 Sept., he is directly accused of having defrauded the settlers of large sums of money and other property by means of fictitious promissory notes. He does not seem to have made any answer to these charges, which, if true, would explain his subsequent ill-success and poverty. The government turned a deaf ear to all of his proposals, which included schemes for paying off eighty millions of the national debt by settling three million Jewish families in the Cherokee mountains to cultivate the land, and for relieving the American colonies from Taxation by establishing numerous banks and a local currency.

and accompany him which accordingly we agreed to do. We dined that day all together at the house of Joseph Baker Trader in Keowee and at dinner some of the Traders mentioned, that these Indians was not then in the best disposition. At night Wee went to the Town house where all the Indians men & women met every night when They are not out hunting even the Headmen go there to partake of the diversion. After we had continued some time there Sir Alexander made a Speech, to the head men of the Town, Which I remember perfectly well having had occasion to hear him repeat the same Speech in every Town we went through. Viz that he was one of the Great King Georges Children but was not sent either by the Great King or any of his Governors— that he was no public person and only came for his own private Satisfaction to see their Country, And that he would Drink the King's health hoping that all persons would pledge him which he accordingly did upon his knee desiring us to follow his Example and Wee Desired the Indians to do so. Upon which Sir Alexander said it was easy to make them all good Subjects, but I must not omit a Circumstance pretty Extraordinary, Sir Alexander carried with him into the Town house his Gun, his Cutlass and a pair of pistols, and one of the Traders telling that the Indians never came there armed, and did not like that any should, He answered with a Wild look, that his intention was if any of the Indians had refused the King's health to have taken a brand out of the fire that Burns in the middle of the room and have set fire to the house. That he would have guarded the door himself and put to death every one that endeavored to make their Escape that they might have all been consumed to ashes. This strange speech which I and the other Traders heard him make, did not give some of them who were to have been of the party a very favourable opinion of him, so they concluded it would be safer for them to stay and leave him and me to pursue our Journey which accordingly we did next morning, and passing thro' all the Towns betwixt that and Telliguo where I lived. He seldom staid above

two or three hours, never above a night at any place, whenever any Indian met us, as it is their Custom to shake hands— Sir Alexander would take his name down in his pocket book saying that he had made a Friend of him. From Telliguo we rode over to Tannassee and afterwards returned by Neguasae Where several Traders met us and a good many Indians. Sir Alexander had been informed of all the Ceremonies that are used in making a head beloved man, of which there are a great many in this nation. They are called Ouka, and as we translate that word King, so we call the Cap the he wears upon that occasion his Crown, it resembles a wig and is made of Possum's hair Dyed Red or Yellow, Sir Alexander was very desirous to see one of them, and there being none at that Town One was sent for to some other Town, He Expressed Great Satisfaction at Seeing of it, and he told the Indians that he would carry it to England and give it to the great King George, He again repeated what he had said at Keowee and the other Towns. That he was one of King George's Children and came to see their Country, that he was soon going over the Great Water and if any of them would go with him to see England he would Carry them— this, was what passed at that meeing, I was there present the whole time and am positive that there was not the least word spoke about Surrendering any lands. I know all the people that went over to England well, I know they had no Commission of authority from the Nation to give away any of their land, and I know they had no power or right in themselves to do it, I was present when they returned from England and when the presents they Brought over with them were distributed and heard them make their report of all that they had seen but I never heard one word about their Surrendering their Country on the Contrary They brought with them a written paper or Parchment which I have seen and read the title of which is Articles proposed or proposals made by the Lords of Trade to the Cherokees, and there is the answer of the Cherokees to these proposals but not the least tendency towards any Surrender of the

Land, and I shall next give an account of a Transaction that will put that matter out of doubt.— Some of the Cherokees not long after the arrival of these people were Guilty of great irregularitys, and had seized on many of the goods belonging to the Traders refusing to give satisfaction for the same. So that this Government was obliged to withdraw the trade from them, and to call all the Traders out of the Nation, But the Indians immediately applied to Virginia who instantly sent goods to supply them. But this Government having notice that they were to come in by the Catawbaw Nation sent several people to stop them among whom I was one. The Cherokees having then no other resources were obliged to make their submission & accordingly came into Charlestown for that purpose. The Government used them well, & purchased a small spot of ground from them near Toogaleu to build a Fort upon. Mr. Johnston was then Governor who had been with them all the time that they were in England and knew every Transaction relating to them there. He came out with them in the ship and would never certainly have purchased a small spot of their Land from them had they Surrendered the whole to his Majesty when they were in England. The assembly also would have scrupled paying anything for it, but this transaction was in Presence of the Governor, Council and Assembly, and happened a year or two only after the return of the people who had been in England.

The next Circumstance that I shall take notice of as having relation to their Lands is of a very extraordinary nature, it is what was transacted by one ²Pryber who

² The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, August 15th, 1743.

Extract of a Letter from Frederica in Georgia,

"The Creek Indians have at last brought Mr. Priber Prisoner here; he is a very extraordinary Kind of a Creature; he is a little ugly Man, but speaks almost all Languages fluently, particularly English, Dutch, French, Latin and Indian; he taks very prophanely against all Religions, but chiefly against the Protestant; he was setting up a Town at the Foot of the Mountains among the Cherokees, which was to be a City of Refuge for all Criminals, Debtors, and Slaves who would fly thither from Justice or their Masters. There was a Book found upon him of his own Writing ready for the Press, which he owns and glories in, and believes it is by this Time privately printed, but will not tell where; it demonstrates the Manner in which the

Called himself a German but was certainly an Agent for the French, He went up from Amelia Township to the Cherokee Nation, and lived in the Town of Telliguo, and being a great Scholar he soon made himself master of their Tongue, and by his insinuating manner Indeavoured to gain their hearts, he trimm'd his hair in the indian manner & painted as they did going generally almost naked except a shirt & a Flap, he told these people that they had been strangely deluded, that they had been tricked out of a great part of their Land by the English, That for the future they should make no Concession to them of any kind but should profess an equal regard both for the French & English, and should trade with both upon the same footing, which would be their greatest security for they would then be courted & caressed & receive presents from both. This Doctrine was very taking among the Indians as he endeavoured that all he said should be. He proposed to them a new System or plan of Government, That all things should be in common amongst them, that even their Wives should be so and that the Children should be looked upon as the Children of the public and be taken care of as such & not by their natural parents, That they should move the chief seat of Government to a place nearer the french called Coosawattee, where in ancient times a Town had stood belonging to the Cherokees, And that they shoul'd admit into their Society Creeks & Catawbaws, French & English, all Colours and Complexions, in short all who were of These principles, which were truly such as had no principles at all. But he inculcated most into the minds of the Indians a great care & Jealousy for their Lands, and that they should keep the English at a distance from them. This produced a very extraordinary letter to this Government

Futigives are to be subsisted, and lays down the Rules of Government which the town is to be governed by; to which he gives the Title of Paradise; He enumerates many whimsical Privileges and natural Rights, as he calls them, which his citizens are to be entitled to, particularly dissolving Marriages and allowing Community of Women, and all Kinds of Licenciousness; the Book is drawn up very methodically, and full of learned Quotations; it is extreemly wicked, yet has several Flights full of Invention, and it is a Pity So Much Wit is applied to so bad Purposes."

from the Indians which was written by Pryber & signed by him as Prime Minister.— This first opened the Eyes of the Government, and shewed them the great danger of his continuing any longer there, and accordingly they sent up letters to me desiring that I would do my endeavour to have him apprehended & sent down, I well knew the Impossibility of seizing him without their leave and the difficulty of doing it without their assistance. I therefore endeavored to prevail with Moytoy who was then the head of the Nation to Give Orders to some of his people to Seize him and I promised him a very great present for it. He thanked me and said he would accept of the present and said that he would permit me to apprehend him, and he believed none of his People would find fault with it, but that they would not deliver to another people any Person who had taken shelter in their Country. however this did not discourage me to desist, and I sometime after went up into the Townhouse with a Resolution to try what could be done, but I found that he was well apprized of my design and laughed at me desiring me to try in so insolent a manner that I could hardly bear with it, and I told him although I knew the Indians would not permit me to Carry him down to be hanged Yet they would not find fault I hoped if I should throw him into the Fire, which I certainly would do if he gave me any further Provocation.

I was then deeply Engaged in Trade and saw the great ill conveniency of my Intermeddling any more in this matter upon which I wrote to the Government and represented to them the difficulty of doing it and that I was obliged for the reason above to decline it. Soon after which Coll: Fox was sent up upon the same service with several persons to attend and assist him, and having endeavored by several letters & messages to decoy & draw him out of Town but all in Vain, He at Length laid hold of him in the Townhouse, for which he had like to have suffered. The Indians took it very much amiss, and told him that as the Country was their own they might do in it what they thought proper, that they might receive any person and

give him Protection, and would permit none others to force him away that whoever attempted it deserved punishment, But as this was the first fault of that kind it should be forgiven Wishing him to get out of their Country directly. Pryber Continued to have many conferences with the Indians in favours of the French, and at Length he went over to the Halbama. Fort, and was to have gone to Moville to transact some business of Importance but the Creek indian Traders were greatly alarm'd and they prevailed with their Indians to try to apprehend him which they accordingly did, and his Negro who Jumped into the River in order to make his escape they shot dead. Pryber was afterwards sent down to Georgia with all his papers and died in Goal there. Thus ended the famous Pryber after he had lived about three years in the Cherokee Nation, a most Notorious Rogue & inniquitous fellow who if he had been permitted to have lived much longer in that Country would undoubtedly have drawn that nation over to the French Interest— But notwithstanding of his death The French did not drop their design or lay aside hopes of having that Country, but sent in other agents from the Mississippi, who preached pretty much the same doctrine namely that it was good for them to live well both with French and English, to treat them alike and to Trade with them upon the same footing, That this was the way to receive presents from both and to have plenty of goods sent into their nation from all quarters. In Short it was to have two strings to their Bow, and as the French and English just broke out in War with one another they should sell them or give them a piece of ground to build a strong house upon that they might be safe in their Persons and property from the English. But your Excellencys happy journey to 96 spoiled all the french Schemes for soon after the Indian called the Blackdogg struck his hatchett in one of ther heads & threw him into the River, and the other was shot and wounded in the Breast by one of his own people and went off.—

The next Circumstance that I shall mention is your pur-

chasing a Tract of Land from them in the year 1746 or 1747. Col: Pawley was sent up as agent for that purpose and Capt. Haig [?] & Capt Fairchild with 8 or 10 more were sent to attend & assist him, it cost a great expense to the Government, and these Gentlemen found it very difficult & were at great pains before they could prevail with the Indians to part with it tho' that land lay a hundred miles from their Nation The sale was made by the Lower Towns only, And they were many months about it, and after all Coll: Pawley was told by Connocautee that he had been doing nothing and that the Lower Towns had no right to sell these Lands for tho they lay nearest them Yet they belonged to the nation in general & could not ¹* * * without their consent—

that he had received no part of the price nor h¹* * * been consulted about it, It is several years ago since your Excellency first communicated to me your design of procurng a Grant or Surrender of all their lands to the King But I did not flatter you that it would be easy obtained, at first I thought it Impossible because I well knew the pains the French had taken to purchase a small Spot from them and I never entertained any hopes of your success till I heard the speech which the Indian made you at the Fort in Keowee. I was present when you Purchased that piece of ground whereon the Fort Stands and I remember that tho' one of the headmen offered you that land for nothing yet you refused to accept of it, till he had consulted the other headmen of the Lower Towns who were at home, I saw the goods delivered that you paid as the price of it, and was a subscribing Witness to the Conveyance it was Executed by the head men in the Fort, and one of them made the following Speech. "This Fort has been often "Promised to be built but I never Expected to live to see "it done but mine Eyes now see it, and my heart is Glad. "it is entirely owing to you And I thank you for it, I am "going to give a great talk but I shall not make it long, I "shall end before sun down formerly all this land on all

¹page mutilatig

"hands belonged to the red people no White men had a
 "right to any part of it, at length a Ship came over
 "the great water and the people who were in it desired
 "leave to come on Shore and as they were few in number
 "we thought there could be no great danger from them,
 "They then asked a bit of Land to plant upon which we
 "Gave them, but soon they Crept further up, and then a
 "little further till we began to fear there would be no
 "stopping of them, But at last they built a house at the
 "Congrees, and we Concluded that that was to be their
 "utmost limits and We were Satisfied it should be so, but
 "sometime after they came to Saludy and then to 96, and
 "now your Excellency is come up this length I shall be
 "glad that * * & my people live in Friendship with
 "King George & his people but he lives a great way from
 "us, there is the great Water between us and I am told he
 "has land enough of his own, You are very near us, there
 "is nothing but a little bit of wood between you & us
 "I have often come backwards & forwards and think it
 "nothing, and your Excellency has also come up here and
 "I hope you will return in Safety, and will frequently come
 "and see us, Wee are a poor people and have nothing to give
 "you, the little piece of Land that I now Give you is as
 "nothing, it is like a small bit Cut off from a great piece of
 "Cloth it is hardly worth your acceptance but, I Propose,
 "Soon to go round the whole Nation to every Town in it,
 "and to get them to give up all their lands to you. To
 "which you answered 'That you had no use for their Lands
 "and that it would be of no service to their nation to give
 "them to you, but if they would give them to the Great
 "King, He would defend the Lands & prevent their being
 "conquered by the French or other Ennemies.'" The next
 Circumstance that gave me hopes of your Success was the
 behaviour of the Indians when your letter was read to them
 pressing them to give all their lands to the Great King I was
 present at that meeting — in Consequence of the letter that
 you had written to me and the other traders to use our
 utmost Endeavours to prevail with the Indians to agree

to your proposal and M^r. Beam—* * * M^r. * * * and M^r. Elliot & many other Traders were then present the day that your Excellency's letter was taken into consideration by the Indians. They Seemed to aggree to what you desired, and acknowledged that it would be for their own good & safety, and resolved to write a letter to you to that purpose next day, but when that came many of them were of another mind, We Concluded that they had been dealt with in the night time by some of the White people who are Notorious Rogues and live there because they are out of the reach of the Law, But perhaps it might have been because all the head men were not present, and since I have been at Saludy and saw them give up their Lands there I am persuaded it was because old Hop wanted to do it himself and in the presence of all his people, and it is very happy that it was not done at that meeting at Chotte, for probably your Excellency might have rested Satisfied with that, and not taken any further trouble but the Nation would never have thought it so binding upon them nor would they have been so generally satisfied with it Whereas being done in a formal manner at Saludy and in the presence of all the head men & head Warriors There is not one person in the whole nation who is not pleased with it and who will not fight to the last drop of their blood to defend the title that they made to his Majesty. And I am truly of the opinion That if any Claim had been laid to their lands as being the property of his Majesty before that surrender at Saludy it might have been attended with ill Consequences and might have induced them to have given Some part to the French to Convince us that they were their own, Where as they are now sensible that it is out of their power to do so, For when Connacautee the Chief returned to his Nation from that meeting he stopt at the several Towns as he passed thro' the Nation, and gave very good talks to all his people telling them that there must no longer be any Complaints against the English for settling on their lands for they had no longer any lands that they Properly call their own, They had given them all to the

great King George upon whose goodness it would now depend to permit them to live there themselves.

Lud: Grant—

Ludovick Grant a Trader to the Cherokee nation of Indians being duly Sworn made oath that the foregoing narrative by him delivered to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina & containing fifteen pages every part thereof is true.

Sworn before me this 12th
of January 1756—
P^rLeigh.

A Conversation between his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and Chuconnunta a head man of the Cherokees Whose name formerly was Ouconecaw.

Gov^r. I have heard you often mention your having been in England and your having seen the great King George, and your talking with his beloved men are there any of your Countrymen Who went over with you now alive?

Indian. Not one they are every one dead— I am the only Cherokee now alive who was in England or that Saw the Great King George.

Gov^r. Can you Recollect what induced you to go to England or what passed when you was there?

Indian. It is a great while ago but I remember every thing as if it had happened yesterday and if you please to hear it I shall give you an account of it & shall not be long, A Person came up to our Nation from the Country whom the Traders called a great man & a Warriar, He rode thro' most of our Towns and desired a Meeting of many of our Headmen, and accordingly they agreed to meet him in one of the Towns near the middle of our nation, I was present at that meeting

and heard everything that passed, I remember he said that he was one of King Georges Children, and that he intended soon to go over the great Water to England but before he went he had a Curiosity to see our Country, That unless he had come he could not have believed that We were so poor & naked & so much Want of everything, that he was sure if the Great King George knew it, He would take pity on our condition & would give us Some Cloaths and that when he went should go over the great Water, He would take care to inform him truly of it, But that it would have much better effect if some of us would go along with him. But after some questions were asked about England and how far it might be to it not one of our people would consent to go and so the meeting broke up and every man returned to his own house. At night M^r Wiggan the Interpreter came to the house where I was, and told me that the Warrior had a particular favour for me, and that if I would Consent to go he would be indifferent whither any other Went; and Mr^r. Wiggan pressed me very much to accept of his Invitation. I was then a young man but I thought it right to Consider before I spoke, I told him that I understood England was a great Way off. That I would be long in going there I should be detained there a Considerable time, and would be long in returning, and I did not know how I should get back. But he assured me that the Distance was very much magnified and that I might be back at the end of the Summer or at least some time in the Fall, Upon which assurance I agreed to go: Early next morning One of our people came to me and asked if what he had heard was true, That I had Promised to go to England I acquainted him that I had and that I would be as good as my Word, He then told me that neither he nor any other had intended to have gone but since I was to go That I should not go alone, for that he would accompany me and that he knew of Two or three more

that he could persuade to go accordingly they were spoke to and agreed making in all Six and we Immediately got ready & soon set off, But before We Reached Charlestown We met Six of our people returning from the Catawba Nation, and the leader of that Gang asked us whither we had any Business or had been sent for to Charlestown We acquainted him that We had no Business, But that a Warriour had been up in our Nation, and had promised to carry us to see England, and that we were going there. He replied that he had heard much of England and wanted to see it, and would make one with us and desired the five people who were with him to return to the Nation, Before we reached England he asked us if we had anything to communicate to the great King or any message to deliver from the Nation. We told him we had not we were only going to see England for our own pleasure, But he said that no doubt many questions Would be asked us when we came before the Great King George, and that therefore it would be proper to fix upon one who should be the Speaker, that tho' I was the first person Who had agreed to go Yet as I was the Youngest of the Company it would not be right, that I should be the Speaker and therefore Oukayula Was appointed.

Gov^r. Can you recollect whither the Warriour who carried you over proposed anything about your Surrendering or giving your Lands to the Great King when he was in your Country or did the Great King or any of his beloved men when you were in England ever propose any such matter?

Indian I am certain There was no such matter ever mentioned either by the Warriour in our Country or any of our people nor was it ever thought of, and I am equally certain that there was no Proposal of that kind made while we were in England either by the Great

King George or any of his beloved men, nor had we power to agree to any Such Proposal, nor did I ever hear that question asked till now, I understand so much that if our Country had been given away then we could not have given it to you. I remember the Talk we had in England perfectly well, that we would be one with the white people in War, That is if they assisted us in our wars against our Ennemies We would assist them against their Ennemies, but for our Lands they never would have been given but for the great pains you have taken with our people and for your going to our nation and building a Fort there and in particular for your meeting our head man at Saludy and promising to build a Fort —

Richard Smith—

Richard Smith one of the Traders to the Cherokee Nation of Indians being duly Sworn made oath, That the annexed four pages of paper contains the Substance of a conversation lately had between his Exe^{cy}. The Go^r of South Carolina & Chuconuto and that all the answers & sayings of Chuconunto were truly interpreted & repeated by him this Deponent as the same were delivered by the s^d Indian & was therein set furth.

Sworn before me

this 12 of Jan^{ry} 1756

P Leigh.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Copley's Picture of Mr. and Mrs. Izard— The following letters from the Manigault Collection are of interest in connection with the large double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Izard, formerly the property of the Manigault Family of Charleston, and now in the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston.

[No. 1.]

Addressed Cha^s. I Manigault Esq.
Charleston
S^o. Carolina

P^r Sheffield }
via Lpool }

Duplicate. Original P^r. S. Jenkins

London, 6 June 1831

Chas. I. Manigault Esq^r

Charleston, S^o. Carolina,

My dear Sir,

Yours of 28 March was rec^d. last month and I delayed a reply till I should hear from M^{rs}. Copley—which I have just done thro' Mr. Winslow the gentleman I saw before— M^{rs}. Copley will consent to Sell the picture to you for 50 Guineas which I have agreed to give if it is in good condition.— The ground they assign for naming this price, is that it was originally to have been painted for that sum, and they waive interest charges &c.— There is no frame to it, I am told; but it is rolled up and put by and M^r Winslow will try and arrange a time for me to see it. I hope you will approve of this arrangement. . . .

I am

Yours truly

Petty Vaughn,

Endorsed: From Petty Vaughn London

5 July 1831.

[No. 2.]

Addressed: Cha^s I. Manigault Esq.

Care of Mess^{rs}. Wragg, Middleton, & Co
Charleston
S^c. Carolina

P^r. Hibernia }
via Lpool }

P^r. Hibernia

London 14th Nov. 1831,

Cha^s I. Manigault Esq.

Charleston, S. C.

My dear Sir

I have at length the pleasure to inform you that M^{rs}. Copley has found the picture of your Grandfather and Grand mother Izard, painted by M^r Copley in 1776: and I saw it on Tuesday last; & found it in such good order that I agreed to take it for you & have paid the £52 .. 10= or 50 Gs as stated in my last.— Tis very large, & a Case will cost 40/ or 45/ this with shipping Charges will bring it to about £60 which I will thank you to remit me a bill for that sum, or a letter of Credit for payment of the balance of my acc^t. not exceeding £60.

I shall send the picture by the Columbia 25th unless I hear of a ship for Charleston,

There appears to be only one slight injury to the upper part of the picture, & not of any consequence. I have requested a letter, authenticating the production. It is a fine work, & corresponds with your description, except that a table is place between them. M^r. I. is seated on a chair, & M^{rs} I. on the Sofa,

M^r. Vaughn unites with me in comp^{ts} to you & M^{rs} M. & I am Yr's Mo. truly

Petty Vaughn.

Endorsed:

From M^r. Petty Vaughn London Nov^r 1831 Respecting My Grandfather Izards Picture by Copley,

NECROLOGY

Joseph Bryan, of Richmond Va., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home "Laburnum," just outside of Richmond, November 20th, 1908.

Mr. Bryan was probably the best known citizen of Richmond, and was one of the most prominent men in the South. He was born at Eagle Point, Gloucester County August 13, 1845, and was the son of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Tucker Coalter. He was a student at the University of Virginia at the out break of the War between the States, and entered the Confederate Service in 1863, taking active field service in 1864, when he joined Company D. of Col. John S. Mosby's command, and served continuously up to the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee; he was twice wounded in a Cavalry fight near Upperville Va.

Mr. Bryan was the owner of the Times Despatch of Richmond and was known in his own section as a doer of large things, and there are many large enterprises in the South to-day prospering through his ability and genius for organizing and conducting on a high business plane. Taking charge of the Richmond Locomotive Works he conducted it successfully and continued as managing director after its absorption by the American Locomotive Works. He was also a director in the Southern Railway, and at the time of reorganization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was selected as one of the directors. He was also a director in the Sloss-Sheffield Company and in the North Birmingham Land Company.

Mr. Bryan was recognized as one of the South's greatest philanthropists.

He married, Feb. 1, 1871, Miss Isabel Lamont Stewart, a daughter of Mr. John Stewart of "Brook Hill," Henrico County, and his wife Mary A Williamson, and had six children.

William Elliott Guerard, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Savannah, Ga., June 26, 1906.

He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 22, 1839, but moved to Savannah Ga., when a child. In 1860 he entered the State service, enlisting in Co. B. Savannah Volunteer Guards. He entered the service of the Confederate States in the same Company, 18th Ga. Bat. on Feby. 1, 1861. On July 12, 1863, he was made a sergeant at Battery Wagner, South Carolina, and on Sep. 18th: 1863, he was transferred as sergeant Major to Guerard's Light Battery, of which his brother Capt. John M. Guerard was commander.

He was made second Lieutenant of Guerards Battery on March 16, 1863, after the Battle of Olustee Fla. and on May 12, 1865, he surrendered the Battery at Greensboro N. C. and received his parole.

Mr. Guerard was in all the engagements on Morris Island and James and Sullivan Islands. He also served with the Cavalry Brigade of Gen. R. H. Anderson in Florida, and was in some of the engagements with McLaws Div. in S. C. and North Carolina. As a soldier he made a good record.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Leona Ross of Macon Ga. He is survived by his widow and six children, Mrs. John S. Schly, Mrs. Edward Simkins, Miss Anna Guerard, Mr. W. E. Guerard Jr, Miss Harriett Guerard, & Mr. F. Ross Guerard.

Mr. Guerard was descended from John Guerard one of the Huguenot emigrants who settled in South Carolina.

He was a man of force and integrity and was held in high regard by all who knew him.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE MAGAZINE.

With great regret the Publishing Committee of the magazine announce to its readers and subscribers that with the issue of October 1908 the connection of Mr. Alexander S. Salley Jr. with the magazine as editor came to a close. Just nine years ago Mr. Salley undertook at a most inadequate rate of compensation to begin in Charleston, the home city of our Society, a quarterly publication, which would bring into the light the stores of historical matter in our possession. In that period 2700 pages have been published in the nine volumes of the magazine as against 1800 pages published in all of the half century of the life of the Society up to that time. When it is recollected that the other publications, one and all, were brought out with the assistance of funds supplied by the State or the city of Charleston, while the magazine under his editorship has been self sustaining, the work which has been done will be appreciated. Rare indeed were his qualifications for his position. His industry was unflagging, his zeal untiring. With a knowledge of South Carolina history second to that of no living authority, with an absorbing passion for painstaking research, he unites a wonderful talent for telling the true from the false and the courage to maintain his opinion without fear of offending. When therefore a fact was stated, or a document published in the magazine, its truth was accepted, its genuineness was unquestioned. He knew what an historical magazine should be, and, within the limits, allowed by the means of the Society, he succeeded in bringing it up to his mark. It was evident to this committee from the very first that Mr. Salley would sooner or later be called to a more remunerative position, and when selected as Secretary of the State Historical Commission, they were prepared to see his editorship of the magazine come to an end. Yet, for three years, and without the least compensation, he continued his editorial work. At length however the arduous duties of his office in Columbia have compelled him reluctantly to give up his work with us.

With characteristic generosity however he has promised to assist us with his valuable advise as a member of the Publishing Committee and to give us from time to time for publication material which he has gathered. The magazine will sorely feel his loss. In Miss. Mabel Louise Webber, our efficient Secretary and Treasurer, who now takes up the additional duties of editor, we are sure that the magazine will have a faithful successor to Mr. Salley, quite resolved that the magazine shall not go backward in her hands. The cost of publication has increased enormously during the last year, and the work of supporting the magazine will not be an easy one. We are confident however that all will go well.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, out of print. Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 50c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I to IX, 1900-1908. Unbound \$4.00.

Members get a discount of 25 per cent. on the above prices.

The Magazines will be bound at 60c. additional per volume.

Address: SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME X., NO. 2

APRIL, 1909.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1909

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. X.

APRIL, 1909.

No. 2.

LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER

GILLON IN 1778 AND 1779.

(Continued from the January number.)

[4.]

Sir

As Contrary Winds & bad sailing of ye Vessel I set of for France induc'd me to take this Course in my way I have had some oppt^y of judging how Americans may be rec^d here & of what Utility this Port may be of to us, which is ye reason why I take ye liberty of addressing you also to inclose you a Packet rec^d yesterday from his Excellency ye Gov^r here for you— ye other letters I rec^d for Mr de Miraller I tho't best to inclose to his friend Mr. G A Hall who might better know where he was than you cou'd. On my Arrival here I was rec^d as all Strangers generally are that is give your Vessels what you want to prosecute your Voyage & then order you out without admitting you on shore, but finding one of my Vessels must be hove down I received my application for to Land with my Officers & on producing some Vouchers that was demanded I was admitted to land in this Village with permission to go to ye Havannah on part business only & then attended by an Adjutant 20 days has now past & ye Notre Dame returns this day— ye other Vessel is preparing & will compleat my Voyage in her if cannot obtain my principal request of which I have very little doubt tho still am positively denied.

I found my Opinion on the Experience I have of their Nation a short time will I think verify it— whereby I presume ye most of my business is over— this Port I cannot but think well calculated to lodge many Articles in that ye Continent wants in Spanish Bottoms as ye rout to here by of Abacoa (commonly called ye Hole in ye Rock) & so by ye * * * * * over & along ye Bahama Bank is too uncertain for ye British Cruisers safe for ours by whom you could order any thing that is lodg'd here by your Order from Spain as you wanted it & your Vessels could be Careen'd & completely fitted out in a few days & ye distance from here to any of ye Southern States or even to Virginia is so trifling considering ye strong Current they carry with them from here that they run if in a few days & with very little risque, but I presume permission must be first procured from Spain for this, if not already obtained, Spars, Masts, & Naval Stores will allways be acceptable here & will pay ye Vessels Expences. Pardon me for troubling your Excellency, on a matter you very likely know much better than I can inform you on but as I am Abroad it is my duty to acq^t you with any thing that I humbly conceive can be useful to America—When we are admitted free access to ye Town I am convinced we shall receive ye friendships that sundry worthy Visitors has offer'd us & it is with pleasure that notwithstanding ye formal objections I met with I assure your Exclly that even now every prudent American that will but patiently look around he will receive more attention & assistance than any other Stranger. please present my best respects to Mess^{rs} Drayton, Matthews & Hudson & Admit me to Subscribe myself your Excellency's

Most Obed^t hble Serv^t

A Gillon

Reglé opposite to ye Havannah
Sept^r 18th 1778

To His Excellency

Henry Laurens Esq^r

President of ye Honble

the Continental Congress.

[5.]

D^r Sir

Your faithful Serv^t overtook me here. he wou'd have done it sooner but I find ye Roads so very bad that I left Hence this Morning at 8 A clock instead of 10 that I might by time make up for ye bad roads tho I left directions that I shou'd be here till 2 o' clock & expected to sleep at Bently's to Night your Letter & other dispatches shall deliver on Arrival— I shou'd not doubt your Memory or refresh it had you not permitted it in desiring me to remind you to favour me with a Letter of Access to your Consignees in Europe also for an Order of ye Loan Officer in S^o Carolina for ye first annual advances I think it is best to trouble your honour seldom therefore apply for ye whole Order at once tho' shall use it only as purchase which mode may prevent disap^t & trouble pardon me for troubling you on this Score & accept of my best thanks for your friendly interference in my behalf I most sincerely wish you every felicity & am with much truth

D^r SirYou^r most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Alexander Gillon

M^r Cullips Tavern 34 Miles from
York Town 2^d. Dec^r.

To the Honble

Henry Laurens

President of Congress.

[6.]

Sir

I did myself the pleasure to write you a few lines ye 18th Sept^r per Capt. Hall of the Notre Dame since when have been occupied in trying to compleat my business here it wou'd be the height of injustice in me if I did not Aver that every Assistance was given me here that I expected or desired and with the surest expectations of a speedy

Arrival I left this the 24th past in Company with 2 Packets and a Merchantman bound to Spain but a few hours after we was out a Gale of Wind commenced that lasted 7 days and prevented hoisting any boat out to visit our neighbors our Vessel suffered much part^y when we was on the 29th within a few minutes of being Shipwreck'd in the height of this Gale which forc'd us to cut away our Main topmast and all thereto belonging to heave 6 of our Guns overboard to clear the decks and to try to get in here but we could not thus was kept out till the 3^d Instant when we return'd almost a wreck they rec^d us with much friendship and immedly favd me with the needful to refit the Medley whereby she is now again ready to proceed once more and to morrow She with sundry vessels bound for Spain sail. I have little doubt of getting safe tho it is winter and less doubt about succeednig in Europe where I will try to purchase so as to hurry out by May— I am more and more Convinced of the Utility of this Port to America part^y to the Southern States during our present War wherefore I again assure you that every Continental or State Vessel whose Commander properly attends to the method of this place without hurry will receive every attention and find it very Convenient to refit his Vessel here for which they should have a something to repay the Advances, I am happy in having had an opportunity of well knowing what is to be done here & in having experienced such attention to particularize wou'd tedious to you thus will only say that for allowg of disbts here on acct of Notre Dame and Medley Bills have been rec^d at Par on So Carolina or pay^t in Phil^a perhaps they may fall into the hands of friend from here who is now with you, whose family has made my residence here agreeable and tho his introduction have pav'd the way for others to face better than formerly permit me therefore to crave your and Congress attention to him whilst with you or your Vicinity Nothing seems to be left undone towards me they even delivered me every American Prisoner here if anything is now wanting here it is an Agent to be appointed by you here for your Business which Sanction wou'd be the means of every American being readify As-

sisted here and no Expense to Congress the Major or Governors Adjutants now Actually are Agents for much is left to them therefore if you will permit me the recommendation I think such an Appointm^t useful and no one so properly prepared for it as the Active and I may safely say Acting Agent here Mr. Rafel de Lus Adjutant to the Governor and Major in the Kings service whose friendship not a little Assisted me but if he or any other person is appointed by you it will be necessary that he is Confirm'd by his King—Mr. Lee I presume may easily settle that & as Mr Lus holds his Post for life that he is so attached to America, so capable for dispatch I know none so fit for this important Post which if you deign to grant can do no harm but may much good the other Adjutant Don Diego de Barrera who also very much favoured me is willing to shew his Zeal by offering his service and proposes going your way wish he may be useful have craved him to Accept of a Letter to your Excellency to use in that case as you may think proper perhaps whilst I am in Europe & contracting for some Vessels may procure more if so and thereby I can serve Congress they and you may freely dispose of me as I am determined to ramsack every Corner in Europe, but will procure the Needful & tho we are long from Home it cou'd not be help'd as no Vessel sailed from here for Europe since I arriv'd here till 24th past please pres^t. my best respects to Mr. Drayton Mr Mathews and Mr Hudson, I am with all due respect

Your Excellencys
Most Ob^t. & Most humble Serv^t
A Gillon.
Havanna 16 Nov^r 1778

To His Excellency
Henry Laurens Esq^r

[7.]

Gentlemen

As I flatter myself it will give you some satisfaction to hear ye prospect of ye Navy Officers of So. Carolina I

take ye liberty to acquaint you that Capⁿ Jonier after being taken by his own Crew & carried into Plymouth got here last Aug^t with Mr. Spencer whom I intended as one of ye Marine Officers Mr Wartens and Mr Doville after being taken have also got here & are intended as midshipmen all received much attention whilst in England, Capt Robeson with Mr Lindwaith, Morant and Coram arr^d. here ye 31 Dec^r in ye Snow Gustave of this Port that put in distress into ye Havana, Mr Theus a very promising Youth died with ye small pox a few days after her arrival here much do I lament his early fate as his Country woud've rec^d. much Assistance from his [blank] Albilities— I left Havanna ye 17 Nov^r. & on ye 19 Jan^r fell in with ye Count de Grasse fleet he imdly order'd a Frigate of 40 Guns to land me in ye first Port of this Kingdom I landed at Brest ye 25 Jan^r with Mr [blank] & my Secretary & got here ye 4th. past & found abt. 130 Casks of States Indigo and which will serve as a beginning, have allready engag'd for a Sum on ye same terms as they grant to their friends in their own Islands & in 2 days set of for Paris where hope to compleat & procure ye remaining sum wanted if shou'd not succeed there must accept of ye invitation I've rec^d from my friends in my Native Country Holland to go there, but have great expectations that this Govern^t may perhaps spare me ye Ships I want ready fitted and mann'd, if so I will sail soon & perhaps Assist in checking ye Progress Campbell is making to ye Southw^{'d} as appear by English accts rec^d. here this day was it not for this what they term alarming news from Georgia & ye failure of Sundry Capital Mercantile Houses in Paris & Bordeaux I shou'd easily procure ye Needful, however I will persevere & will timely acq^t. you of my Situation, it is to be lamented that some Naval Officers was not sent on this Place 18 Months ago when this Govern^t. did not need their Vessels so much when Men was plenty & Building with Stores 3 Pc^t. Cheaper than at present Success must then have attended a proper Application by proper Officers & from what Idea I can form of ye past friendship by ye present, America would have procured a valuable Fleet at a distant Period & by keeping them together

wou'd've made America's Navy much more respectable than it now is however to me it does not appear too late yet tho it may prove somewhat dearer I formerly wrote you ye benefit that ye American Navy might receive from a free Admission into ye Port of Havanna, by Heaving down & refitting her Vessels at a trifling expence, no danger of desertion, near to annoy ye Jamaica Trade & by ye force of ye Gulph Stream cou'd allways be on ye American Coast in 7 or 8 days tho I rec^d. every attention there it may not be improper for Congress to Apply to Spain to send out positive orders to their Governors at their Ports in Hispaniola, in Porto Rico & in ye Islands of Cuba to admit all their Continental Vessels, all State Vessels & may be added if you judge proper all American Vessels into any of their Ports, Bays or Harbours there with ye privilege of ye Port & if possible it wou'd much facilitate this business if Congress was to Appoint an Agent, Consul or Factor on each of these Islands—Shou'd it not suit Congress to cause this appreciation to be made for their Navy well do I know ye value of such permission to ye S^o. Carolina Navy thus hope it will be made for our Navy to you worthy Sirs do I commit a matter of so much moment to America in General & to your Country in particular tho shall confer with Mr. Franklin thereon to him & your other friends must I refer you for what is passing in Europe as they by their longer residence can better judge of its validity. Permit me to request you will be pleased to inform me whether any Line is drawn by Congress for ye Continental & State Navy Officers conduct part^y. if they meet or are to act together it might be of Service in General for ye line to be drawn believe me I have no Idea in this Service but doing my utmost to serve ye glorious Cause we are so long & advantageously embark'd in, but I wish to see all Clogs remov'd as doubts will certainly and perhaps prejudiciously Arise wherever these Officers meet at Sea or Abroad your Opinion on this with copies of every resolve of Congress relative to their Navy will be thankfully rec^d. by me & will prove of use to ye Navy, please also furnish me with ye General Signals that Congress has or may give for their Continental

Ships to know each other at a distance or at Night so as to prevent any chasing each other on shore or Erroneous Engagements at Night & many other Accidents that may happen for want of proper Signals, because if I knew their Signals I crave their permission to use them on b^d. ye Navy under my direction till I return to America when other Plans may be adopted, please also favour me with ye Continental Navy Uniform & colours for my Guide with such other observatins on Naval Matters as you think may prove Essential your letters to me directed under Cover to Mess^{rs}. H. L. Chaurand freres Mercht^s. here will get safe to hand after landed as perhaps Mrs. Gillon may be in or near Philadelphia, you will much oblige me in such case to open ye out side Packet directed for His Exlly of So Carolina & thereout take a Letter for Mrs Gillon sending it to her safely & sealing up ye other Package which I commit to your care to be sent to his Exclly by ye first Oppty. please Present my respects to Mr. Penn if with you & have wrote on his business shall write him when have ye reply, respects also to other friends & be assured I am with all due respect

Your Most Obed^t. Serv^t.

A. Gillon

Nantes 5th March 1779

The Honble Delegates representing
ye State of So Carolina in ye Honble
ye Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

(Continued from the January number.)

Will of Henry Symmonds, of Charles Town, vintner, proved before Governor Blake, March 13, 1695, gave wife, Frances, all of his real estate, servants, slaves, and all other property whatsoever within the province of Carolina or elsewhere; appointed friend, Capt. Robert Daniell, to be executor in trust in behalf of his wife, Frances, whom he appointed sole executrix. Witnesses: Richard Codner, Matthew Bee, William Williams, John Givin, George Bedon, William White, John Griffiths. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., April 6, 1695. (Page 200.)

May 9, 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth Quintyne, widow, relict and administratrix of Richard Quintyne, gentleman, deceased, John Beresford and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Quintyne's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 201.)

May 10, 1695, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Quintyne to administer on her husband's estate, at the same time directing Patrick Stewart, Philip Buckley, George Smith, John Padgitt and Patrick Scott to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 202.)

Will of Richard Quintyne, of Berkeley County, gentleman, made January 26, 1695, and proved before Governor Blake, April 27, 1695, gave wife, Elizabeth Quintyne, the profits of the plantation whereon he then dwelled in Berkeley County, or elsewhere in the said province or county, and her accommodation in his dwelling house thereon, together with an allowance for housekeeping as in his lifetime; gave daughter, Martha, fifty pounds sterling, to be paid her

within two years after her marriage or the birth of her second child; gave daughter, Mary, £50 to be paid her two years after her marriage; gave daughter, Elizabeth, her maintenance and clothing and an accommodation on his plantation during her lifetime if she should remain "soe impotent as she is, butt if it shall please God to bless her with perfect health strength of body and minde I give her fifty pounds sterld to be paid her two years after her marriage"; gave daughter, Jane, £50 to be paid two years after her marriage; gave son, Henry Quintyne, when he should reach the age of twenty-one years, all of his estate, both real and personal, not otherwise bequeathed, he paying part, proportionately, of legacies with administratrix, and whatever he should receive from the estate of his uncle, Richard Quintyne, of London, goldsmith, deceased; gave remainder of estate to wife, Elizabeth, whom he appointed sole administratrix of his will and overseer and guardian of his children during their minority; desired John Beresford to be assistant to his wife. Witnesses: Thomas Nairne, John Beresford, Patrick Stewart, John Padgitt. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 2, 1695. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, and warrant of appraisement were granted by Governor Blake to Mrs. Elizabeth Quintyne, May 10, 1695. (Page 203.)

May 27, 1695, Governor Blake directed Daniel Lindrey to administer on the estate of Judith Francis, late of London, spinster, deceased, at the same time directing John Alexander, George Logan, Alexander Parris, Edmond Mellicott and Charles King to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 204.)

The same day Daniel Lindrey, merchant, administrator of that part of the estate of Judith Francis, late of London, spinster, deceased, in the province, Edmund Bellinger, gentleman, and William Smith, vintner, all of Charles Town, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Lindrey's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 205.)

May 28, 1695, Thomas Bill, planter, executor of the will of Elizabeth Keeling, widow, deceased, Gilbert Ashley and

Matthew Bee executed their bond to Governor Blake for Bill's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 206.)

Will of George Keeling, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, province of Carolina, made July 17, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake April 25, 1695, gave daughter, Mary Bill, wife of Thomas Bill, the best heifer he had; gave wife, Elizabeth Keeling, all the rest of his property so long as she should remain a widow, but in case she should remarry then his daughter, Mary Bill, was to have one house and lot; appointed wife sole trustee and executrix. Witnesses: Dr. Atkin Williamson, Elizabeth Fuz, Roger Hunsden and Thomas Bertinshaw. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 24, 1695. (Page 207.)

Will of Elizabeth Keeling, of Charles Town, widow, made the 10th day of Xber, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, April 25, 1695, gave friend, Mrs. Margaret Rivers, forty shillings, her best pettycoat, her Bible, her best hood, a new paid of shoes and a silver bodkin; gave friends Gilbert Ashley and Elizabeth Popell each a gold ring of ten shillings value each; gave son-in-law, Thomas Bill, and Mary, his wife, her two lots situated in Charles Town, her Indian woman, Flora, all her cattle and all the rest of her goods whatsoever, directing that at the death of either her son-in-law or her daughter that the Indian woman should be set free; appointed son-in-law and daughter executor and executrix. Witnesses: Willian Chapman, Findla Marten, David Ferguson. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 24, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to Thomas Bill, executor, May 28, 1695. (Pages 208-209.)

July 17, 1695, Elizabeth Schenckingsh, widow, administratrix of the estate of Bernard Schenckingsh, deceased, son of Bernard Schenckingsh, Esq., late of the province, deceased, William Smith and Peter Guerard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Schenckingsh's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 210.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Eliza-

beth Schenckingsh to administer on the estate of Bernard Schenckingsh, son of Bernard Schenckingsh, Esq., at the same time directing John Alexander, George Logan, Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins and Charles King to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 211.)

August 13, 1695, John Alston, gentleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, alias Alston, John Guffell and Thomas Hubbard, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Alston's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Harris, gentleman, late of the province, her former husband. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 212.)

March 14, 1694-5, Peter Guerard, Peter LaSalle and Isaac Callibeuf proved, before Paul Grimball, their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Louis Perdriau. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary, August 22, 1695. (Page 213.)

March 21, 1694-5, William Bower and Lewis Price proved, before Paul Grimball, their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Moore. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec., August 22, 1695. (Page 214.)

February 21, 1694-5, George Logan, Thomas Barker and Thomas Rose proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Richard Phillips before William Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 214-216.)

April 20, 1695, Samuel Langly, Ambr. Denison, Edward Drath and Robert Collings proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Greatbeach before Robert Gibbes. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 216-217.)

May 30, 1695, John Hill, John Smith and John Frowman made an inventory of the "Goods Chattles & Cattle of Elizabeth Keeling widd who deced January ye 14. 1693-4" and the next day they proved it before Paul Grimball. Recorded August 23, 1695, by Charles Odingsells, D. S. (Pages 217-218.)

July 29, 1695, William Ballard, Edward Loughton and John Collings appeared before Gilbert Ashley and proved

their inventory and appraisement of the estate of John Parker, deceased. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 218-219.)

June 15, 1695, Alexander Parris, Charles King and Edmund Medlicott made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Judith Francis, spinster, and proved the same before Gilbert Ashley. Recorded August 23, 1695, by Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. Charges against this estate were recorded by Odingsells October 24, 1695. (Page 220.)

July 23, 1695, Capt. Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins and George Logan proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Bernard Schenckings, son of Bernard Schenckings, Esq., before William Hawett. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Page 221.)

July 13, 1695, William Popell, George Bedon and John Birde appeared before Gilbert Ashley and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Pendarvis. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 24, 1695. (Pages 222-223.)

May 27, 1695, Richard Ireland, William Bower and Thomas Sacheverell appeared before Paul Grimball and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Edwards, of Edisto Island, "lately deced Novembr: 10th Anno Dmi 1693." Recorded by Charles Odingsells, August 24, 1695. (Page 224.)

January 26, 1694, Isaac LeGrand and Rene Ravenel appeared before J. Boyd and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Arnaud Bruneau de la Chabociere. (Pages 224-226.)

The will of George Baudoin, written in French. (Pages 226-227. As this will has been published in full, with a translation thereof, in *Translations of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10 (1903), pp. 48-51, no abstract is given here.)

The will of Antoine Prudhomme, written in French. (Page 227. Printed in full, with a translation, in *Translation of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*.)

July 19, 1696, Elizabeth Morgan, Joseph Ellicott and James Young executed their bond to Governor Archdale

for Mrs. Morgan's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Richard Morgan. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 228.)

July 27, 1696, Governor Archdale appointed William Capers administrator of the estate of John Bull, late of the island of Jamaica, at the same time directing Samuel Williamson, Eph. Wingood, Humphrey Primatt, Henry Gill and Joshua Wills to appraise and make inventory thereof. (Page 229.)

January 18, 1695-6, John Lebas, Henry Le Noble and Peter Guerard executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Lebas's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of James Dugue, late of Charles Town, deceased. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 231.)

On the same day appraisers were appointed for said estate, with directions to make an inventory thereof. (Page 232.)

August 4, 1696, a warrant of appraisement for the estate of Richard Morgan, deceased, was given to Elizabeth Morgan. (Page 232.)

January 18, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed John Lebas to administer on the estate of James Dugue. (Page 234. Page 233 is blank. The pagination here jumps to 243.)

March 20, 1695-6, John Barksdale, John Boone and Edward Loughton executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Barksdale's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of Judith Francis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 243.)

March 18, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed John Barksdale to administer on the estate of Judith Francis, and on June 11, 1696, Barksdale made his inventory of the said estate. Recorded June 12, 1696, Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary. (Page 244.)

July 9, 1696, Job Howes, John Beresford and Ralph Izard executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Howes's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of Benjamin Wildy. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 245.)

July 27, 1696, William Capers, Samuel Williamson and

Ephraim Wingood, executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Capers's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of John Bull, late of Jamaica. (Page 246.)

February 22, 1696-7, Anna King, Simon Valentijn and Richard Bellinger executed their bond to Governor Blake for Anna King's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Charles King, deceased. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 248. Page 247 contains the last half of a deed the first half of which is recorded on page 286.)

On the same day Anna King was granted letters of administration on the estate of Charles King, and Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins, Alexander Parris, Richard Bellinger and Simon Valentijn were directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 249.)

February 26, 1696-7, Andrew Vetch, Joseph Allison and Henry Spry executed their bond to Governor Blake for Vetch's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of John Williams, deceased. Witnesses: James Moore and Henry Wigington. (Page 250.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Capt. Job Howes and Capt. Thomas Smith executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Amory, merchant, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 251.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett, "wife of Capt William Rhett of Charles Town", to administer on the said estate, reciting that the said Jonathan had constituted his wife, Martha, to be his executrix during her lifetime, at her death to be succeeded by his sons, Thomas and Robert, and that said Martha, before dying, appointed said Sarah executrix and her infant son, Robert, executor, providing for the education of her children, Robert, Sarah and Ann. He also directed Capt. Alexander Parris, Dr. Charles Burnham, John Bird, William Gibbons, Lewis Pasquereau and Peter Guerard to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Pages 252-253.)

February 5, 1699-1700, letters of administration with the

will annexed were granted to Elisha Prioleau on the estate of Mary Banval, for the use of John and Susannah Bonnell, son and daughter of Daniel Bonnell and Mary, his wife, deceased, executors of said Mary Banval, and Augustine Memine, Elias Bissett, Peter Chevalier, Daniel Durousseau and Peter Fileaux, were directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 254.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett to administer on the estate of Thomas Amory, deceased, and at the same time directed her to administer also on the estate of Ann Amory. (Page 254.)

July 14, 1698, Governor Blake directed Elizabeth Baker to administer on the estate of Richard Baker, deceased, at the same time reciting that Benjamin Waring, Gabriel Glaze, John Cattell, Thomas Butler and Richard Warner had been directed to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 255.)

On the same day Elizabeth Baker, John Buckley and Simon Valentijn, merchants, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Baker's faithful performance of the trust of administratrix of the estate of Richard Baker. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 256.)

July 23, 1698, Governor Blake directed George Logan to administer on the estate of John Sellsby, late of the island of Providence, at the same time reciting that Col. Thomas Cary, Capt. George Smith, Alexander Parris, Joseph Crosskeys and Lewis Pasquereau had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Pages 256-257.)

On the same day George Logan, George Dearsley and William Smith, merchants, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Logan's faithful performance of his trust as executor of the estate of John Sellsby. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 257-258.)

June 20, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde and Mary Perriman to administer upon the estate of William Perriman, deceased, at the same time reciting that direction had been given to Capt. Collins, Robert Hall, James Kennedy, Thomas Ferguson and Daniel Donevan to appraise and make an inventory of said estate. (Page 258.)

July 25, 1698, Mary Perriman, John Birde, Capt. John Collins and Thomas Perriman executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Perriman and John Birde's faithful execution of their trust as administrators of the estate of William Perriman. Witnesses: Henry Wigington and Patrick Martin. (Pages 258-259.)

THE LUXEMBOURG CLAIMS.

BY D. E. HUGER SMITH.

THE so-called Luxembourg Claims against the State of South Carolina arose out of the disastrous career of the frigate *South Carolina*,¹ held by that State under a treaty or contract, made in Paris on 30th May, 1780, between Alexander Gillon, Commodore of the Navy, acting for the State, and the Chevalier Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorenci de Luxembourg.

The history of the great house of Montmorenci is that of France, and few pages of the annals of that kingdom can be found which do not tell of their services to King and country and of their blood shed on battle-field or scaffold. In 1627 François de Montmorenci, Comte de Bouteville, and his friend and second, Comte des Chappelles, lost their heads for the infraction of the recent edicts against duelling in the celebrated combat with the Marquis de Beuvron of three on each side, when the Marquis de Bussy d'Amboise was left dead on the field. The posthumous son of the unhappy Bouteville was François Henri de Montmorenci, who commenced his illustrious career as Aide-de-Camp to his kinsman, the famous Prince of Condé, and died in 1695, a Duke and a Marshal of France. His wife was the heiress of the great house of Luxembourg, and he joined her name and arms to his own. At the outbreak of the American Revolution the great-grandson of the Marshal was Duke of Luxembourg and was named Charles Anne Sigismond. He was born in 1721 and died in 1777. His two sons and a grandson appear in the history of these claims. Of these, the elder was Anne Charles Sigismond de Montmorenci-Luxembourg, Duke of Luxembourg after the death of his father in 1777. He died in Lisbon an exile in 1803, and was succeeded by his son Charles Emanuel Sigismond, who was Duke of Luxembourg when his late uncle's claim was finally

¹See S. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IX, p. 189.

settled in his favor. This uncle was the Chevalier de Luxembourg of this history. In his early life he is said to have served in the French Navy, but later, as Prince of Luxembourg, to have commanded a company of the Garde du corps, which commission he held in "survivance" of his kinsman, the Prince de Tingri.

It is impossible to follow in minute detail the efforts of the State to adjust the claims that arose out of the short and disastrous career of the frigate *South Carolina*. Many of these were promptly filed and submitted to various committees of the Assembly. On 21st April, 1783, Govr. Guerard transmitted to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty the report of a joint committee on the subject, and on 9th October, 1783, the same Governor seems to have proposed to the Prince of Luxembourg that the matter should be settled by a law-suit, or by a "Reference to Individuals to meet in this State." Perhaps it was in response to this suggestion that Dr. Edward Bancroft arrived in Charleston² on 6th February, 1784, vested with full powers from the Prince to prosecute his claims. Dr. Edward Bancroft, "Doctor in Physic, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris," has left behind him a mystery as yet unsolved—was he at the same time the confidential friend and agent of Franklin and a spy in the employ of the British Ministry? This has been variously answered. The historian Bancroft says of him that he "accepted the post of a paid American spy to prepare himself for the more lucrative office of a double spy for the British Ministers."³ On the other hand, Wharton, after a full discussion of all the known facts, leaves the question still a mystery, but inclines to exculpate him, partly because otherwise there would remain grave imputations on the sagacity and vigilance of Franklin, Vergennes, John Paul Jones, and in a minor degree of others.⁴ A sketch of Bancroft's life may

²The name of the chief city of South Carolina was changed from Charles Town to Charleston by Act of Assembly in 1783.

³See Bancroft, edition of 1888, vol. V., p. 17.

⁴See Wharton, Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, Vol. I., section 196.

be found in the British Dictionary of National Biography. In this may be noticed a statement that he was a friend of Franklin, and had published in 1769 an able tractate in defence of the liberties of the American Colonies; but there is an interesting absence of anything whatever to show his prominence in American diplomatic history. The selection by Luxembourg of Franklin's friend, Dr. Bancroft, as his agent in this business may have been due to his (Bancroft's) previous knowledge of it, and should not be ascribed to any continuing interest in the matter on the part of Franklin.

Dr. Bancroft, on 16th Feb., 1784, presented to both houses of the Legislature memorials on behalf of the Prince, in consequence of which a joint committee was appointed to which he submitted the following claims against the State and against Alexander Gillon, jointly and severally;

1st, for the fourth part of all prizes taken by the *South Carolina* and other benefits with interest;

2nd, for the sum of 300,000 livres tournois with interest, due in consequence of the capture of the ship;

3rd, for an indemnification for the employment of the ship against the Island of Providence;

4th, for an indemnification for the loss of eleven months, while the ship remained at the Texel beyond the time stipulated for her departure.

In addition he gave notice of a further claim against the State and Commodore Gillon for sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven livres, eight sols, and seven deniers tournois, expended at Teneriffe by the Consul of France for the maintenance of a number of sick landed there by Gillon. It is noticeable, in the light of later developments, that this last claim seems to have been made by the French Government primarily on the Prince. On 19th March, 1784, this Committee reported a proposition on the part of Dr. Bancroft that these claims should be submitted to the arbitration of those gentlemen who had represented the State in Congress, or a majority of them. This proposition was accepted by both houses.

This board of arbitration met on 29th March at the State House in Charleston, and selected as their Chairman

the Hon. John Rutledge, late Governor of the State. The arbitrators took into consideration: 1st, the claim for detention in the Texel; 2nd, the claim respecting the Providence expedition; 3rd, the claim for a fourth part of the prizes; 4th, the claim for the loss of the ship. The hearing was closed on 6th April, and the arbitrators met on the 8th. On the next day Dr. Bancroft was told in a friendly way by one of the arbitrators that the general principles of the award had been settled, and that they had unanimously agreed to admit the claim for the loss of the ship and for the share of the prizes, and also for the detention of the ship from 21st September, 1780, until 17th December following. On the other hand, he was told that they had unanimously condemned the Prince to pay damages to the State for detention from 17th December, 1780, to 8th June, 1781, on which latter day the troops had arrived on board; further, that the arbitrators had also, though not unanimously, condemned the Prince to pay damages for the detention from 8th June, 1781, until 7th August, 1781; that thus a balance of 146 days for detention had been made against the Prince; and lastly, that Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gervais had undertaken to make out an account upon these principles, which would be presented on the Tuesday following.

Thereupon on 9th April, 1784, Dr. Bancroft addressed to Mr. Rutledge a letter, declaring that he could not "think the proposed award conformable either to the Evidence delivered to the Arbitrators, or to any Principle of Reason or Justice", and containing a long further argument to that effect. On 12th April Mr. Rutledge wrote that an absence from town had delayed his acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, which, however, he would lay before the arbitrators at their next meeting. A reply from Dr. Bancroft of the same date re-asserted the title of the Prince to an allowance for detention after the troops were actually on board, which part of his claim, he said, had never been disputed "until the last Day of the Hearing, when a new Account had been irregularly produced, but without the smallest Attempt, at least in my (his) Hearing or Presence

to support it by any Kind of Evidence or Reason whatever, excepting one transient suggestion by the Commodore, importing that this last Detention had been the Consequence of his former Embarrassments, and of his contract with Colonel Laurens”.

On 13th April Rutledge wrote that the arbitrators were unanimously of the opinion that Bancroft's letters of the 9th and 12th were of such a nature as to render it impossible to proceed further in the case. Nevertheless he took occasion to inform Dr. Bancroft that neither Commodore Gillon nor any other person had been with them at any time during the progress of the arbitration, except when he (Dr. Bancroft) had been present, nor had any evidence or reasoning been offered to them in his absence. Dr. Bancroft then on 17th April wrote to the Governor an ingenious assumption that the action of the Legislature in authorizing the arbitration had settled the times and place of payment, and that the amount only of what was due to the Prince remained to be ascertained. The Governor curtly replied that this letter, as well as those passed between Dr. Bancroft and the arbitrators, would be laid before the Legislature at the next sitting. Bancroft soon after left Charleston.

What must strike the reader of these proceedings are the curious insolence shown by Dr. Bancroft and these facts: 1st, that the claim for the loss of the ship was formulated in the name of the Prince, as by the treaty, and not in that of the King of France as its owner; 2nd, that no claim was made by the Prince in behalf of the legionaries, who yet within a few years obtained in Paris a judgment against the Prince.⁵

It would be well here to recall to mind, for comparison with the dates in the history of these claims, those marking the progress of the French Revolution.

On 7th May, 1789, the States General met and soon declared itself a National Assembly.

On 14th June, 1789, the Bastille was destroyed, and then

⁵Dr. Bancroft's case is given in full in Series 3, Vol. 3 of Wm. Loughton Smith's Collection of Pamphlets in the Charleston Library.

commenced the emigration of the Princes of the blood and of the nobility.

On 20th September, 1789, a new constitution was assented to by the King.

On 6th October, 1789, the mob of Paris attacked the Palace of Versailles and carried the King in triumph to the Tuileries in Paris, where he was thenceforth practically a prisoner.

On 22nd September, 1792, the Republic was decreed.

On 21st January, 1793, the King was guillotined.

On 29th January, 1795, Robespierre was executed.

On 27th October, 1795, under a new constitution, the Directory took over the executive power.

In November, 1799, occurred the coup d'état which placed Bonaparte in power as First Consul.

And on 3rd May, 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte was created Emperor.

In South Carolina the desire to settle these claims against the State did not cease with the departure of Dr. Bancroft, for by resolutions of 11th and 21st May, 1786, the Legislature liquidated the amount and payments were made amounting to £191-3/10 on 17th December, 1788. But on 12th October, 1787, the Prince of Luxembourg executed in Paris a power of attorney in favor of Ferdinand Grand, Dr. Bancroft, and John Browne Cutting, with a power of substitution, and on 28th October, 1788, an agreement was signed between Dr. Bancroft and Cutting under the terms of which Cutting was to settle the whole business and to receive a commission of 2 1/2%, if completed within a certain period, and of 3%, if later. Thereupon in 1789 Cutting appeared in Charleston as agent for the Prince.

Through Mr. Cutting's exertions a settlement was effected under date of 19th January, 1789, under which the debt was to be funded with interest at 5% from 7th September, 1785, to 13th March, 1789, when principal and interest were to be consolidated, thereafter drawing 7% on whole amount.

About this time the Prince of Luxembourg left France, and, under the severe law in reference to the emigrant

nobles, his property there was confiscated. He died in Switzerland on 15th June, 1790, intestate, but previously, at some time in 1788-89, judgments had been obtained against him in France in favor of the three classes of legionaries. Class I consisted of those who served on the *South Carolina*; Class II was called the "India division," and Class III contained those who took part in the invasion of Jersey. After the death of the Prince the agents of the legionaries had attempted to pursue in France the estate of the Prince, and a curator had been there appointed, against whom the legionaries had entered judgment. In the course of these proceedings it was asserted that procurators for the Duke of Luxembourg and the Marquise de Serran, brother and sister of the decedent, had in their name renounced the inheritance as more onerous than profitable. These said relatives were then in exile, having lost by confiscation all their property in France. The Duke was residing in Portugal, and the Marquise in London. Apparently the only assets of the estate of the Prince were his claims against South Carolina.

We have found no record of the formulation up to 1794 of a direct claim upon the State by either of the successive French Governments. It is, however, possible that one was made. A most interesting communication or note from the French Consul to the authorities of the State, written in 1797, shows the attitude of that Government at that date. From it the following has been extracted and translated into English:

"The debt of Carolina to France is of two sorts: The one is the 'price of a vessel called the 'Indian', the use of which for three years 'had been obtained by the Prince of Luxembourg, and ceded by him 'to the State of Carolina, then represented by Commodore Gillon.

"But, as attorneys of the Prince and later of his heirs have filed 'claims as to the ownership of this vessel, it is natural that the State 'of Carolina should remain in possession of these funds until a competent tribunal, having taken cognizance of the different claims, shall 'have recognised the undeniable title of the French government."

The other debt treated of in this "note" was for the value of the "*fluttes la Truite et la Bricole*" and for certain munitions of war and equipments sold to the State by France, partially offset by value of supplies and provisions furnished by the State to the squadron and army of Count d'Estaing

during the short campaign ended by the disastrous defeat at Savannah in 1779. It will be remembered that the *Truite* and the *Bricole* were a part of the fleet commanded by Commodore Whipple, which shared the fate of Charles Town when that place fell to Sir Henry Clinton in 1780.

Also it may be possible that a direct claim on the State may have been made by agents of the legionaries prior to 1802. Those curious about these details may perhaps find them in the archives of the State in Columbia. But the legionaries were during all this period seeking their remedy by establishing in the French Courts claims against the Prince and his estate as before stated; and these, we will see later, were followed up by proceedings in Charleston against that estate both in the Circuit Court of the United States and in the Court of the Ordinary.

In this latter Court, on Nov. 12th, 1794, a citation was granted to John Browne Cutting, of Charleston, gentleman, to administer as principal creditor on the estate and effects of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, late of Paris, gentleman, deceased; and on 1st December, 1794, Mr. Cutting appeared. Then ensued a most interesting and remarkable incident. This was an attempt on behalf of the French Government to assert for that country what is today called an ex-territorial jurisdiction. D. A. Hall, Esq., (Dominic A. Hall—enrolled an attorney at Charleston 1789) appeared as proctor for the French Consul and excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that, under the convention of 14th November, 1788, between France and the United States, this power was vested solely in the French Consul, and that, albeit the intestate had not died within the Consulate, his property lay there, thus bringing the case within the spirit and intention of the convention. The Ordinary, Charles Lining,* once an officer of the Continental Line of South Carolina, promptly and in decided terms ruled against this contention, which to an American of this century must seem a startling one.

*Charles Lining—enrolled an attorney at law 1774—Captain Continental Line of So. Co.—Prisoner at fall of Charleston 1780—Ordinary 1783-1812.

Thereupon Thomas Bee, Esq.⁷ went upon the stand and gave a sketch of the matter, as it had been brought to his attention officially as a delegate to the Continental Congress. Mr. Bee further expressed his constant belief that "all the benefits of the treaty (including the payment of 100,000 livres) were solely to accrue to the Prince."

Then Mr. Cutting, having produced his powers and contract for commissions, &c., alleged his services since 1789 in the matter, for all of which he had never received any compensation, and claimed that he was thus a substantial creditor. In reply Mr. Hall claimed that the ship was the property of the King, who therefore was entitled to the chief part of the funded debt and was the principal creditor; and that, this property being now vested in the French Republic, the administration should be granted to the Consul. The Ordinary decreed in favor of Mr. Cutting on the grounds that the Prince clearly had an interest in the estate; that the question as to what part might belong to the Republic of France was a matter for judicial determination and could be ascertained by a suit in the Federal Court; and that Mr. Cutting had rendered great services in time and money. Mr. Cutting qualified on 10th December, 1794, his sureties being James Heyward, planter, and William Crafts, merchant. During the same month Mr. Cutting filed an inventory, in which it was recited that there was no property belonging to this estate, except a debt due by the State of South Carolina, said to be subject to a claim by the Republic of France. The principal was stated as £9,856.11/6 and interest from 14th March, 1789, to 14th December, 1794, at 7%—£3,967.5/2, making a total in sterling of £13,323.16/8.

After the lapse of nearly four years Mr. William Crafts on 27th November, 1798, petitioned the Court for relief as surety of John B. Cutting, alleging that he had been alarmed by efforts made by Mr. Cutting to withdraw from the State the debt due by the State contrary to engagement made with petitioner, and also alleging that Mr. Cutting was a "transient person". On 30th November a citation was granted

⁷Thomas Bee—Continental Congress 1780-82; U. S. District Judge 1790-1801.

to Crafts to cite Cutting to show cause why this relief should not be granted, and also a special citation at the instance of Montmorency, Duke of Luxembourg, brother of the late Prince, to cite Cutting to show cause why his administration should not be revoked. And on 10th December, 1798, Cutting assenting, his administration was revoked, and letters granted to said William Crafts, whose sureties were Nathaniel Heyward, planter, of St. Bartholomew's, James Miller, Thomas Ogier and Ebenezer Coffin, all of Charleston, merchants, and the estate was estimated not to exceed \$64,000. Here matters in the Ordinary's Court rested until March, 1807.

Meantime the parties in interest had not ceased to press upon the State their demands. We cannot follow in detail the efforts of the State to settle the conflicting claims, but the salient facts will be found recited in the later proceedings in the Court of the Ordinary and in the Acts of Assembly. On 18th May, 1807, the Ordinary granted a citation to Romain Marie Dauthereau to cite William Crafts to show cause why his administration should not be revoked. With Crafts appeared Timothy Ford,⁸ Esq., as proctor, and with Dauthereau William Drayton⁹ Esq.

Dauthereau asked this revocation on the ground that the relatives of the Prince, in whose behalf Crafts administered, had renounced title to the estate in favor of certain creditors represented by him, and, as their agent, he now applied for the administration. In support of this he exhibited the Duke's renunciation of inheritance, dated 16th December, 1790. Mr. Ford objected that this renunciation was by an agent of an attorney, and that the original power had not been produced; and further, that in any case the renunciation applied only to property in France and not in the United States.

⁸Timothy Ford—enrolled an attorney 1786—a native of New Jersey—wounded at Battle of Springfield 1780—President of Charleston Library Society, &c. (O'Neill).

⁹William Drayton—enrolled an attorney 1797—Lieut.-Col. and Colonel U. S. Army 1812-15—Recorder of Charleston 1819-23—Member of Congress 1825-33—died in Philadelphia May 24th, 1846 (O'Neill).

William Loughton Smith Esq.¹⁰ sometime Minister of the United States at the Court of Portugal, then deposed that he had known in Lisbon in 1797 the Duke of Luxembourg, who had frequently spoken to him in reference to this claim and had wished him to take from him a power of attorney: that the Duke had stated that, if the delay in collecting was on account of the largeness of the debt, he would be then satisfied to have it liquidated and to receive only the interest; that the Portuguese Minister to the United States had received from the Duke a power of attorney and had conferred with Col. Pickering about it. Letters were produced from Mr. Pickering to Mr. Thomas Parker,¹¹ U. S. District Attorney, dated 21st November, 1797, and 5th January, 1799; also one to Mr. Crafts dated 21st March, 1800, all claiming this debt in behalf of the Duke. Also there were produced affidavits showing the death of the Prince, a bachelor and intestate; that his heirs were his brother, the Duke of Luxembourg, and his sister, Madame de Seran, who had been driven from France during the Revolution, and were residing in straitened circumstances; one in Portugal, the other in England. There was produced also a power of attorney from Charles Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, dated 4th October, 1805, reciting the death of the late Duke, and his own status as heir to the Prince. At this state of the proceedings Mr. Drayton asked and was granted an adjournment to allow of his procuring certain documents from France.

Between the dates of this adjournment and of the next hearing in the Probate Court the Assembly had taken great forward steps towards a settlement of the claims. By the act of 19th December, 1807, 224,000 livres with one year's interest, or the equivalent of \$45,226.66, were ordered to be paid to Mr. Chancoine, or his successor in office, or to a duly authorized agent of the French Government, being that

¹⁰William Loughton Smith—Student Middle temple, London, enrolled an attorney in Charleston 1784—Representative in Congress 1788-97—Minister to Portugal 1797—Minister to Spain 1800—died December, 1812. See So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 252.

¹¹Timothy Pickering—Colonel Continental Line—Postmaster General 1791-95—Secretary of War 1795—Secretary of State 1795-1800. Thomas Parker—U. S. District Attorney 1792-1821.

part of the Luxembourg debt claimed by the Imperial Decree of "18 Brumaire, an treize". The text of this decree is not before us, but we can readily suppose that the new Emperor, whose sceptre was a sword, and whose throne rested upon bayonets, must have made very clear his meaning. The same Appropriation Act of 1807 ordered to be paid to the lawful administrator of the Prince the balance due by the State of the sum liquidated by the resolution of March 11th and 21st, 1786, after deducting payments of £191.3/10 made on 17th December, 1788, and of £1,000 to John Browne Cutting, Administrator, and of \$45,226.66 therein directed to be paid to the French Government.

The Assembly further ordered the Attorney General to file a bill of interpleader in the Court of Equity, making defendants of all claiming in right of legionaries and others who had served on the frigate *South Carolina*. It also authorized the Comptroller General to pay such other legionaries or others on board said frigate, if satisfied of identity and authenticity. But on 17th December, 1808, the authorization to pay this balance to the administrator was repealed, which action may have been caused by the legal difficulties now to be described. By 4th March, 1808, both sides to the case in the Probate Court seem to have been reinforced by numerous documents from Europe and elsewhere, and the legal warfare flamed afresh. As proctor for Dauthereau, William Drayton had been replaced by John Geddes,¹² while for Crafts Timothy Ford again appeared.

The proceedings lasted intermittingly until 28th April. The petition of Dauthereau set forth the intestacy of the Prince and the renunciation of the inheritance by his brother and sister; also that various judgments obtained in France and this country made the legionaries, represented by him, the sole creditors. It set forth further that the administration formerly granted to Cutting was unauthorized by law, and that the later administration granted to Crafts had been obtained by surprise; that, in face of the renunciation by the Duke, his son had no better status than the father, and yet in this behalf Mr. Crafts claimed the administration. Fur-

¹²John Geddes—Governor of South Carolina 1818-20.

ther the petitioner claimed that the estate had not been administered according to law; that money received by Mr. Cutting had been squandered or applied to his private use; that Mr. Crafts had taken no steps to recover from Cutting, for whom he (Crafts) was liable as security, and that no account of that sum had been rendered to the Ordinary.

Mr. Ford read the answer of Crafts, which denied that the brother and sister of the Prince had ever *freely* renounced their inheritance in France, but asserted that in any case such renunciation only applied to property in France and not to money due from South Carolina. The answer then set forth the exile of the family and the severe penalties to which the exiles were subjected, especially that of confiscation of property, and also the very heavy penalties that would have been incurred by a return to France. It further recited the constant efforts made by the Duke to obtain the money due by the State, and called attention to the fact that this claim of a renunciation had never been set up in this country until after the death of the Duke in 1803; further that his son had become reconciled to the French government, and had been permitted to reside in Paris, and before the tribunals there had taken out administration of the estate of the Prince, and on records of said tribunals had been styled his heir. In regard to the question of maladministration, the respondent submitted that it was not a subject of trial in this form or before this Court, yet answering said that the money paid Cutting was paid by special order of the Legislature at the treasury, where he had given special security by virtue of the order, and that over this matter only the Legislature had control; and further that a suit was now pending in the Federal Court in the name of Cutting to recover a large sum.

It is needless to list here the many documents and exemplifications filed by the contesting proctors, though of great interest. Among them were judgments in Paris against the Prince in 1788 and 1789 in favor of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of legionaries for prize money, and in confirmation thereof also against the curator of his estate appointed under said proceedings in 1790 after his death; also three

judgments in the Circuit Court of the United States against Crafts, Administrator, in favor of the legionary creditors:

1st, at the suit of Duhamel and Betancourt.....	\$92,703
2nd, of Duhamel	\$58,855
3rd, of Dauthereau, Dussaux and Oger.....	\$34,385
all under resolve of Assembly 15th December, 1802.	

Also among them was a letter from M. Marbois to M. Pichon, Commissary of the Commercial Relations in America, dated 13th December, 1804, covering the decree of Bonaparte 9th November, 1804, by which on payment of 224,000 livres the French Government would withdraw all opposition to the payments by the treasury to the marines of the *South Carolina*.

The grounds on which Mr. Geddes asked revocation of the administration were two-fold and well deserve mention. The first was that the administration granted to Cutting was unlawful in that the Prince had no residence in this State; that the Prince did not die in this State; that he had no personal property in this State, for which an administration could be granted; that there was no liquidated debt here; that the inventory and the Gillon treaty were in the trunk of the Prince, who had died in Switzerland; that administration could only be granted where the specialty was, or where the intestate died; and that the case could not be altered even though the debt might have been liquidated in the Prince's lifetime; that Cutting's administration was therefore illegal, and that of Crafts no less so. To Mr. Ford's contention that the present applicant (Dauthereau) had recognized the present administrator by bringing suits against him, Mr. Geddes replied that these suits were by direction of the Legislature, in order that creditors might substantiate themselves as such. Mr. Geddes further maintained that, even if the granting of this administration were possible in South Carolina, it should have been granted in Columbia and not in Charleston. Mr. Geddes' argument under this first ground was long and ingenious, and was largely based on the death of the Prince in a foreign coun-

try. But his conclusions were incisively swept aside by the Ordinary, who declared that under the law he had the power disputed by Mr. Geddes, and that so mischievous a doctrine would unhinge every administration of a party dying abroad; that he had always exercised this authority and would continue to do so.

Mr. Geddes then stated his second ground. He argued that the administration to Cutting had been granted unknown to present creditors and by surprise; that the grant of an administration to Crafts was also by surprise, and that the Ordinary could revoke same if shown that it was granted through surprise or misrepresentation. He then submitted that there had been maladministration on the part of Mr. Cutting, and that Mr. Crafts had made no return any more than Mr. Cutting had. Mr. Geddes made the further point that Crafts was a surety on the administration bond of Mr. Cutting, and was therefore responsible for his maladministration. To this Mr. Crafts' reply was that given in his answer, quoted above. The Ordinary in his decision gave a learned disquisition on "surprise" and then said that this administration had been granted thirteen years before, and that, as far back as 14th December, 1803, the Legislature had been passing resolutions respecting Mr. Dauthereau; that in all this time there had been no suggestion of surprise and that it was now too late; that, besides, there had been filed a caveat, and upon this there had been a debate; that this case was one of discretion and election, and that he was of opinion that he had no right, at the instance of the creditors, to revoke the administration granted to Mr. Crafts. With this decision by the Ordinary matters seem to have rested in this Court until 1813.

On 24th November, 1813, William Wightman, jeweller, of Charleston, qualified as administrator of the effects of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, late of Paris, gentleman, deceased. William Crafts had some time before come into Court and surrendered his letters of administration in favor of Mr. Elnathan Haskell,¹³

¹³Elnathan Haskell—Major Continental Line of Mass.—served from 1776 to 1784. He settled in South Carolina on the disbandment of the army.

who had declined qualifying in favor of Mr. Wightman. Mr. Wightman's sureties were George Keith and John M. Ehrick, and the value of the estate was stated not to exceed \$25,000.

The Appropriation Act for 1814 directed the Treasurer of the lower division to issue to William Wightman, as legal administrator of the Prince of Luxembourg, \$28,894.50 in stock of this State at six per cent, upon receiving a full discharge of all claims against the State. The frightful destruction or loss of public records during the Confederate War must account for the fact that neither the final return of the administrator nor his discharge are on file in the Probate Court. The same fate befell the records of the Circuit Court of the United States, but an old index-book now in the Clerk's office shows, under date of 1810, three judgments still unsatisfied against William Crafts, administrator, in favor of creditors of the Prince. Whether this money ultimately found its way to the Duke or to Dauthereau and his friends must be settled by other evidences, but later allusions to it would seem to indicate that it was paid over to the Duke.

The authorities of the State seem to have made at no time denial of their responsibilities, but to have constantly desired only to ascertain who were the proper claimants. The extraordinary network of litigation; the interposition by the new republican government of France of a direct conflicting claim, not made by its predecessor, the King's government; the curious effect of the confiscation of the property of emigrant noblemen, while the French Courts were recording judgments for prior debts against them; the setting up of these judgments in South Carolina as liens; all of these facts can readily explain much of the delay in the adjustment of these two claims: 1st, that for the loss of the ship; 2nd, that of the Prince for prize-money and other matters. The claims of the legionaries come under a third head. It would seem clear that only those legionaries had direct claims against the State who had actually served on board of the *South Carolina*. In the records of the case these are designated as Class I. Class II, or the "India divis-

ion" (whatever that might mean), could have claims against the Prince, but not against the State, and the same seems true of Class III, or those lost to the service by the unfortunate invasion of Jersey.¹⁴

Two documents give us succinctly the history of the claims made on the State by the legionaries of Class I. The first of these is a letter to Governor Adams, under date of 25th November, 1853, from the Count de Choiseul, French Consul in Charleston. He refers the Governor to the proceedings of the Legislature in 1824, following a communication from the French Chargé des Affaires in Washington, from which it appeared that all other claimants in the case had been paid; the Prince, the American seamen, the French government, all except the French seamen. He especially referred to the report of the Comptroller General in 1804, and to that of a committee in 1807. He recited that in 1819 a committee of the House had reported that frauds and irregularities in obtaining decrees in favor of certain individuals had made it advisable to pay no more of these claims; that thereupon the claimants had appealed to their own government; and that in 1824 it had been proposed to the State to transfer to that government for investigation by French Courts the funds remaining due to legionaries; that this had been declined by the Assembly on the ground that the evidence in relation to these claims had been brought to this country, where the claims had been prosecuted. In renewing the application for the transfer of the funds the Consul reminded the State that similar claims were at that time urged against France in behalf of citizens of the United States and paid by France into the United States Treasury, "in the benefit of which it is believed the citizens of South Carolina largely participated". This naive allusion to the French Spoliation Claims will undoubtedly be read with a grim smile by many now living in South Carolina.¹⁵

¹⁴As to invasion of Jersey see So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IX, p. 202.

¹⁵These claims originated in the French aggressions on American commerce in 1793, 1794, and 1795, and, by the treaty with France of 30th September, 1800, the United States Government for a full consideration contracted to pay the claimants. By Secretary Pickering in 1797 the claims were estimated to exceed twenty millions. They were

The second document is the report of a joint-committee of the Legislature, submitted in December, 1850, signed by Messrs. A. Mazyck and William D. Porter of the Senate, and by Edward Frost and Isaac W. Hayne of the House.¹⁶ This recited that in obedience to a resolution of the Legislature of December, 1802, the Comptroller General, Mr. Paul Hamilton,¹⁷ had in 1803 presented a statement showing the names of the legionaries who had served as marines on board the frigate, and the sums to which each was entitled as pay and prize money, which sums aggregated £1,867.15/1; that on 14th December, 1803, the Legislature had ordered these marines to be paid, provided they had not deserted before the capture of the ship, and provided also that on a feigned issue in the Common Pleas it was proved that the persons claiming were authorized to receive the payments; that on 25th June, 1805, the sums due twenty-five of the said legionaries had been paid to their attorney, John F. De Lorme; that it was quite certain that none other of them had been paid; that from general statements in the reports of the Comptroller General for 1808-09-10, and 1811 it would appear that payments had been made to some of the legionaries in each of those years; but that it was clear that these payments had been made to other persons, who had served as officers and seamen on the frigate, and that these had been inadvertently confounded with legionaries; that deducting the principal due those who were paid off in 1804, viz., £233.3/0, from £1,367.15/1 (the amount reported in 1803 as due) the balance unpaid was £1,134.12/1, equal to \$4,684.02; that those paid in 1804 had been allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. to which they were undoubtedly entitled, because until December, 1803, no arrangement had

again and again reported on in Congress as perfectly just in principle. Between 1885 and 1887 claimants were allowed to sue in the Court of Claims, but the loss of their proofs by the lapse of time and by the ravages of the Confederate War left to many claimants in South Carolina only a justifiable sense of injury.

¹⁶A. Mazyck—Senator from St. James, Santee. William D. Porter—President of Senate 1858-66. Lieut-Governor 1866. Edward Frost—1801-68. U. S. District Attorney 1830. Law Judge 1843-53. Isaac W. Hayne—1809-80. Attorney General 1848-68.

¹⁷Paul Hamilton—Governor So. Ca. 1804-06.—Comptroller 1799-1804.—U. S. Secretary of the Navy 1809-13.

been made for paying them; that in December, 1804, the French Government had interposed a claim, which had prevented further payments until 1807, when that claim had been settled; that from that time until December, 1819, any might have obtained payment by making application and showing themselves entitled, but that the authority given to the Comptroller General had been revoked in consequence of the frauds and falsehood of one Asa Delozier, claiming to be the attorney of some of the legionaries.

Therefore the committee, in consideration of the distance and the difficulties in the way of men who were poor and obscure, trying each to collect a small sum, recommended that the sum be placed for distribution in the possession of the government of the claimants, putting the amount at \$27,635.71, provided the interest was to be calculated at seven per cent., and at \$21,078.02 if same were allowed at five per cent.

On 15th December, 1854, the Senate resolved that the Comptroller General be authorized to pay over to the French Government \$27,635.71, and that he be instructed to furnish at the same time to that Government a list of names and amounts. The House, however, referred the report to the Committee on Claims, who in December, 1855, recommended payment of the principal and interest, preferring five per cent., the legal rate of France. The debate that followed was long and interesting. In it took part men whose names were later to be heard of in the great conflicts of war and reconstruction. Memminger and Trenholm were each to serve the Confederate States as Secretary of the Treasury, and Perry to act as provisional Governor under President Johnson's abortive attempt at reconstruction. In it were heard, too, John Izard Middleton and J. Harleston Read of Prince George, Winyaw; Nelson Mitchell, John Siegling, Jr., and James B. Campbell of St. Philip's and St. Michael's; George D. Tillman of Edgefield; Boyleston of Fairfield; Thomson of Abbeville; and Mullins of Marion.

It amuses one to learn that Dr. Johnson's book, the "Traditions of the Revolution", was given as authority for the assertion that these claims had already been paid by the

United States Government, which statement was promptly contradicted and disproved.

The argument as to whether justice required that the interest should be computed at the legal rate of South Carolina or of France was settled in favor of the higher rate. Also, in the argument it was stated by Mr. Campbell that it was of record that there had been paid into the treasury of the State \$115,000 for prizes taken by the frigate *South Carolina*.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and on 19th December the appropriation bill was amended so as to provide for the payment of \$27,635.70, with further interest on the principal sum of the debt from 15th December, 1854, to the agent of the French Government appointed to receive the same. This was the final action of the State in regard to what were known as the Luxembourg Claims.

But of course these various payments did not cover by any means the losses of the State resulting from this naval venture. The Assembly was for many years occupied in auditing and providing for the foreign war-debts of the State, and among them were included those incurred in France and Holland by the Commodore of the Navy. In the settlement of these foreign debts Gillon's stepson, Mr. John Splatt Cripps, had early been employed as the agent of the State, and we find him with William Crafts still serving in that capacity in 1797. Mr. Cripps continued to serve the State in this capacity for a considerably longer period. Apparently, too, the affairs of the frigate figured in the final settlement between the State and Federal government. These accounts might all possibly be reconstructed by a diligent search among the records in the Capitol in Columbia and elsewhere, but the value of it would hardly be commensurate with the labor, and a partial statement would be misleading.

At the time of Gillon's death his account with the State was still unsettled, and had been complicated in a curious way with other matters growing out of the political conditions of the period. Under the confiscation acts of 1782 the commissioners had sold many tracts of land, and among the buyers had been Gillon. The treaty of peace with Great

Britain had affected the titles to many of these lands, and in many cases the purchasers were looking to the State for relief. At the time of Gillon's death in 1794 a chancery suit was pending between Gillon and the State. In this case the complainants were the commissioners of public accounts, Arnoldus Vanderhorst and John Lewis Gervais, for whom appeared the Attorney General, Mr. John Julius Pringle,¹⁸ assisted by Mr. John Bee Holmes. For Gillon appeared Messrs. Moultrie, Hall, Pinckney, Rutledge and Harper.

The status of this case, when Gillon left South Carolina to take his seat in Congress for the last time, may be best shown by inserting here his letter to Governor Moultrie, which appeared in the *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser* of 24th April, 1794. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir,

As I am about to depart this State, to comply with the desire of my constituents, of taking my seat in the federal house of representatives, now met in Philadelphia, I conceive it a duty I owe to you as chief magistrate of this state to acquaint you in what state the suit between the public and myself is; that, if you deem it necessary, you will be pleased to lay the same before both houses of the legislature, at their next meeting in Columbia, at as early a period as may be convenient.

Having filed a full reply to the bill urged by the commissioners of public accounts, which, with the official documents attending it, clearly refutes every charge of errors, the case was attended to at the last term of the court of equity, and a partial decree took place thereon as per copy herewith offered. The first part I have complied with, and have consulted my referee, Mr. William Crafts, on the latter part, who has received my general account, with vouchers, and is of opinion my presence is not necessary; particularly, as the case cannot be finally determined on until the next term, in the month of June. I am the more confident in the propriety of my attending to my federal duty, from the certainty that, even after allowing credit for whatever the commissioners on public accounts have been pleased to debit me with in their last account, the State is greatly indebted to me for *large sums advanced in specie* during the last war, and for property sold me by the commissioners of confiscated estates, which the public cannot support their titles to, and of course must be returned to them, and they accordingly deduct the same from the debits against me, which amounts to upwards of fifteen thousand pounds; therefore no injury can arise to the public by my short absence; for should it even be possible, that the public can make good their titles for the lands in dispute, and not admit any deductions, or that any accidental errors (altho' I know of none) may cause a balance in favor of the public,

¹⁸Arnoldus Vanderhorst—Governor of South Carolina 1792-94. John Lewis Gervais—Continental Congress 1782-3. John Julius Pringle—Speaker of the House S. C. 1787-9—Attorney General S. C. 1792-1808—U. S. District Attorney 1789.

I shall be at all times prepared to pay the same, at the discount of five for one, conformably to the law passed for the relief of John Lewis Gervais, and others indebted to the public for purchases payable in indents, or to pay the same in indents of the state.

In this state of the case, I dare to flatter myself that, so far from the legislature again interfering in what was, and still is pending in the proper court of decision, they will expunge from their journals the resolution of the fourth of December last, passed in the house of representatives before I had the least intimation thereof.

The gentlemen who are members of both houses, and who have perused the documents I have produced—*documents not of a private nature*, BUT PROOFS, produced out of the treasury of this State, and from the federal settlements with this State by the commissioners—will, I trust, explain and advocate them.

In that assurance, and relying on the wisdom and justice of the legislature, I attend to my federal duty; and have the honor to be, with every respect

Your excellency's most obedient

Humble servant

A. Gillon.

Charleston, 15 April, 1794.

The appended document was not a "partial decree," but an interlocutory order that Gillon should produce and deposit with the Register in Equity his "original portage bill book," of the *South Carolina*, his vouchers and all indents issued to him by the Treasurer, and that all accounts between him and the State should be referred to the Master in Equity, assisted as auditors by Mr. John Dawson, by Mr. William Crafts, and by Mr. Edward Darrell, nominated by the Attorney General, by Gillon, and by the Court respectively. A certificate that Gillon had complied with this order was also published.

The progress of this suit seems to have been delayed by the death of the defendant in October of the same year, for it is mentioned in 1795 in the report of the Commissioners to settle accounts, signed by John Lewis Gervais, that the suit against the late Commodore Gillon had been renewed as soon as the law permitted, and was expected to come on at the next term. But not until November, 1801, did the Comptroller General report that this "interesting suit" had been decided and a decree given in favor of the State for the indents lodged with the Master and for a further sum of \$42,571.00 in specie, which he feared could not be recovered on account of the insolvency of the estate and the numerous prior judgments. Apparently the offsets claimed by Gillon were many of them not allowed.

It may be well to tell briefly here what befell Capt. Joyner on his return home from captivity. After the capture of the *South Carolina* Captain Joyner was held a prisoner in New York, and was released upon the "cessation of arms". The *Gazette* of 10th May, 1783, mentions his arrival in Charles Town on a "flag vessel" from New York. He, too, had to meet the judgment of his country, for, on 10th March, 1784, the Legislature passed an ordinance, amended on 26th, which authorized and instructed a board of officers, who had served during the war in the Navy of the State, to sit as a Court-martial to inquire into the loss of the frigate *South Carolina*, and the conduct of Capt. Joyner. These officers were Captains Robert Cochran, Stephen Seymour, William Hall, Jacob Milligan, John Hatter, Simon Tufts, Charles Crowley and Lieut. John Mayrant.

Each of these had done good service, and the name of each finds again and again honorable mention in the naval annals of the war. Cochran had early been employed on a mission to the northern colonies to enlist seamen for the projected navy. His services in June, 1776, had been found valuable by Gen. Charles Lee, who described him as "a very active man". Later in the same year he sailed to France in command of the *Notre Dame*. In 1780 he became a prisoner at the fall of Charles Town and was sent to St. Augustine. Stephen Seymour commenced his service at the very outbreak and in 1776-77 commanded the *Rattlesnake*, which in 1779, under Frisbie, after a gallant combat in the Stono, was fired and deserted by her crew. We find him also in command of the *Notre Dame* in 1777. The names of William Hall and the brigantine-of-war *Notre Dame* can never be spoken or heard in South Carolina without enthusiasm, for the services of each were continuous and notable. In the action with the British frigate *Yarmouth*, in 1778, the *Notre Dame* lay across the stern of the enemy when Captain Biddle and the entire crew of the Continental frigate *Randolph* perished in the explosion that destroyed the ship. This glorious *Notre Dame* was sunk with other ships in 1780 by the defenders of Charles Town for the purpose of blocking the channel of the Cooper against the passage of Arbuthnot's

fleet. Hall became a prisoner, and was sent with Cochran to St. Augustine. Jacob Milligan, as a lieutenant of the *Prosper* in 1776, boarded the frigate *Actaeon*, as she lay, burning and deserted by her crew, on the shoal where Fort Sumter now stands, and, firing her guns at the British fleet, he brought off her flag ere she blew up. John Hatter we find in the *Hope*, making a successful voyage to France in 1776. Captured on his return, he was carried into St. Augustine, and underwent a long imprisonment. Simon Tufts in the *Defence*, to cover the blocking of Hog Island Channel, engaged on 11th and 12th November, 1775, the British sloop-of-war *Tamar* and the *Cherokee*, firing the first shot of the war in South Carolina. Lieut. John Mayrant's name and fame are linked with those of John Paul Jones, with whom he served on the *Bonhomme Richard*, receiving a severe wound when the *Serapis* was boarded. At the recommendation of Jones he commanded the *Bonne Aventure*, a French privateer, in European waters. Later he served on the *South Carolina*, but must have left her before her capture.¹⁹

The proceedings of this Court may at some future time be brought to light, but at present we only know that by it Captain Joyner was honorably acquitted. In 1786 he was a member of the Legislature, and from time to time thereafter we find mention of his name in the affairs of the public.

¹⁹See Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, p. 715.

See also Garden's Anecdotes, Second Series, p. 103.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MILL PRISON AT
PLYMOUTH, IN 1782.

CAPTAIN JOHN GREEN'S LETTER.

[*Manuscript from the Laurens Collection.*]

Addressed : Henry Laurens Esq'.
Fleyder Street N°. 23
Westminster.

Mill Prison Plymouth Feb^r. 19th 1782.

Sir,

I had the honour of adresssing you when you ware in the Tower of London early in the month of Nov^r. last, as many of my fellow prisoners heard you were in a poor state of health, and not treated with that humanity you merited, and the justness of your cause deserved; I am afear'd that letter never came to your hand, as we never heard anything respecting it; I do assure you we are rejoiced to hear of your enlargement, and hope you will, ere long, be restored to good health. We are now in this 590 prisoners, many of them natives of South Carolina, Farmers and Traders, some of which was taken at Charlestown & admitted to paroles, and soon after were put on board a Man of War and sent to this Country; many others sent from New York by order of Admiral Rodney, and several others taken at S^t. Eaustatia, they were put on board a Man of War & sent here, they have really suffer'd much on board the british Vessels in Coming to this place; but thank god they keep their spirits, we dont hear any news from our Country and are uneasy at our long captivity, many have been here, from, two, to five years; a Flying Report prevailed a few days past that doctor Franklin had made proposals to the Court of Great Britain to Exchange part of Lord Cornwallis's Troops for American prisoners now in Briton; I hope some thing will turn up which will be the means of Libera-

ting us; we are much Crowded in this place, tho' health, but much dread the Summer's heat; Several letters have been wrote to his Excellency Doct^r. Franklin, but are not so fortunate as to hear from him; you will oblige us much if you can give any encouragement of our being released—I have not the honour of being personally known to you perhaps you might recollect me; I Commanded the Continental Ship of War 'Queen of France' when she went from France to boston in 1777. Soon after obtained a lave of absence to make a Voyage in the service of the Merch^{ts}.—Robert Morris Esq^r. furnished me with a new Ship bound for France, wherein I was taken; I had commanded for the house of Mess^{rs}. Willing and Morris, ever since ye year 1764. Excepting the time I had the honour to serve the United States of America—M^r. Ball shewed my your letter & gave me your Directions, M^r. Miles Saurey is really a good man, but he is at all times of his coming to spake or give us our donations, bearing letters, or do us anny service, treated with much disrespect; Should be glad something was done by you to let this gentlemen see us in presence of the Egent or Keeper, when his business leads him here, without being subject to Ill treatment; pray sir Excuse this long letter and for Intruding on your time and you will oblige Sir,

Your most respectfull Humble Serv^t.
Jn Green

Endorsed: Capt. John Green

19 Feby 1782

Rec^d. & answered 26th
referred him to my Letter
of 23^d. to M^r. Ball, shall
know to morrow, if permitted
to visit the Prison, can
Illy afford the expense of
the Journey but that shall
be no Bar &c.

List of the American Prisoners in Mill Prison at Plymouth
&c. &c. continued, Viz.¹

Of Rhode Island.

Name.	Rank or Station.
John Peck Rathburn	Captain
Josiah Haynes	Ditto
Ezekiel Durphy	Lieutenant
Thomas Bowen	Ditto
Luther Salisbury	Master
Christ ^r Phillips	Mariner
John Pearce	Ditto
John Hull	Ditto
William Crandall	D ^o .
William Springer	D ^o .
Walter Parker	D ^o .
Bristow Chatmus	D ^o .
Deane Oswell	D ^o .
Joseph Waddell	D ^o .
Riscombe Sandford	D ^o .
Jonathan Sheldon	D ^o .
John Chattern	D ^o .
Caleb Gilbert	D ^o .
Joseph Wilkinson	D ^o .
Timothy Child	D ^o .
Gideon Tanner	D ^o .

Of Connecticut.

Robert M'Kowan	Master
Francis Butler	Ditto
Samuel Hubble	Mate
Joseph Bartram	Ditto
David Brookes	Mariner
James Billings	Ditto
Hardy Engsine	D ^o .
Tho ^s . Graversbock	D ^o .
Benjamin Ashby	D ^o .
David Veal	D ^o .

¹This list is apparently not complete; the first part of the MS. does not seem to be among the Laurens papers in this Collection.

Joseph Buell	Mariner
Joseph Clark	Ditto
Zach ⁿ . Bassett	D ^o .
George Lommas	D ^o .
Elnathan Minor	D ^o .
Thomas Edgar	D ^o .
John Haley	D ^o .
Calvin Haynes	D ^o .

Of New York.

Theoph ^s . Ellsworth	Master
Archibald M'Neal	Mate
Joseph Jeffery	Mariner
John Sinclair	Ditto
James Coxeter	D ^o .
Nathaniel Miller	D ^o .
Nathan Howell	D ^o .
Nathan Miller	D ^o .
Benjamin Stakins	D ^o .

Of New Jersey.

Thomas Hayes	Mariner
James Hunt	Ditto
Setvus Church	D ^o .
Jeremiah Church	D ^o .
John Sack	D ^o .
John Huston	D ^o .
John Maxfield	D ^o .
Henry Weaver	D ^o .

Of Pennsylvania.

John Green	Captain
John Kemp	Ditto
Griffith Jones	Lieutenant
Alexander Tindall	Ditto
Nathan Simmons	D ^o .
Shubart Armitage	Lieut. Mariner
William Whitpain	Lieutenant
Thomas Justice	Ditto
Joseph Ashburn	Master
George Mitchell	Mate
Robert Burridge	Ditto

Thomas Pemberton	Mate
William Downes	D°.
James Burney	Carpenter
..... Knox	D°.
John Claypool	D°.
Samuel Gilbert	Mariner
John Stuart	D°.
John Thomas	D°.
Alex ^r . Crawford	D°.
John Shairy	D°.
Nicholas Depoe	D°.
John Stephenson	D°.
Charles Laine	D°.
John Shaw	D°.
Hugh Forsyth	D°.
John Morton	D°.
Jacob Smith	D°.
Henry Wager	D°.
William Wild	D°.
George Dryerson	D°.
Dennis Delaney	D°.
James Bartlett	D°.
Jacob Statt	Mariner
Robert Wilson	D°.
Thomas Hooker	D°.
John Martin	D°.
John Allen	D°.
Joseph Alexander	D°.
John Spade	D°.
John Harman	D°.
Jacob Tryon	D°.
Edward Gibbons	D°.
John Cunningham	D°.
Nathaniel Smith	D°.
William M'Muller	D°.
Langhorne Jenny	D°.
William Duncan	D°.
John Jones	D°.
William Dunstan	D°.

Patrick Gallagher	Mariner
James Robertson	D ^o .
William Derrick	D ^o .
William Lawrence	D ^o .
William Lawrence J ^r	D ^o .
Nichols Calleday	D ^o .
Joseph Puney	D ^o .
George Moore	D ^o .
John Murray	D ^o .
William Kemp	D ^o .
John Langworthy	D ^o .
Nath ^w Brooks	D ^o .
Gilbert Stephenson	D ^o .
John Thompson	Midshipman
Fred ^k Molineux	Passenger
Sam ^l . Alexander	Lieutenant
Samuel Owens	Midshipman
Benjamin Broom	Mariner
Thomas Brookes	Ditto
Edward Porter	D ^o .
Ichabod Beaby	D ^o .
Of Maryland	
William Coward	Lieutenant
John Smith	D ^o .
Samuel Chawkey	Mate
William Harris	Mariner
William Vickers	D ^o .
Colin M'Mullen	D ^o .
Gassaway Pindle	D ^o .
Josiah Wheeler	D ^o .
James Pratt	D ^o .
Aaron Parrish	D ^o .
Virtus Sweat	D ^o .
Nevil ^e Walker	D ^o .
Nathan Vennom	D ^o .
Samuel Bluver	D ^o .
Stephen Watkins	D ^o .
William Mull	D ^o .
John Shrine	D ^o .

Philip Mitchell	Mariner
Nich ^s . McEnhener	D ^o .
Elisha Powell	D ^o .
James Glenn	D ^o .
Solomon Evans	Mariner
Thomas Shepherd	Ditto
Littleton Chilton	D ^o .
James Bompson	D ^o .
Charles Pickering	D ^o .
William Mason	D ^a .
Alex. Massey	D ^o .
William Miles	D ^o .
John Jenkinson	D ^o .
Isaac Townsend	D ^o .
Of Virginia.	
Thomas Tangle	Master
Francis Beck	Mate
Peter Aspenell	Gunner
Leaven White	Mariner
Sam ^l . Livingston	Ditto
George Poole	D ^o .
George Webland	D ^o .
John Jones	D ^o .
Anthony Tennable	D ^a .
John Cooper	D ^o .
John Keeton	D ^o .
Augustine Almon	D ^o .
Anth ^v . Bellamy	D ^o .
Richard Davis	D ^o .
Robert Jarvis	D ^a .
Thomas Bartlett	D ^a .
Francis Tuptman	D ^o .
Uriah Sutter	D ^o .
Joseph North	D ^o .
John Bourdeaux	D ^o .
John Baptist	D ^o .
Malachi Williamson	D ^o .
Rob ^t . Ellsey	D ^o .
John Connor	D ^o .

Abijah Buxton	Mariner
George Aspin	D ^o .
William Priss	Boy
Nich ^s Barkinson	Mariner
John Mackingham	D ^o .
Of North Carolina.	
Simon Alderson	Captain
William Throop	Mate
Simon Alderson	Mariner
Daniel Austen	Ditto
William Fuse	D ^o .
Shad ^h . Drew	D ^o .
Isaac Pharoah	D ^o .
Rob ^t Booth	D ^o .
Rich ^d . Kennedy	D ^o .
Miles Bembridge	D ^o .
Simon Howard	D ^o .
Will ^m . Kennedy	Boy
Henry Guy	Mariner
Ephraim Jones	D ^o .
George Stysen	D ^o .
John Morrison	D ^o .
Edward King	D ^o .
And ^w . Fullerton	D ^o .
William Turner	D ^o .
John Davis	D ^o .
Malachi Novice	D ^o .
Sheldon Jasper	D ^o .
David Vail	D ^o .
Thomas White	D ^o .
Of South Carolina.	
John Ashton	Lieutenant
Jacob Stobo	Ditto
William Pitts	Midshipman
Daniel Russell	Ditto
Thomas Ball	D ^o .
Paul Ripley	Gunner
Joseph Singletarry	Mariner
John Singletarry	Ditto

Daniel Duff	Lieut: Militia
William Steel	Private D°.
Andrew Wells	Ditto
James Vestals	D°.
Will ^m . M'Ilhanev	D°.
James Markham	D°.
Hardy Wilkes	D°.
James Kennerly	D°.
Of Georgia.	
John Brown	Lieutenant

Endorsed by Henry Laurens:

List of American Prisoners

in Mill Prison

Recd 8th March 1782.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

A WOMAN'S LETTERS IN 1779 AND 1782.

The following letters written during Provost's expedition against Charleston, in 1779, will show the tribulations and dangers of a "Rebel" young lady during the Revolutionary war. The first letter was written while Provost's army was occupying St. Andrew's Parish. He had crossed to the east bank of the Ashley May 11th, 1779, advanced to the lines of Charleston, which only the approach of Genl Lincoln's army saved from capture, and on May 14 he retreated to the west bank. On June 20, 1779, a battle took place in Stono River, in which the Americans were repulsed, and soon afterwards Provost withdrew to Savannah.

[No. 1.]

'Many thanks my Dr. Sukey, for your kind inquiry's about me & still more thanks for acquainting me of your situation. We left Prince Williams the day after you parted with us. My Brother attempted bringing his Negroes with him, but we were obliged to leave them in Pon pon River, from whence they returned home; thear was a few put on board Mr. River's Schooner—which arrived safe in Charles-Town; Nancy & self have six among them, they went about the Town for their victuals. We have our two maids with us; Mariah is with the rest of our negroes at Oakatees, (I

¹The writer of these letters, Mary Lucia Bull, was great-granddaughter of Stephen Bull, the emigrant, "Caseeka of the Itawanas," and the grand-niece of the First Lieut Governor Bull. She was named after her grandmother, Mrs. Barnaby Bull, a daughter of the first Landgrave Edmond Bellenger. On the death of her brother, John

believe,) under the care of Mr. Flower & Mr. M. Garvey. It is impossible for me to describe to you what I felt, while the British Army was on this side Ashley-Ferry, we never went in to our beds at night, had Candles constantly burning & were alarmed at every noise that we heard. Mrs. Bull was plundered of some of her clothes, my Aunt Bellinger's Chamber door was burst open & a great many of her things taken, in short everybody in the House lost something except Nancy & myself. As soon as we saw them taking things about the House we went into our Chamber, had the window shut & stood against the door, (for it could not lock.) One Man came & turned the Brass but did not push against it hard enough to find out it was not lock'd. But, good Heavens, my Sukey, think what we must have suffered when a parcel of Indians came bolting into the House, as for my part, I expected nothing but death, & indeed, at that moment it was indifferent to me whether I lived or died, yet I could not bear the thought of being murder'd by the Savages. One of the British Colonels came to the House, we told him we were very uneasy about the Indians & common Soldiers, he was sorry they disturbed us, (he said), but we had better fee him to stay with us, for he had good spirits, cou'd sing a good Song & had a deal of chitty-chatty, Whether he said that to divert us, (for we were very dull) or whether he felt as little for our distress as he appeared to do, I will not undertake to say. You ask me what we intend doing—that is a question that I know not how to answer. I am as yet quite undetermined what to do. I wait for my brother's advice, who is at the Indian-Land.²

Bull, who had married the heiress of the Perry family, she inherited the estate of their family. She married Jacob Guerard. Among her many descendants is James Lowndes, Esquire, now of Washington, D. C., whose interest in this Society and in the Carolina Art Association and the Charleston Library Society has been more than well proved by the presentation of pamphlets, books and other valuable gifts.

²A part of Beaufort District—now County was for many years known as the "Indian Land."

Mrs. Kelsall (my brother informed me) has invited us to go to Georgia, but I see no possibility of our accepting his invitation. I am very glad to hear your Mamma has been so lucky, please remember us all kindly to her, if you have any opportunity of writing to her; I wish, my Sukey, I knew how to go & see you before you go to River-May, I would not mind your being at a Strangers, I believe I would jump up behind Isaac now, if Nancy would let me, but she wants to see you as much as I do, & she is so selfish she won't let me have the pleasure of seeing you alone.

And now, my Sukey, I must beg that you will not be uneasy about me, I am as happy as your absence and the times will permit me to be. Mrs. Bull, Nancy & Miss Polly Cameron desire to be remembered to you. I remain your unchangeable Friend,

Mary Lucia Bull.

P. S.—Mrs Garvey & Miss Cameron stay'd at Prince William's.

Miss Susanna Stoll.

[No. 2.]

Stoney Point, July 5, 1779.

My Dr Sukey: The desire you must have of seeing your mother makes me congratulate you on the prospect you have of returning home, but as I know not when we shall meet again, my spirits are quite sunken; when shall I enjoy the heart-felt satisfaction of seeing and conversing with my amiable friend? You desire me to continue to love you; your command is easily obey'd; yes my Sukey, as long as your Lucia is blessed with life and reason she will love you. Mrs. Bellinger has spent one day here since you left us. I agree with you in your opinion of that Lady; she is indeed an agreeable woman. I hope to see her after a while I am here, as she intends making some stay in Chas Town.

Please remember us all to your Mamma and Mrs Donnom.

Nancy desires her love to you. Mrs Bull and Miss M. Cameron also desire to be remembered to you.

Adieu, my dear Sukey; believe me to be your affectionate and unchangeable,

Mary Lucia Bull.

Miss Susanna Stoll,

Favored by Mr M. Garvey

[No. 3.]

Prince William, March 15, 1782.

My Dear Sukey: I am very sorry you had no paper to write to me; a letter at this time wou'd have given me infinite pleasure; I hope, my dear Sukey, the change in my situation will make no change in your regard for me; let me beg of you to treat me with the same affectionate freedom that you have ever done. Your heart I have found capable of love and friendship at the same time; pray imagine mine to be so, too; our sentiments were ever much alike. I wish to see you and your dear little Boy, I thought to have had that pleasure in a few days, but some British vessels being in the way will prevent my going up as soon as I expected.

Please present my respectful compliments to your mother: my compliments to Mr Garvey also and believe me to be yours most affectionately,

Mary Lucia Guerard.

Mrs Susanna Garvey.

Favored by Mrs. A. Garvey.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Departed this life on the 1st of June last, at his Plantation, (Cedar Field, Christ Church Parish,) in the Seventy-second year of his age, MR. THOMAS ALLAN, of a lin-

gering illness of nearly two years, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of his maker. He was a native of Gosport, England, but for sixty-one years, an inhabitant of Charleston and its vicinity. In the commencement of the Revolution he took up arms in the cause of his adopted country, and continued her defender throughout the arduous struggle, when Great Britain acknowledged her free and independent. He was one of the few who never took a British Protection, but rejected the idea with scorn, and to his end, a firm undeviating republican, and friend to Liberty. As a husband, parent, master, friend, and also a truly just and honest man, he can be placed amongst the first class of mankind. He has left a widow, six children, seven grand children and numerous friends and acquaintances, to bemoan his irreparable loss. He lived beloved and died lamented—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, July 18, 1827.)

Died—At the residence of Maj. Joseph Mickle, in Kershaw District, S. C., on the 8th inst., Mr. Samuel Breed, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Breed enrolled himself among the patriots of '76 at an early age, and continued in the service of his country until May, 1780, when he was taken a prisoner at the surrender of fort Moultrie, and paroled with Major Eli Kershaw, and others to Camden, where he continued a citizen until within a few years. Having lost his wife and a numerous family, all except a grandson, he lived among his friends in the country, who will recollect the goodness of his heart, as well as his mild and amiable disposition.—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1826.)

Died, at Georgetown, Gen. Robert Conway, formerly of this city, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70—interred with military honors.—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Monday, December 8, 1823.)

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, out of print. Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 50c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I to IX, 1900-1908. Unbound \$4.00 each.

Members get a discount of 25 per cent. on the above prices.

The Magazines will be bound at 60c. additional per volume.

Address: SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.



THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME X., NO. 3

JULY, 1909.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1909

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. X.

JULY, 1909.

No. 3

LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER
GILLON IN 1778 AND 1779.

(Continued from the April number.)

[8]

Gentlemen

I had the honor of writing you y^e 5 march and sent you two copies thereof wherein you'll observe y^e then prospect I had of speedily compleating the business I was sent to Europe on But y^e loss y^e trade this kingdom met with, y^e reports from England of the success of their troops in Georgia with Count D'Estaing's situation damped y^e spirit of those in trade so much that I could procure no credit from them excepting about one hundred thousand livres from the house at Nantes that was to do all y^e business, my chief dependance for money being those in Trade I was not a little chagrined at this. However I then determined to apply to government and went to Paris where M^r Franklin introduced me by letter to M^r de Sartine who heard my proposals and desired me to state them to him in writing which I immediately did as follows

To lend me y^e money y^e State of South Carolina authorised me to borrow in Europe

To join me in y^e security ye State had given me if monies were to be procured in any other place.

To sell me three of their Frigates ready for sea payable here in two and five years with Interest or pay-

able in provisions of our produce by y^e State at any of their Foreign Islands at any time they would fix and these provisions or even naval stores to be conveyed by the S C fleet to one of their foreign islands, this I urged in preference to y^e other proposals because I knew these Frigates would be partly useful to America in general and to Georgia in particular by helping to break up y^e English expedition in that quarter this I fully explained to M^r Franklin and M^r de Sartine requesting them to persue a plan I would draw up for an expedition against Georgia that I am sure might with y^e aid of our army there secure all y^e British Army, Forces, Ammunition provisions and shipping,— it was for them if they would not sell me three frigates to send three ships of y^e line three Frigates two cutters and six row gallies all of y^e easiest draft of water to Georgia first making ye island of [blank] to know their exact distance from St Augustine the to proceed off that Bar and take all that was there, then to send to Georgia & South Carolina for advices when I conceive this Fleet would've secured all y^e British vessels there or thereabouts, this done they might have gone to Hispaniola or Martinico and joined their fleet there carrying a convoy of provisions with them for their Navy and Army, all of this need not have detained them longer than about 25 days more than if this small Squadron had sailed directly from here for their islands, and as I knew there was a reinforcement going to their Islands I thought they could not be better employed than taking this sudden and unexpected trip to Georgia in their way.— To remove a difficulty that was hinted at I removed it by saying that I would go in this fleet with all my officers as volunteers provided that M^r Sartine would here agree to let y^e State of South Carolina have all y^e vessels, stores, & ammunition this fleet took that would suit them either on paying for all of them here or on paying for them in y^e foreign islands in provisions at y^e price that the French commandg officer and y^e person y^e State would choose to value them at—this Equitable

proposal was objected to, I therefore renewed my former request with these additions because I thought they might object aiding any State without y^e support of Congress.

That I would request y^e favor of y^e State to apply to Congress to become guarantee for y^e State to those I should borrow money from and for Congress to support y^e measure of fitting out y^e three Frigates this I did because I suppose Congress would readily do it as in my humble opinion a navy to my State is a Navy to America in general and that South Carolina does not confine herself to such narrow limits but to y^e continent in general, thus would've offered (instead of being asked) to Congress any aid their ships could've given but this availed nothing is M^r de Sartine told me that my application was y^e same as if Congress had authorised me to make it—I therefore proposed give me but one good Frigate on paying you what monies I have here and paying y^e balance in two years, or as I have monies enough to build y^e hull of a ship and to pay advanced wages will you furnish me with the materials to fit her for Seas on a short credit, this is well as y^e other proposals was refused. I then requested him M^r de Sartine to favor me with a written answer to y^e proposals I made him and assured him that y^e State would be pleased he would do it and assign y^e reasons why their great and generous allies would not assist them, I also asked a passage for y^e few officers that were here say 2 Captains—2 Lts of Marines & 4 midshipmen in y^e Frigate that was going with ye ambassador as they could ruff it rather than lose the opportunity of going to serve their invaded Country, he desired me to apply by letter which I immediately did three weeks since but hitherto have received no answer whatever thus all hopes of aid from this government are at an end,— I am trying to borrow some monies in Amsterdam by obligations as they there term it having got a house there to undertake it who gives me some hopes of success I have also proposed y^e matter to y^e directors general of y^e Society

of y^e maritime commerce at Berlin who are determined to trade with America as they have wrote me thereon whereby I had y^e opportunity of proposing the States business them but if nothing is done there or in Holland I then think of laying out what monies I have in Materials for three ships and send them to America by y^e best opportunity which perhaps may be St Eustatius as then ye State if they persevere in their original war can order y^e Frigates to be built in Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, or Charles Town South Carolina as they think proper or if they chuse to sell these materials they will yield more than the first sum of £500,000 of currency voted and expended in this affair thus there is a prospect of y^e State losing nothing by this intent of having a Navy, perhaps they may ask Congress for their share of y^e Continental fleet or fall on some other mode. As I am denied a passage in y^e French Frigate by M^r de Sartine or in y^e Alliance by M^r Franklin for y^e officers to return to America I must see and procure their passage elsewhere I shall also return as soon as I've finished all ye State business under my care, pardon me for troubling you with this affair but I tho't it wou'd be satisfactory to you to know what I had done here & what assistance we in future must expect from this government. I've sent Gov Rutledge copies and particularly of all my correspondence here on this matter with some remarks that America ought to know, no doubt he will furnish you with such as he deems necessary out of them. I find Capt Jones is now ready with y^e following vessels under his command,

Bon Homme Richard	44	guns	400	men,	An old India-
					[man.
Alliance.....	36	"	200	"	
Pallas.....	32	"	250	"	A merchant-
					[man.
A Ship.....	20	"	200	"	D°.
2 Cutters of.....			18	Guns &	200 men each
A brig of	14	"	100	"	
12 Chase-Maris or tenders.					

Y^e two first appear under continental colours and all y^e rest under French colours and with French officers having continental marine commissions but I am told they are to hoist Continental colours as soon as out to Sea what a useful fleet this might prove on America's shore to scour it of y^e privateers that are ruining your trade to break up y^e Georgia expedition and to gather strength by picking up the y^e stragglers British cruisers, but M^r Franklin told me they were not going to America thus suppose they may be going on a project that is expected to prove more advantageous to certain parties Time must prove who is right—I craved M^r Adams to take charge of this packet with my letters to S^c Carolina which he will deliver you.— will you be pleased to forward them by y^e very first safe hand as they are of much consequence to our State M^r Adams would've aided me much had I met him at Paris, M^r Lee and M^r Izard did all in their power but when people are pre-determined not to help us & when those whom America has appointed to support her requests & are averse to y^e measure itself it avails little to have y^e aid of such gentlemen as Mess^s Adams, Lee & Izard whose assistance had they been in power would've procured I should suppose at least a something. May I crave you to present my respect to M^r Jay and such of y^e delegates as I've the honor of being known to and believe me to be very much

Gentⁿ

Your most obed^t Servt

A. Gillon

L'Orient 15 June 1779

To the Honorable the Delegates from y^e State of South Carolina at y^e Continental Congress Philadelphia.—

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PRO-
VINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the April number.)

August 11, 1698, John Whitmarsh, William Bower and Charles Odingsells executed their bond to Governor Blake for Whitmarsh's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Margaret Morris. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 260.)

October 3, 1698, Joseph Hunt, Thomas Elliott and Thomas Booth executed their bond to Governor Blake for Joseph Hunt's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of John Hunt. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 261.)

October 1, 1698, Mary Ladson, Capt. William Smith, and Jonathan Amory executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Ladson's faithful performance of the trust of administratrix of the estate of John Ladson. Witness: William Gibbon. (Page 262.)

March 11, 1697-8, Hannah Bennett, Capt. William Smith and William Edwards executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Bennett's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Richard Bennett, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 263.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Hannah Bennett to administer on the estate of Richard Bennett, at the same time directing William Edwards, Edmund Dundon and Hugh Cochrum to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Pages 264-265.)

March 16, 1697-8, Martha Lardant, Noah Royer, Jr., Isaac Calabeuf and Jonas Bonhost executed their bond

to Governor Blake for Mrs. Lardant and Royer's faithful performance of their trust as administrators of the estate of James Lardant. (Pages 265-266.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Martha Lardant and Noah Royer, Jr., to administer on the estate of James Lardant, at the same time reciting that Isaac Callibeuf, Peter Chevalier, Stephen Taveron, Jonas Bonhost and Abraham Leswear had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 266.)

Will of Thomas Bolton, made January 10, 1696, and proved before Governor Archdale May 14, 1696, gave "friende" Phoebe Codner £10 as an acknowledgment of her tenderness and care to his late wife and himself during their sickness; gave the Congregation of Friends in Carolina £10 to be used for repairing the fence of the burying place and for "building a little house to shelter people from bad weather, on occasion"; gave his negro man, Titus, his freedom at the expiration of two years after testator's death, or as soon as his executors should see fit within five years; gave one tenth of his estate, after all debts were paid, to charitable uses (to be divided equally between the Congregation of Friends in London and the Congregation of Friends in Charles Town); gave the remainder of his estate to his two daughters, Rebecca and Ann Bolton, to be equally divided between them, and in case of the death of both of them their estate was to go to his brother, Randolph Bolton, of London; gave friends, Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, £10 each, and appointed them his executors. Witnesses: William Bailey, Phoebe Codner, John Beamer. "Vera Copia Chas. Odingsells, Dept: Secrty:" Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 25, 1698. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted by Governor Archdale to Landgrave Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, May 14, 1696. (Pages 267-268.)

March 15, 1697-8, Governor Blake directed Francis Fidling to administer on the estate of Reuben Willis, at the same time reciting that Richard Tradd, Edward

Berry, John Hill, Edward Loughton and William Poole had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the same. (Pages 268-269.)

March 15, 1697-8, Francis Fidling, Thomas Rose and Samuel Saxon executed their bond to Governor Blake for Fidling's faithful performance of his trust of administrator. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 269.)

May 24, 1698, Governor Blake directed David Davis to administer on the estate of William Davis, at the same time reciting that Col. Robert Gibbes, Capt. Jacob Allen, Thomas Drayton, William Nash and Capt. Samuel DuBerdieu had been directed to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 270.)

The same day David Davis, Capt. William Smith and John Maverick executed their bond to Governor Blake for Davis's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of William Davis. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 270 and 255.)

October 14, 1699, Elisha Prioleau, Peter Chevalier and Daniel DuRoureseau executed their bond to Governor Blake for Prioleau's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of Maria Bonnell. Witness: Robert Dacres.

The warrant of appraisement of the said estate was directed to Peter Chevalier, John Girardeau, Abram La Sade, Peter Manigault and Peter Filleux. (Page 271.)

October 16, 1699, Governor Blake directed Samuel Saxon to administer on the estate of John Travis. (Page 272.)

The same day Samuel Saxon, David Maybank and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Saxon's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Travis. Witness: Robert Dacres. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Francis Fidling, James Peartree, Simon Valentijn, William Gibbons and Miles Brewton. (Ibid.)

October 17, 1699, James Dubosc, Peter LeChevalier and Daniel DuRoureseau executed their bond to Gov-

ernor Blake for DuBosc's faithful execution of his trust as administrator of the estate of Peter Rosier. Witness: Robert Dacres. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Elisha Prioleau, Daniel Avoe, Peter Le Chevalier, Daniel DuRoureseau and Peter Filleux. (Page 273.)

October 27, 1705, Madelein Cheneshane and René Ravenel executed their bond to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor and ordinary, for the said Madelein's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Cheneshane.

March 16, 1698-9, Philodocia Glaze, George Burnett and Increase Sumner executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Glaze's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Gabriel Glaze. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 275-276.)

May 12, 1699, James LeBas, James DuBose and Anthony Cordes executed their bond to Governor Blake for LeBas's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of John Herant. Witness: Henry Wigington. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Christopher Walker, Lambert Sanders, Philip Rowland, Joseph Weld, John Greenland and John Alston. (Pages 276-277.)

May 13, 1699, Thomas Hubbard, James Moore and John Lawes executed their bond to Governor Blake for Hubbard's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of Francis Rider. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 278.)

September 3, 1696, Samuel Hartley, James Stanyarne and William Smith executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Hartley's faithful execution of the trust of administrator of the estate of Benjamin Wildy. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 279.)

November 24, 1696, Simon Valentijn, Edward Loughton and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Blake for Valentijn's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Susannah Barker. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 280.)

The same day letters of administration on the said estate were granted to said Simon Valentijn, and a warrant of appraisement was issued to Wm. Pople, Charles King, Edward Loughton, Thomas Noble and Charles Prouty. (Page 281.)

November 28, 1696, James LeBas, Peter Guerard and Antoine Bouran executed their bond to Governor Blake for LeBas's faithful execution of his trust as administrator on the estate of John Lemoyne. Witness: Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. (Page 282.)

The same day letters of administration on the said estate were granted to James LeBas, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Mr. DeRoureseau, Christopher Walker, John Greenland, Mr. Cloningham, and Lambert Sanders. (Page 283.)

January 13, 1696-7, Elizabeth Turgis, Rebecca Axtell and William Cantey executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Turgis's faithful execution of her trust as executrix of the estate of Francis Turgis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 284.) The warrant of appraisement on the said estate was directed to Maj. Thomas Broughton, Gabriel Glaze, Thomas Graves and George Burnett. (Page 285.)

October 27, 1696, Peter DuGue, son and sole executor of the last will and testament of James DuGue, Sr., deceased, Samuel DuBourdieu and Judith, his wife, James DuBose and Mary, his wife, and Marianna DuGue, widow and relict of James DuGue, Jr., on behalf of her daughter, Marianna DuGue, arranged a division of the property of James DuGue, Sr., reciting that the said James DuGue, Sr., by his will, made May 28, 1696, bequeathed to his five children therein named and to his granddaughter, Marianna DuGue, all of his real and personal estate to be equally divided among them; that all of the said property that had come to the knowledge of said legatees had been divided into six parts, whereof Peter DuGue, in his own right and also as trustee in right of his brother, Isaac, and sister, Elizabeth; Samuel DuBourdieu and James DuBose, in right

of their wives, and Marianna DuGue, widow, in right of her daughter, Marianna DuGue, severally took their several parts of the same, Peter DuGue taking the plantation upon New Town Creek, James's Island, two town lots in Charles Town, numbered 165 and 186, a negro boy and £2. 5. 10. sterling; Peter taking for Isaac and Elizabeth part of a town lot in Charles Town, on Broad Street, which James DuGue purchased of James DeBourdeaux, blacksmith, together with the buildings thereon, and £4. 12. 4.; James and Mary DuBose taking a negro man, a negro woman, a negro boy; James and Mary DuBose receiving the use of two lots in Charles Town, numbered 70 and 98, for two years and six months; then delivering possession of them up to Marianna DuGue for the use of her daughter, Marianna; Marianna DuGue taking for her daughter the use of lots in Charles Town for two years and six months, one of the lots being on Church Street, numbered 70, granted to Arthur Middleton, and having been purchased by James DuGue from Robert Skelton, cordwinder, the other granted to James DuGue, and numbered 98, the said lots to become the property, at the expiration of the time, of the younger Marianna DuGue; Samuel and Judith DuBordieu also to receive £54. 8. 6. in goods of said estate. Witness: Antoine Couran, Isaac Callabeuf, Jonathan Amory and Anthony Cordes. Signature of Marianna DuGue witnessed by Boisseau, John Marriner and John Filbein. Proved before James Moore, November 9, 1696, and before James LeBas, January 22, 1696-7. Witness: Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. (Pages 286 and 247.)

March 15, 1705, Sarah Howes, Ralph Izard and Arthur Middleton executed their bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Howes's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Job Howes. (Page 287.)

December 1, 1696, William Williams, Richard Conant and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williams's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Richard [undecipherable

name]. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 290. Pages 288 and 289 are blank.)

May 13, 1697, Elizabeth Elliott, Capt. William Brockhurst and Christopher Jauard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Elliott's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Elliott. Witness: Charles Odingsells. The warrant of appraisement was directed to William Elliott, John Elliott, James Stanyarne, Hugh Hext and John Norton. (Page 291.)

June 3, 1697, William Dry, James Risbee and John Buckley executed their bond to Governor Blake for Dry's faithful execution of his trust as administrator of the estate of Robert Rhimer. Witness: James Moore. (Page 292.)

June 10, 1697, Samuel Williamson, Richard Tradd, Thomas Rose and James Peartree executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williamson and Tradd's faithful administration of the estate of Robert Adams. Witness: William Dry. (Page 293.)

June 17, 1697, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Margaret Laverick to administer upon the estate of Robert Laverick. At the same time he directed Findla Marten, John Frooman, Thomas Noble, Art: Dicks and John Hill to appraise and make an inventory of said estate, (Page 295. Page 294 contains the will of Robert Adams)

By virtue of a warrant of appraisement to them directed by Governor Blake, March 3, 1696-7, John Ladson, William Chapman and Joseph Ellicott appeared before John Beresford June 18, 1697, and proved the inventory which accompanied their jurat. (Page 296.)

June 21, 1697, Hugh Hext, William Elliott, John Elliott prepared an inventory of the estate of Joseph Ellicott, which they proved the following day before William Hawett. (Page 297.)

June 28, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £16. from Lady Axtell for 800 acres of land, sold for the Lords Proprietors. (Page 297.)

July 24, 1697, William Dry acknowledged the receipt

of £67. 8. 7½., at five shillings each piece of eight, from Thomas Palmer, administrator of Robert Rymer, (Page 297.)

July 20, 1697, John Beresford, Esq., of Berkeley County, executed his bond to Edward Lascells, of Barbadoes, merchant, guaranteeing the payment of three bills of exchange which he had drawn upon Col. John Hallett, of Barbadoes, for £25. sterling, payable to said Edward Lascells. Witnesses: Charles Basden and Susannah Rawlings. (Page 298.)

July 20, 1697, Thomas Cary, Esq., of Charles Town, executed his bond to Edward Lascells and William Heysham, both of Barbadoes, guaranteeing the payment of three bills of exchange for £140., drawn by Philip Ostome, of Carolina, planter, on Capt. Peter Colleton, of Barbadoes, payable to "Coll: Thomas Cary Receiver", and, in consideration of cash paid him by Ithiel Smart, endorsed over by him to the said Lascells and Heysham. Witnesses: William Smith and Hugh Hall. (Pages 298-299.)

The first of the above bonds was proved before Thomas Cary by the oaths of Capt. Charles Basden and Susannah Rawlings; the second was proved before James Risbee by the oaths of Capt. William Smith and Hugh Anderson. (Page 299.)

The second of the above bonds was declared void by both parties to the agreement July 30th, and another bond executed, slightly different in its conditions. Witnesses: William Dry, Alexander Parris and John Reese. (Pages 299-300.)

June 8, 1697, John Moore and Samuell Pray made oath before James Risbee that at the request of Richard Narramore, "Commander of the Bridgateen Carrolina", they had gone "on board sayd vessell to view the sd. Vessell's houle butt more Espetially a hogs head" particularly marked and found "the Sd— hhd well stowed loaded & quined". (Page 300.)

July 30, 1697, John Reese, of Barbadoes, executed his bond to Thomas Palmer, of the said island, merchant,

conditioned for the payment of £10. sterling on or before August 30, 1697. Witnesses: Hugh Hall and Ithiell Smart. (Page 300.)

March 17, 1696-7, Gabriel Glaze, William Cantey and Thomas Butler, appraisers appointed by Governor Blake, February 11, 1696-7, prepared an inventory and appraisal of the estate of Francis Turgis, deceased, which they proved before Richard Conant, March 19, 1696-7. (Page 301.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.¹

[INSCRIPTION ON COVER:]

Memoranda by
Col. Isaac Hayne the Republican Martyr
who
was Sacrificed in Charlestown
on
Saturday—4 August—1781.

Rob^t Ballingall was living at Parkers ferry Sept^r 16—
1755 —

BIRTHS.

Harriet Will^{ms} :.....Daughter of William & Mary Hayne
D^a August 1, 1764.
AbrahamSon of Abram & Susanna Hayne D^a
Septemb^r: 7 1764.
CatherineDaughter of Gideon & Ann Dupont
Sen^{rs}: Septemb^r 17 1764.
MaryDaughter of Arthur & Mary Perron-
neau February 14 1765
WilliamSon of Moses & Elizabeth Darquier
D^a February 20 1765
.....Son of W^m Clay & Catherine Snipes D^a
March 26 1765

¹These records were kept by Col. Isaac Hayne, who was executed by the British in 1781 (*See South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 5, p. 180), in a little book, which is now in the possession of the family of the late Mr. Isaac Hayne, who have kindly loaned it for publication. It consists chiefly of births, deaths and marriages. Much of it was apparently taken from the newspapers of the period, with occasionally such data added as came within the writer's personal knowledge. There are some plantation notes concerning negroes and horses. The journal will be printed in full. Where it is necessary to supply words brackets are used. The cause of death, when given, is printed in italics.

Elizabeth	Daughter of Tobias & Mary Ford— July 16 1765
Thomas	Son of Peter & Elizabeth Bacot— August 16, 1765.
.....	Son of Thomas & Phebe Farr— August 17 1765.
.....	Daughter of John & Catherine War- ing—Sept ^r 1765
John	Son of Robert & Sarah Gibbes— Sept ^r 27 1765
Mary	Daughter of Gideon Jun ^r & Ann Du- pont—Oct ^r 24 1765
.....	Daughter of John & Dorcas Smelie —May 26 1766
Peggy Ann	Daughter of Col: Joseph & Ann Glover—July 16 1766
Isaac	Son of Is ^c & Elizabeth Hayne— July—2 ^d 1766
Ann— <i>Dead</i>	Daughter of Rob ^t & Sarah Gibbes, Sept ^r 1 st —1766
Elizabeth.....	Daughter of Arthur & Mary Per- ronneau—Sept ^r : 8 (?) 1766
.....	Son of His Excell: Ld Cha ^s : & Montagu, Oct ^r : 9—1766.
	<i>Dead</i> W ^m Clay & Catherine Snipes Octo- ber 25—1766
.....	Daughter of Jn ^o & Mary Moxell Nov ^r 18 1767
.....	Son of James & Ann Cuthbert Nov ^r 19 1767
William	Son of Andrew & Marg ^t Cunning- ham D ^d Aug ^t 8, 1768
.....	Daughter of Alex ^r : & Henrietta Michie, Sept ^r 1768.
.....	Son of James & Sarah Graeme—Oct ^r 1768
William	W ^m & Mary Harden—Nov ^r 8 1743
William	James & Sarah Atkins—July 18 1746

William	John & Elizabeth Mullins—Oct ^r 13, 1747
Rebecca	W ^m & Mary Harden (mar Tho ^s White) Dec ^r 17 1747
Sarah	Joseph & Mary Hunt—March 9 th 1749
Philip	Philip & Elizabeth Hext—June 15, 1749
Ann	Elias & Helen Ball—Augus ^t 18, 1747
Ann	John & Elizabeth Vinson (mar ^d Jn ^o Jones) Dec ^r 5 1747.
William	Joseph & Hull—Nov ^r 28 1750
John	James & Ann Williamson May 6 1750
Sarah	Atkins —Dec ^r 26 1750
Thomas	Philip & Elisa: Hext—Jan 22 1751
Charles	W ^m & Mary Harden—Jan. 14 1751.
Mary Ann	Geo & Martha Vincent (now Mrs Proctor) Feb.y 26 1751
Susannah	Jn ^o & Mary North (now M ^{rs} Buchan- nan) Oct ^r 10 th 1751
Sarah	Jn ^o & Sarah Laird (now M ^{rs} M ^o Pher- son) Oct ^r 29 1751
Ann Holland	Tho ^s & Rebecca Hutchinson (now M ^{rs} Skirving) Nov ^r 16 1751
Sarah	Sa el & Elizabeth Sleigh. Oct ^r 2 1752
Elizabeth	Coll ⁿ Henry & Eliza. Clark Hyrne, Oct ^r 31 1752
Mary	David & Mary Ferguson.
Mary	Culcheth & Jane Gibbes (now M ^{rs} Batty) D ^d 1778— 1753.
William	William & Sarah Webb, April 13 1753
Mary	Col ⁿ George & Mary —kson (now M ^{rs} Boswood) March 27 1753
Elizabeth	Joseph & Sarah Sanders (now M ^{rs} La—) July 1 1753

Hannah	Hugh & Mary Cochran. (M ^{rs} T. Smith) D ^d 1774 July 29 th 1753
George	Philip & Catherine Spooler. Aug ^t 25, 1753.
Mary	James & Mary Sharp (now M ^{rs} Jones) Nov ^r 2 ^d 1753
Rebecca	Tho ^s & Rebecca Hutchinson (now M ^{rs} Chiffelle) Nov ^r 5 1753
Jane	Rev ^d Rob ^t & Christian Baron (now M ^{rs} Slann) Nov ^r 13 1753
Elizabeth	W ^m & Mary Harden. March 30 1754
James	James & Ann Postell. Aug ^t 17 1754
James	W ^m & Hannah M ^c Cants Aug ^t 21 1754
Joseph	Col ⁿ Jos: & Ann Glover. Aug ^t 28 1754
Deborah	W ^m & Sarah Webb Jan ^r 18 1755
Philip	Phil: & Cath: Spooler May 3 1755
William	Jn ^o & Ruth Wells June 4, 1755
John	John & Mary North. Aug ^t 8 1755
Noah	Sam ^l & Blinco. Ap ^l 7 1756
Benjamin	W ^m & Sarah Webb. May 2 1756
Rachel	Tho ^s & Mary Jones (now M ^{rs} Cossens) Ap ^l 27 1756
John	James & Ann Postell. Aug ^t 14 1756
Charles	Joseph & Ann Sanders Oct ^r 10 1756
Mary	David & Hannah Maybank.—Oct ^r 31, 1756.
Charles	James & Mary Skirving 1760
W ^m	W ^m & Hannah M ^c Cants Dec ^r 25 1756
Mary Ann	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne March 6 1757
Deborah Jones.....	Jeremiah & Deborah Miles March 15 1757
Jackson Skirving....	James & Mary May 1 1757
William	W ^m & Sarah Field. Oct ^r 18 1757
Rebecca	Joseph & Rebecca Hunt. Dec ^r 2 1757

Thomas	Thomas & Susanna Ford, Dec ^r 11	
	1757	
Edward		
Edward	W ^m & Sarah Webb	1758
Isaac	Peter & Sarah Bush Jan ^r 21	1758
Mary Easter	W ^m & Elis: Bellinger,	1758
Ann	Sam ^l & Marg ^t Singleton <i>Dead</i> , Feb ^r	
	15, 1758	
Charlotte	Jn ^o Elias & Mary Hutchinson	1758
Wilson	Joseph & Ann Glover March 29,	
	1758	
Mary	Philip & Cath: Spooler, Ap ^l 22 ^d	
	1758	
Sam ^l	Samuel & Porcher, May 4	1758
Sarah	Jn ^o & Ann Newbould, Sep ^r 12	1758
Elizabeth	Daniel & Strobel, Oct ^r 7	1758
Sarah	Hugh & Elles: Sleigh, Nov ^r 17	1758
Joseph	W ^m & Hannah M ^c Cants, Jan 18	
	1759	
Benjamin	James & Ann Postell, Feb ^y 8	1759
James	Adam & Mary Culliatte Ap ^l 3 ^d	
	1759	
Joseph Miles	W ^m & Sarah Webb, Ap ^l 16	1759
Susannah	} W ^m & Elizabeth Eberson (mar ^d	
Mary <i>Dead</i>		
	} Josiah B —) Mar 1	1759
Mary	Philip & Mary Smith (now M ^{rs} Jn ^o	
	Postell, Feb ^y : 8: 1776) July 23,	
	1759	
Elizabeth	Jn ^o & Martha Brown Nov ^r 12	1759
Sanders	Joseph & Ann Glover Dec ^r 20	1759
Charles	Tobias & Mary Ford, March 14,	
	1760	
Margaret	Moses & Elisab: Darquier (mar ^d : R.	
	Singleton) Ap. 22	1760.
John	John & Martha Joulee, Ap ^l 22	1760
Henry	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne Oct ^r 14	
	1760.	
Elizabeth	W ^m & Sarah Field,	1760
John	Thomas & Stock	1760

Charles.....	James & Mary Skirving	1760
Mary Perry	Jn ^o Elias & Mary Hutchinson	1760
William	W ^m & Ann Fisburn	Sept ^r 12 1760
Elizabeth	Charles & Susann: Colleton,	Sept ^r 21 1760
Mary <i>Dead</i>	{ James & Anne Postell (married W ^m Day) Dec ^r 26 1760	
Elizabeth		
Joseph	Joseph & Ann Fabian	1760
William	W ^m & Elis: Bellinger,	1760
Florence	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	<i>Dead</i> , Nov ^r 15 1760
Thomas	William & Hannah M'Cants	Jan ^r 9 1761
Susannah	Samuel & Sleigh	1761
Darius.....	Darius & Dalton	1761
Mary	Jonathan & Elisab: Cochran (Mar- ried Col ^o Taarling, 1778)	1761.
Joseph.....	Edward [?] Wilkinson	1761
Jane	James & Bolton,	1761
William.....	W ^m & Elisabeth Bellinger	Mar. 14 1761.
Elizabeth	Samuel & Marg ^t Singleton	<i>Dead</i> Sept ^r 20 1761
Daniel	Joseph & Ann Fabian	1761
Elizabeth	Joseph & Ann Miles	Sept ^r 18 1761
Susan Bellinger.....	Henry & Mary Hyrne (D ^d July 22 ^d 1780)	Nov ^r 18 1761
Elizabeth	James & Susannah Reid (Marr ^d W ^m Bull Esq ^r)	Sept ^r 28 1762
Mary Ann Ruth.....	Jn ^o & Ruth Wells,	Dec ^r 11, 1762
James	Joseph & Ann Glover.	<i>Died</i> 1779, Nov ^r 9 1762.
Esther	Jn ^o & Martha Joulee	Mar 3 1763.
Hannah	Tobias Ford & Mary	Ap ^l 7 1763
Ann.....	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	Oct ^r 20 1763
Peter Girardeau	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne	Dec ^r 6 1763

Sarah Hartley	Joseph & Elizabeth Miles	Jan 18 1764
Sarah	W ^m & Deborah Webb	Feb: 14 1764
Sarah	W ^m Clay & Catherine Snipes	Feb 1 1764
William	Stephen & Ford.	Mar 13 1764
Tobias	Thomas & Susannah Ford	Mar. 21 1764
Moses	Joseph & Ann Glover	July 9 1764.
Thomas	John & Ruth Wells,	Ap ^l 8 1765
Sophia	Joseph & Elizabeth Miles.	July 4 1765
Elisa: Nash	Tobias & Mary Ford,	July 15 1765
Mary Louisa	W ^m & Elisabeth Bellinger.	Sep ^r 5 1765
Ann <i>Wrong</i>	Joseph & Ann Glover. <i>Wrong</i>	Sept ^r 12, 1765
Edm ^a Massenbird...	Henry & Mary Hyrne,	Oct ^r 20 1765
Elizabeth	W ^m & Deborah Pinckney	Dec ^r 2 1765
John	D ^r Lyman & Mary Hall	Dec ^r 4 1765
William	William & Elis: Bowler	1765.
Mary.....	D ^r James & Susanna Reid,	Jan ^r 31 1766
Peggy Anne	Joseph & Ann Glover	July 24, 1766
Isaac	Isaac & Elizabeth Hayne,	July 2 1766
Benjamin	Benj ⁿ & Rebecca Webb	Aug ^t 5 1766
Magdalene.....	Ja ^a Lewis & Mary Culliatte,	Sep ^t 26 1766
Hugh	Thomas & Sarah Grange,	Nov ^r 15 1766
Ann Ladson	Tho ^s & Rachel Buer	Jan ^r 8 1767
Josiah	John & Ruth Wells,	Mar 22 1767
Ann Simmons	William & Sarah Swinton.	Ap ^l 5 1767
Sarah Jennet	W ^m & Sarah Field.	Aug ^t 25 1767
Sarah	Darius & Mary Dalton	Sept ^r 26 1767

W ^m Hunt	W ^m & Sarah Ferguson	Sept ^r 29	1767
Susan Miles	W ^m & Sarah Webb	Oct ^r 3	1767
Mary	James & Sarah Shirving	Dec ^r 24	1767
Barbara	Rob ^t & Debora Emsitler (?)	Dec ^r 27	1767
Mary	Sam ^l & Ann Nichols	Jan ^y 11	1767
Sarah Esther	W ^m & Elisabeth Bellinger	Jan ^y 17	1767
Joseph W ^m	Tho ^s & Mary Holman	Jan ^y 18	1768
Elizabeth	W ^m & Elizabeth Bowler	March 9	1768
Catherine	W ^m Clay & Catherine Snipes	May 16	1768
Mary Clifford	Tho ^s & Jane Poole (<i>dead</i>)	July 24	1768
Mary	Ja ^s Lewis & Mary Culliatte	Sept ^r 6	1768
W ^m Cotesworth	W ^m & Deborah Pinckney	Oct ^r 23	1768
Susannah	D ^r James & Susannah Reid.	Dec. 14.	1768
Andrew	Andrew & Martha Maybank	Dec ^r 20	1768
Mary Ann Rachel	Tho ^s & Mary Holman	Feb. 16.	1769
Mary	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	Ap ^r 10	1769
Mary	John & Jemima Croskeys	Ap ^l 20	1769
Jn ^o Bohun	Jn ^o Bohun & Hannah Girardeau.	June 19	1769
Martha	James & Hannah Skirving	July 25	1769
Lucretia	John & Ann Sharples	Dec ^r 8	1769
Samuel	Samuel & Ann Nicols	Dec ^r 23	1769
Bennet Clare	Henry & Susannah Webster	March 1 st	1770
Harriet Maria	Thomas Molineaux & Sarah Lowder	March 10	1770

William	W ^m Clay & Catherine Snipes (<i>Died</i> 1770) July 8 1770
Sarah	Isaac & Elizabeth Hayne Aug ^t 10 1770
Sarah Elisa:.....	Ja ^s Lewis & Culliatte Aug ^t 26 1770
Mary	Thomas & Hannah Smith Jan ^y 21. 1770
Isaac	Tobias & Mary Ford Mar 11. 1771
John Clifford	Jn ^o & Jane Postell <i>Dead</i> Feb ^y 28 1773
William	Thomas & Hannah Smith Ap ^t 4 1773
W ^m Norman	Jn ^o & Elisabeth Sullivan May 25 th 1773
Susannah	Tobias & Mary Ford Aug ^t 9 1773
Jn ^o Edward	Thomas & Rebecca White Dec ^r 4 1773.

AGES.

Bryan Mary 1766	May 1702
Bryan Jonathan	1708
Bryan Mary	1745
Bryan Josiah 1774	Oct ^r 3 1746
Bee Joseph.	Dec: 30 1746
Barnwell Eliza:	June 20 1753
Barnwell Nat.	May 24 1779
Bee John	Aug ^t 1707
Bee Susannah	April 1 1713
Boswood Margaret	Aug ^t 1721
Clifford Charles	Sept ^r 18 1753
Creighton Leslie	July 11 1749
Cooper Mary (Basil wife of)	Dec ^r 5 1751
Dupont Gideon Sen ^r :	Oct ^r 2 ^d 1712
Dupont Ann Sen ^r :	Jan ^y : 23 1723
Dupont Rebekah	July 10 1742
Dupont Ann Jun ^r	July 15 1744
Dupont Hannah	Mar: 14 1745
Dupont Mary	Oct ^r : 19 1752
Dupont Gideon Fan ^d ==	Mar. 31 1755
Dupont John	Mar: 31 1761
Ford George	Oct ^r 5 1756

Ford Susannah	Aug ^t 9 1773
Glover Charles	July 23 1756
Garden Benj ⁿ Col ⁿ :	1735
Glaze James	June 11 1737
Hayne Isaac	Oct: 4 1745
Hayne Elizabeth	Jan 11 1746
Hayne Abraham	
Hayne Susannah	May 22 1746
Hutson Richard	May 23 1747
Hutson Thomas	Jan ^y : 1751
Hutson Esther	March 21 1753
Hutson Ann	Jan 11 1755
Hayne Hannah	July 8 1707
Hunt Mary	May 19 1742
Hunt Martha (Joe & Mary)	July 19 1742
Hunt Elisabeth	Nov ^r 14 1746
Hunt Joseph	19 Dec ^r 1751
Hayne Jn ^o H	Feb ^y 1 st 1773
Hayne Eliza	Nov. 17 1774
Hutson M. W.	Nov. 23 1774
Hayne W ^m E	Aug 29 1776
Hayne Isaac	July 2 1776
Hayne Sarah	Aug st 10 1770
Hutson W ^m M	Jan ^r 21 1777
Hayne Eliza	Nov ^r 9 1779
Millar Mary	Oct ^r : 6 1748
Mackensie Rob ^t Jun ^r	Mar 21 1741
W ^m Pillans	Aug 14
Perryman James	Sept 25 1744
Perryman Benj ⁿ	Jan 13 1746
Perryman Elisabeth	Feb 6 1749
Perryman Ann	Aug 28 1752
Mary Pillans	Feb. 25 1744
Perronneau Elizabeth	Aug ^t : 1744
Peronneau Ann M	Oct ^r 23. 1744
Skirving James Jun.	Mar: 29 th 1745
Smith John	Jan ^y 1720
Smith Elizabeth	May 1731
Shepherd Charles	Aug ^t : 13 1744

Snipes W ^m Clay	Octo: 5 1742
Sanders W ^m	Apr ^l 25 1749
Sanders John	June 2 ^d 1751
Smith Mary (Mrs Cowper)	Dec ^r 5 1751
Simmons John	
Simmons Susannah	Aug ^t 13. 1759
Stobo James	1705
Smith Rev ^d Josiah	1705
Sanders W ^m	April 1 1774
Singleton Rich ^d	Aug ^t 8. 1778
Simmons Carolina	Sept 24 1778
Webb John	October 3 ^d : 1744
Webb William	Dec 1745
Wigg W ^m Hazard	Nov: 24 1746
Wilson Sarah	Dec ^r : 2 ^d 1747
Wigg Mary	Mar 2 1774
Wigg E. H.	May 13 1775
Wigg W ^m Hutson	Nov. 21 1778.

DEATHS.

- William *Ap*: Son of John & Mary Hayne [Aged] 34½
Nov: 26, 1764.
- Mary *CB^d* Daughter of Coll^o: John & Susanna Bee
Nov. 18, 1764.
- Abraham. *W. C.* Son of Abram & Susanna Hayne
[Aged] 7 mo. Mar 26, 1765.
- Hannah. *S. T.* Daughter of And^w: & Martha Maybank
[Aged] 3½. Ap^r 11, 1765
- Joseph *S. T.* Son of And^w & Martha Maybank [Aged] 2.
Apr: 13, 1765
- Harriot W^m: *S. T.* Daughter of William & Mary Hayne
[Aged] 10^{mo} June 2, 1765
- Ephraim *F.* Son of Ephraim & Mikel [Aged] 22.
Sept^r 26, 1765
- Mary Sharp *CB^d* Daughter of Wife of J. Sharp
Esq. [Aged] 36. Oct: 24, 1765
- Joseph *P*: Moody of Charles Town [Aged] 77. May,
1766.
- Captⁿ *P* John North of St Bartholemews. Mar. 21 1766.

Captⁿ C. W^m Ebersson of the Horshoe [Aged] 34.

Ap: 26, 1766.

Archibald Hamilton May. St. Pauls. [Aged] 30. May 27, 1766.

William Jackson of Jacksonsburg. [Aged] 25 Jan 12, 1766.

Thomas P. Clifford of the Horshoe. [Aged] 22. Dec^r 25, 1766.

Charles Shinner Chief Justice of y^e Province Feb 26 Adam Sud: Daniel. Dorchester. Jan. 16, 1767.

Joseph P. Spry of St Pauls [Aged] 21 Apr: 1, 1767.

David P Maybank of the Horshoe. Apr: 14.

Bradwell of the Round O. Apr: 9.

William Nf Pillans of Charles Town [Aged] 33 Oct. 12.

Joshua Swindle of Jacksonsburg. Taylor July 23, 1769.

Thomas Buer of the Round O. Planter. Oct^r: 23, 1769.

DEATHS. 1768

Nicholas Harlston, Charles Town. Jan: 1768.

William Guerin. St Andrews P: Jan: 20, 1768

Thomas Bennet. [Aged] 87. Jan. 12 1768.

Charles Shinner Chief Justice of y^e Province Feb 26 1768

Alexander Petrie Charles Town Mar: 6 1768

William Middleton Esq^r Port Royal Island [Aged] 24 Apr.

William Hall Charlestown Apr:

M^{rs} Stoutenburg " [Aged] 79 Apr:

Mary Skirving Wife of William Skirving [Aged] 18 Apr:

William Dandridge Charlestown May:

George Cuthbert Esq^r of Georgia Apr:

James Streather [Aged] 86 May.

Mary Daughter of James Donnom Esq^r [Aged] 16 May.

Sarah Skirving Wife of James Skirving Esq^r C T June

M^{rs} Pinckney Aug.

M^{rs} Hunter of the Round O [Aged] 70 Dec^r:

Childermas Harvey of Ch: Town at Philadel: [Aged] 20 Dec:

Lady Ann Ainslie of S^t Georges [Aged] 19 January 18
Philip *Pleu*: Hext of the Horsehoe [Aged] 83? January 18.

John (*Shot*) Sharples of the Round O May 6 1768

James Glaze of the Round O Feb 2 1769

Thomas M'Cants of Ponpon May 6 1769

Ann Wife of Gid: Dupont of Jacksonburg June 28
1769

George Livingston of C Town Jan: 1769

William Johnston Electrician C Town Jan

Mary Relict of D^r W^m Pillans [Aged] 25 Janu: 9

Robert Davies [Aged] 108 Jan^r

Mary Wife of Christopher Gadsden Esq^r C Town Jan

George Seaman of Charles Town [Aged] 64 Jan: 31

Archar Smith of St Georges Parish Feb: 1769

Robert *P* Mcleod of Prince Williams P: [Aged] 38 Feb
5th

John Cattel Esq^r of St Georges Feb 6th.

Martha Relict of Francis Bremar C Town May 9 1769

Peter Broughton Esq of S^t Johns Apr:

Susannah *Reu*: Relict of Colⁿ John Bee St Pauls [Aged]
53 May 11 1769

George *Fever* Mathews of Charlestown Jun: 9

Elizabeth Wife of D^r James Carson Johns Island June

Elizabeth Wife of D^r Michael Hacket Jamaica June

Catherine Wife of John Waring S^t Georges J1 22 1769

Elizabeth Wife of D^r Clitherall C Town Aug: 25
1769

Thomas Smith Charlestown [Aged] 74 Sep: 8, 1769

Charles Jones of the Horshoe of a fall from his Horse
[Aged] 40 June 1769

Rev^d M^r M'Cleod Edistoe Sept: 1769

Rev^d M^r Farmer St Johns Sept: 11

Ann Wife of Thomas Walter of C Town Sep: 11

Ann Wife of Richard Waring of S Georges P Sept:

Isaac *Fever* Mathews Charles Town [Aged] 19 Sep:

James Reid *CH:M* Esq^r Member for S^t Bartholemews
Parish Oct: 12 1769.

Edward Lightwood of Charles Town [Aged] 67 Oct
1769

Thomas Bulline of S^t James at Rode Island of y^e S^m
 Pox 1769.
 Elizabeth wife of Rob^t Williams Esq^r C Town
 Nov^r 7 1769
 John Snilling of Charles Town Merch^t Nov^r
 Thomas Nightingale of Newmarket [Aged] 53 Nov^r 4
 David Stoddard of Ch: Town Merch^t Nov^r 5
 Whitmarsh Fuller of Ashley River Plant^r
 Dec^r 3 176[9]
 Elijah Prioleau of C Town Plant^r Dec^r 6 1769
 John Chapman of C Town Merchant Dec^r 12 1769
 Judith Wragg [Aged] 71 Dec^r 16 1769
 Ann Peacock [Aged] 90 Jan 1769
 Thomas Dixon of James Island Plan: Mar 1769
 Christopher Simpson of C Town Merch^t: June 25 1769
 James *Poisⁿ* Sands of C Town Merch^t: Aug 1769
 Thomas Lee of C Town [Aged] 59 Aug 1769
 Richard Baker of C Town Merch^t Sept: 1769
 Charlotte Mary Ann Porcher [Aged] 75 Oct: 1769
 William Ward Crossthwait of Combahee Planter
 [Aged] 26 Nov^r 1 1769
 Thomas Poole of the Horshoe [Aged] 22 Jan 1769

DEATHS. 1770

Stephen Bull Sen^r: P: W^{ms} Jan:
 Nehemiah Rivers Ja^s Island Jan:
 Mary Austin Aged 84. Jan 4
 James Sharp Esq^r Jacksonburg Jan: 22.
 Danⁱ Bourgett Jan: 21. Ag. 75
 Magdalen Truan Jan. Ag. 96
 Ebenezer Simmons C. Town Jan 29.
 Rich: Cochrane Ash Tobodoo March
 Tho^s: Elliott Esq^r S^t Andrews May
 Thomas Pinckney Ashepoo Feb
 Rev^d Jn^o Evans St Barth: Feb:
 Claudia Ingles. W. of Geo: Ingles. C T. March.
 Stephen Mazyck Esq^r April 21. [Aged] 52.
 Ann Lebas April Ag^d: 77

Daniel Doyley Esq^r May
 Helen Laurens W. of H. Laurens Esq^r May
 Samuel & Mary Thornton May
 Charles Grimball Merch^t: May
 Ann Hume June 9 Ag^d 80
 Jacob Motte P: Treasurer June 20 Ag 70
 D^r Ja^s Dick S^t Pauls 17 June
 W^m Grame Esq^r Attorney at Savanna. June
 William Baker Merch: C T. July
 Ann Gibbes Re: of Colⁿ Gibbes of Jn^o Island Aug
 Jn^o Dodd. Gunsmith C T. Aug
 Farquhar M'Gilvray. Carp. C T. Aug.
 Isaac Mazyck Esq^r C T July 25 A: 71
 Nat. Green Hiltonhead Aug
 W^m Carwithen, Librarian of C T L S Aug. [Aged] 66
 *Ruth Pinckney. Relict of y^e Commissary Ag 66
 *Eliza: Moore Aug: Ag 16
 W^m W^mson. Factor C. Town Aug. A 33
 John Law of S^t Bart: Aug^t
 Maurice Jones Merch^t: Aug C. T
 W^m Woodrop of C T. Merch^t Aug 12 [Aged] 63.
 D^r Dishington of C T. Aug 2 [Aged] 24.
 Benjⁿ Smith Esq^r C T. July 28. Ag^d 53
 Rich^d Holoway. Collct^r: at Beaufort Aug.
 Jane Thomas W. of Samuel Aug
 D^r Francis Garden Ashepoo Sep^r
 Geo: Whitefield AB Sep: 30
 E. Lamboll W of Tho^s: Esq^r Oct C T 11th [Aged] 45
 Stephen Bedon Oct
 Catherine Moody Re: of Joseph C T Oct 14 [Aged] 53
 Samuel Lord.
 Marg: Cattell W of John. [Aged] 50 Ashley River Oct
 16
 Jn^o Lloyd Waring C T. Oct: 21. A 20(?)
 Ann Lambton W of Richard Oct: C T. A 66.
 James Cuthbert D^a in Georgia Oct: 15
 Ann Regina Smiser W of Paul C T

³Relict of Wm. Pinckney, Esq. (See *S. C. and American General Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1770.)

⁴Daughter of John Moore, Esq., of St. Thomas Parish (Ibid.)

⁵Jane Boone C T Ag: 69

⁶Jn° Braund Sexton of S^t Michaels. Nov: 14

Charles Odinsell Esq^r Georgia Nov.

Ann Lowndes W of Rawlins Esq^r C. T.

Tho^s Melvin S^t Bart: Dec^r 9 A: 65

Jn° Combè S^t Thomas Dec^r 8 Ag: 35

Jn° Gibbes of S^t Barth: Planta — Dec^r.

Mary Faucheraud [Aged] 88 Ap^r: 1

Capt Geo Higgins

Thomas Colman } drowned March 4

John Still

W^m Shaw Merch^t Beaufort drowned Aug 1.

Rachel Howard [Aged] 75 Aug 2

Ann (Jn° Ward Taylor) Sept 14

Alex Hext 20

Joseph Ball Sug Bak [Aged] 66. 23

Isabella Wish Oct 1.

1743 W^m Singellton Jan^y 13th Round O [Aged] 23

1749 Mar 3^d Coll° Jn° Bee St Pauls [Aged] 42½

1754 Jane (Culchth) Gibbes Mar: 11.

17-5 Hon And^w Rutledge Esq^r Nov^r 19

1759 Isaac Holmes.

1760

^rMay 20 Hon: Jn° Cleiland [Aged] 60

June 3 Danⁱ Crawford Esq^r.

July 16. Hon James Michie

Sept: 14. D^r John Linning

Oct^r 24 Jacob Martine [Aged] 85

Morton Brailsford

25 George Rex II

Nov^r 11 Thomas Drayton Esq^r

1761

Jan^y 9 Mary (Henry) Middleton

⁵Jane Boone relict of Wm. Boone Esq. (S. C. and American General Gazette. Nov. 13, 1770.

⁶Last Monday Mr. James King, was elected Clerk and Sexton of St. Michael's Parish, Charles-Town, in the Room of Mr. John Braund deceased.—*South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, November 22, 1770.

^rOn Tuesday last died at *Winyaw*, the Hon. *John Cleiland, Esq.*, one of the Members of His Majesty's Hon. Council.—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday May 17, to Saturday May 24, 1760.

	19	Rev Jn ^o Rae Williamsburg	
Feb:	3	Ralph Izard Esq ^r	
	4	Moreau Sarrazin Silversmith	
Mar	27	Jn ^o Basnet. Master in Chancery	
Ap ^r	11	Rev ^d W ^m Hutson	
	12	Samuel Caesan	
May	15	Childermas Croft Clk Assembly	
Aug	18	Jordan Roche	17.
Sept	30	John Ratray Att ^r at Law	
		W ^m Lloyd Merch ^t	
*Oct ^r	8	Edmond Atkin Sup: Int: In: Aff.	
Nov ^r	17	Mrs Harry Garden	} drowned.
		Ja ^s M'Pherson	
		Miss Butler & 8 Negroes	
	27	Mary Brewton	
Dec ^r	12:	Ann (Anthony) Matthewes.	
		1762	
Jan.	4	Revd Jona th Copp S ^t Jn ^o Colleton	
	15	Jn ^o Gordon, the largest Man in Ame	
Mar.	18	Chas Stevenson Merch ^t	
	28	Sam ^l Winborn Merch ^t	
Nov ^r	9	Jn ^o Macqueen Merch ^t	
Jan ^y		Hugh Grange	
		1763	
Feb	24	Jn ^o Jones Merch ^t	
May	1	Miss Judith Fraser.	
June	21	Miss Ann Mathews [Aged] 17	
Sept	2	Mary (George) Seaman	
	9	Coll Daniel Horry	
Dec ^r	13	Archibald Johnson Planter	
	17	Isaac Holmes Merch ^t	
		1764	
Jan:	6	Andrew Johnson Planter	
	27	Col ^o Henry Hyrne	
Ap ^l	14	Sam ^l Perkins Coachmaker. [Aged] 62.	
	16	Francis Gracia Oilmaker [Aged] 70.	

*On Thursday the 8th instant died, at Mar's Bluff in Craven county the Hon. Edmond Atkin, Esq; his Majestys Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Southern department of North America.—*The South-Carolina Gazette*; Saturday October 10, to Saturday October 16, 1761.

- June 10 Mary (Isaac Mazyck)
 Sept: 22 Martha (Frederick) Grimké.
 Oct^r 2 Alex^r Broughton Planter
 15 Fred^r Grunsweig Musick Mast
 18 Hannah (W^m) Brisbane
 20 Jn^o Ball Planter S^t Johns
 27 Mary Miles Stono [Aged] 77
 Nov^r 18 Mary (James) Donnom [Aged] 33
 26 W^m Hayne Planter [Aged] 34
 Dec^r 5 Jn^o Raven Planter
 17 Rob^t M^cKewn Jun^r
 18 Col^o John Gibbes [Aged] 69
 1765
 Jan^r 11 M^{rs} (Humphry) Somers
 24 George Dandridge Glazier [Aged] 87
 25 Mary (Rev^d Rob^t) Smith
 Feb: 5 Thomas Lamboll Jun^r
 Ap¹ 14 James Crokatt M. D.
 14 Francis Lejeau
 Rev^d Levi Durand S^t Johns
 19 Moses Audebert Barber
 John Tobler Esq^r
 May 29 Maurice Harvey Merch^t
 June 7 Ann (Geo) Austin [Aged] 65
 8 Ja^s Grindlay Att^y
 24 Cap^t Alex^r Anderson [Aged] 83.
 July 23 M^{rs} (Jonathan) Sarrazin.
 Aug^t 6 Ja^s Moultrie Att^y.
 9 Martha (D^r Lionel) Chalmers.
 Mar 31 Arch^d Stobo Merch^t
 Aug^t 7 Jane (Rev^d Arch^d) Simpson
 21 Tho^s Bromley Clk Assembly.
 Sep: 24 Sarah Middleton [Aged] 82.
 Oct^r: 1 Peter Taylor Planter
 18 W^m Raven Planter.
 1766
 Jan^r 4. Captⁿ Jn^o McKensie Merch^t
 13. Tho^s Wright Planter
 M^{rs} (Justice) Shinner

- 16 W^m Fuller Planter
 Feb: 22 Jn^o Williamson Planter
 July 15 Capⁿ Robert Boyd
 Aug^t 5 Rich^d Black Coll^r: Beaufort
 13 Coll^o W^m Walter
 Mrs (C) Gadsden
 26 Rev^d Abram Immer S^t Peters
 Sept^r 2 Thomas Lloyd Merch^t
 Sept: 17 Ann (John) Mayrant
 22 Francis Stuart Merch^t
 Oct^r 1 Rob^t M^cKewn Stono [Aged] 67
 4 Ann (Rev^d Jn^o) Tonge
 8 Mary Hesket [Aged] 77
 12 Hector Berenger de Beaufain Coll^r Charles
 Town [Aged] 67
 12 Mary Frost [Aged] 79
 Rev^d Hugh Gaston
 16 M^{rs} (Pat^k) Calhoun at 96 [Aged] 24
 22 Rob^t Hume Planter [Aged] 37
 22 W^m Poole Merchant
 25 Agnes Lind. Milliner
 Nov^r 1 Rev^d Alex^r Skene P Frederick's
 M^{rs} (Steph) Drayton
 M^{rs} (Th^{os}) Hartley
 23 W^m Elliott Planter [Aged] 70
 Elis: (John) Barnwell
 Dec^r 1 Capt. Silas Miles
 2 W^m Pinckney, Commissary (Aged) 63
 16 Elis: Hunt Midwife [Aged] 73
 17 Col^o Tho^s Middleton
 Champernown Williamson Plⁿ
 27 M^{rs} (Sam^l) Thomas
 1767
 Jan^r Edward Bullard [Aged] 70
 31 Mary Ann Bourdeaux [Aged] 77
 Feb: 10 Caleb Lloyd Merch^t
 18 Joseph Stanyarne Jun^r Stono
 Mar Elias Foissin Planter
 Mar 1 Marg^t Ladson Ash: River [Aged] 80

Ap ¹	1	W ^m Eddings P ⁿ : Edisto
	30	W ^m Branford Planter
May	27	Major Jn ^o Mayrant
1767		
June	2	Francis Kinloch Planter
July	4	M ^{rs} (Ben) Elliott
	16	George Marshall Tav ⁿ Keep ^r :
	21	W ^m Harvey C Coll ^r Beaufort
		Adam Stewart [Aged] 79
Aug ^t	15	Capt: Jn ^o Bull [Aged] 72
	23	Ann (John) Mathewes [Aged] 19
	30	Relict of Henry Peronneau
Sept	22	Francis Varambaut Fr: Mast [Aged] 68
	25	Jn ^o Neyle Merch ^t
	26	Ann Proctor
Oct ^r	6	⁹ Rev ^d Jo ^s Darce Appleby Wilton. C. T.
		Jn ^o Govan W ^m Ioor
Nov ^r	9	Susannah Scott [Aged] 75
		Rev ^d Daniel Wheeler
	21	Ann (White) Outerbridge
	26	John Harleston Planter [Aged] 60
		W ^m Matthews
		Francis Roche
Dec ^r		Rev ^d Hector Allison
	21	M ^{rs} (W ^m) Wragg
Oct ^r		D ^r W ^m Pillans
1768		
Jan ^r	¹⁰	Rebecca (Col ^o) Rivers

⁹Last Tuesday died, universally regretted, that truly pious and good man, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Darce Appleby Wilton, assistant lecturer to the rector of the parish of *St. Philip's*:—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Monday October 5, to Monday October 12, 1767.

¹⁰Rebecca Boone, the daughter of William Boone and his wife Jane Wilkinson, was born in Antigua, October 13, 1733; (*Oliver's History of Antigua*, p. 70-71.) She married Capt. John Lloyd, Commander of Fort-Johnson, Nov., 1752. (*Marriage Notices in the South Carolina Gazette . . . Compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr.*, p. 16), and afterwards became the third wife of Col. Robert Rivers as is shown by the will of her mother Jane Boone, dated Nov. 18, 1767, and proved Nov. 16, 1770, which mentions among others, daughter Rebecca Rivers, grandson Charles Rivers, and his sister Rebecca Lloyd.

	19	Lady Ann Murray		
	20	W ^m Guerin Merch ^t		
		Nicholas Harleston		
Feb:	26	Cha ^s Shinner Ch: Justice		
Mar	5	Alex ^r Petrie (Silver Smith		
Apr ¹		W ^m Middleton Esq ^r Planter.		
	12	M ^{rs} Stoutenburg Sarah [Aged]	79	
	11	W ^m Hall Carpenter		
		Mary Donnom		
		W ^m Dandridge [Aged]	47	
		Mary (W ^m) Skirving		
May		Col ⁿ Jn ^o Skene		
		George Cuthbert Georgia		
	19	Barnabas Branford Planter		
June	23	Sarah (D ^r) Skirving [Aged]	45	
Aug ^t	3	The two Miss Roses		
	14	Elis: (Roger) Pinckney		
Sept ^r		M ^{rs} (Bern ^d) Beckman		
		Elis: (Geo) Mullins		
		Ann Col ^o Howarth		
	26	Elis: (Barn ^d) Elliott [Aged]	52	
Oct ^r	17	Samuel Peronneau		
	19	Geo: Bedon		
		W ^m Simpson C Justice Georgia		
Dec ^r		Childermas Harvey [Aged]	20	
		James Stobo Jun ^r		
		Cath (Childers ^s) Croft		
	26	Geo: Livingston		
		W ^m Johnson		
		1769.		
Mar		Adam Culliatte		
Ap ¹		John Ladson		
		1740 Elis: Huger	48	
		1754 Jn ^o Gendron		
		1764 Cath Henrietta Cordes		
		1765 Magdalen Prioleau		
May	19.	69 Jane Douxsaint		
Oct ^r	19.	69 Mary Ann Charl: Porcher		
Jan ^r	18	Mary (D ^r) M ^a Neil		

Children of Phill. Gendron who died 1725	{	48[?]
		64
		66
		74
		66
		74

Sept^r Jn^o Taylor
 Oct^r D^r Matthew Hardy
 Nov^r 9 Patience Cath (Dan¹) Stevens
 Mary (John) Amory
 21 Elis: (Tho^s) Fuller.

1770

Jan 21. Ann (Rob^t) Little
 Feb Col^o John Bell of 96
 Elis: (Math) Guerin
 10 Judith (Dav^d) Guerard
 12 John Deering Att^y
 W^m Bellinger Planter
 Ann (James) Cassels
 March 6th Thomas Gadsden Merch^t
 May 6 Tho^s Elliott Planter Wappoo
 Aug^t Jn^o Amory
 Sep^t Jn^o Cleator blacksmith
 Ann (Rich^d) Cole
 Mary (Cha^s) Cantey
 Isabella (Jn^o) Nevin
 M^{rs} (Wellins) Calcott.

1771

Jan^y Capt. Joseph Miles
 Isabella (John) Nevin
 Martha (W^m) Lloyd
 Moses Darquier Merch^t
 Elis: (John) Simpson
 Mary (Ben) Godfrey [Aged] 32
 30 Thomas Corker [Aged] 75
 Feb: Major Mathew Neilson [Aged] 41
 Elisha Poinsett [Aged] 60
 17 Elis: (Rich^d Bohm) Baker
 Mar: Charles Richbourgh
 6 Capt James M^cPherson [Aged] 83
 25 Benjⁿ Singellton [Aged] 27.
 April: John Mazyck [Aged] 18
 M^{rs} (Edw^d) Legge
 Ann (Ed^w) Wilkinson
 May David Murray Georgia

- Elis: (Moses) Darquier
 Elizabeth Holmes [Aged] 76
 June 30 Jn° M° Kenzie Planter 31
 8 Elis: (Rev^d Rob^t) Smith
 9 Henrietta (James) Stanyarn
 Elis: (Sheldon) Bull
 July 11 Charles You. Barber
 14 Alice (Plowden) Weston
 17 Sarah (W^m) Somersall
 Aug^t 15 Peter Delancy in a Duel
 Sept^r 1 James Harvey Merch^t
 Mrs (Josiah) Perry
 David Stoll
 23 Rev^d Tho^s Panting C T
 27 Rev^d Mr Pearce Beaufort
 Oct^r Rev Jn° Thomas C T Ind^t Church
 Alex^r Rigg 58
 John Cole
 Nov^r Rev^d John Maltby. Wilton
 W^m Mickie Merch^t
 7 Mary (Ben) Huger
 19 Mary (Capt John) Bull [Aged] 72
 23 Rachel (Bart: Hen) Himeli 76
 4 Henry Webster Merch^t
 30 Mary (John) Beale
 Dec^r Thomas Butler
 10 John Moultrie M D [Aged] 71
 Susannah (Tho^s) Bee
 C Culliatte
 Cha^s Steven Stocker Merch^t
 June W^m Brisbane
 1772
 Jan^r David Gillespie
 Mary Ann (Benj) Farrar
 D^r W^m Tyffe Geo Town [Aged] 43
 Rebecca (James) Brisbane
 Elizabeth Righton C T 75
 James Jordon Planter
 Rev^d Alex^r Keth S^t Stephen

		Rev ^d Caleb Evans Bap ^t : C T	
Feb 1.		Hughes Coll ^r : C. T	
		Mary (Henry) Middleton	
	14	W ^m Roper Factor	63
	20	Helen (James) Fitch	
		Edw ^d Moran ¹¹ C C Parish [Aged]	86
March		Edw ^d Dempsey C T	70
		Jn ^o Bennet C C P	96
		Jacob Stevens S ^t Bart: Mer	30
	25	Dan ¹ Lessesne	
April	1	Rob ^t Quash [Aged]	72
	7	Joseph Stanyarne	72
		Judith Fraser	74
	16	Martha Combé	83
	30	Benj Simons Comssy Gen ¹	60
May	19	And ^w Rutledge Merch ^t	30
	30	Capt Ben Roberts	
June	4	James Hinds	30
	23	Lazarus Brown (Shot)	
	25	Peter Mazyck Merch ^t	
	26	Harriott Beresford (Miss)	
July		Miss Manon Guerin [Aged]	63
Aug ^t	5	Rich ^d Beresford	
		Marg ^t Drayton	
	22	Henry Gray	
	26	Marg ^t (Jn ^o) Edwards	
	27	M ^{rs} Solomon Legare [Aged]	72
Sep ^t	4	Jn ^o Joor Dorchester	60
Sept ^r		Edward Hughes Printer	
		Rob ^t Randall	
		James Simpson Shoemaker	
		Alex ^r Chisolme	
		Nathan Stott	
		Rev ^d Miller S ^t Barth:	
	24	George Murray Dep Sec ^{ry}	
Oct ^r		Newman Swallow Merch ^t	
		M ^{rs} (Oilver) Hart	
		Mary (Isaac) Peronneau	

¹¹Christ Church Parish.

- Nov^r 5 Sarah Perkins [Aged] 68
 11 Jn^o Miles S^t Andrew
 15 Ann (Isaac) Motte
- Dec^r John Rae
 12 D^r Alex^r Fitzgerald
 16 Jn^o Stanyarne [Aged] 77
 18 Tho^s Singellton 53
 19 W^m Ellis 46
- 1773
- Jan^r 7 John Warham 19
 Stephen Smith Merch^t
 Hugh Wilson Jn^o Isl^d Plant:
 Lambert Lance Merch^t
 4 Major Luke Stoutenberg
- Feb^r 19 (Peter) Manigault
- Feb^r 27 Jn^o Marley [Aged] 49
 Tho^s Hartley Planter
- Mar 21. Elis: Holmes [Aged] 69
 22 Othnel Beale (Hon^{ble}) Col^o 85
 W^m Rivers James Isl^d 70
- Apl 4 Tobias Ford
 16 Tho^s Loughton Smith 33
 17 W^m Webb Planter
 Maj^r Ja^s Postell [Aged] 50
 10 Rosamond Perry 68
 28 Cap^t Tho^s Mace 75
 James Henderson 56
- May 13 W^m Bampfield Merch^t
 30 Sarah (John) Bull
- June 25 Arch^d Stanyarne
- July ¹³Rev^d M^r Sewab St Andrew
 D^r Wilply Ashepoo
 17 Martha (Cap^t Jn^o) Somers
 18 Sabina (W^m) Elliott & last week one of her
 Sons.

¹³Rev. John Christopher Ernest Schwab, Rector of St. Andrews Parish, a native of Franconia; elected Rector Nov. 25, 1771, and died of country fever, July 5, 1773. (*Dalch, Frederick; Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South-Carolina . . .* page 342.)

Augt		Henrietta Michie (Alex ^r)	
		Theodore Jourdine P. Fred: [Aged] 40	
	28	W ^m Davis	76
Sept ^r	2	Sarah (Jn ^o) Mitchell	
	6	Catherine Ioor 86	
		Ja ^s Wilson Wine Merch ^t	
	20	Geo: Logan Planter	
Oct ^r		Jn ^o Drayton Jun ^r	
		¹⁴ W ^m Rigby Naylor Arch ^t & Sury ^r	
	18	Elis: Packrow 97	
		Charles Elliott Jun ^r 12	
	20	Mary (Jn ^o) Wilson	
Nov ^r	3	Tho ^s Mellichamp	
	16	¹⁵ Rev ^d Jn ^o Tonge	
		Mary Stewart ¹⁶ St Jas: Santé [Aged] 82.	
		W ^m Johnson D ^o D ^o 76	
		Frances Deschampes 73	
		James Jacquette 105	
	12	Peter Manigault 42	
		Ann (Ja ^s) Simmons	
		Dandridge Clifford	
		Sam ^l Burn Taylor	
Nov	18	Cap ^t : Tho ^s Jones St Bart	
Dec ^r	1	Alex ^r Peronneau Jun ^r	
	5	(Jn ^o Jun ^r) M'Call	
		Richard North	
		George Swadler.	

¹⁴On Thursday last died, the ingenious Mr. William Rigby Naylor, Architect and Surveyor. (*The South-Carolina Gazette*. Monday, October 18, 1773).

¹⁵Rector of St. Paul's Parish from 1759-1773. *Dalcho*, p. 356-357.

¹⁶Parish of St. James Santee.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE RANDOLPH
AS GIVEN IN A LETTER FROM RAW-
LINS LOWNDES TO HENRY
LAURENS.

(From the Laurens Papers.)

D' Sir

As this Man has been so kind of his own accord to call upon me to know if I had any letter for York, being to set off early to morrow morning express from Mr Livingston—I take the liberty to Inclose you a printed Copy of our Constitution, this instant from the Press.

The melancholy news of the loss of the Randolph, has reached us by the prize Master of a small Schooner from New York which was captured by poor Biddle he was witness to the dreadful scene when the Randolph Blew up in the Engagement, which a Letter from Capt Wm Hall in a Brig in the service of our State and under the Command of the Randolph thus described “Lat $17^{\circ} 54' n$ ” Long $55^{\circ} 18 W$ 8th March made Sail to Windward bearing E. N. E. 9 Leagues, gave Chace at 5 she proved to be very large, she bore down to us and at 7 p. m. fired a Gun to bring us to and then haled the Moultrie who answered them, I being under the Moultrie’s lee quarter the Randolph upon the Moultries Weather Bow, the Polly to Windward of the two, and the Fair American to Leeward of me—the Enemy shot by the Moultrie and continued towards the Randolph, the Randolph hove out no Signal for hauling in a Line of Battle, but laid her Mosen Top Sail to the Mast and got in readiness for engagement.—the General Moultrie being to Windward of me I could not get to Windward to get up in the Randolphs wake, with that I laid my Main top sail to the mast for the General Moultrie to shoot ahead, we

being then with our Starboard tack on board, by this time the Enemy got so near the Randolph as to hail her, with that the Randolph luffed up in the Wind and brought her Quarter & Quarter deck Guns to bear upon the Enemy and discharged them—with that I immediately gave the Enemy a broadside, the Enemy took the advantage of the Randolph & Shot up to windward of her and gave her a broadside and so continued for 12 minutes the General Moultrie to the Southward to get clear of her—Enemy began to engage when I exchanged the broadside at her; by this time the Randolph Blew up, and I thought it was best for me to make the best of my way clear of her, as soon as the Randolph blew up she immediately gave chase to the General Moultrie and myself as I stood away to the Westward, & the General Moultrie to the Southward to get clear of her—I found before she engaged that she had a flag hoisted at her fore topmast head & a high poop which I take to be a 40 or 50 Gun Ship—the Randolph disabled the Enemy much she shot away the mosen top Mast and Boltsprit”— I could not Sir help giving you the particulars of this really distressing and affecting affair as the Letter lies on my desk before me from whence I have extracted the article— 50 of the best men in the first Regiment were on board of her and Several very promising Youths of this Country who have thus immaturely fallen in their Country's Service the four Vessels in Company with the Randolph above alluded to, were those fitted out by this Country and put under the Sole direction of Biddle for the Express purpose of clearing our Coast, which has been for several Months annoyed by one, two and sometimes 3 Vessels— his taking so large a circuit was incompatible in my opinion with his destination, and the Views of Govern^t. and has left us now without any Recourse from the Evil, which we every day feel the effects of.

Had I known of this Opportunity sooner, I should have transmitted to you an Acct. which our Comm^{ee}

have made out against the Continent to a large amount—The advance on this head, and the great and increasing charges of our State keep the Treasury so bare of Cash, that all schemes of Supply scarcely answer the daily demands. By the Tax Bill just passed 500.000 dollars are to be raised in Consequence of the Requisition from Congress—by a tax of £5 on Lands and Slaves payable next June—

About three days ago a Flag of Truce was despatched to St Augustine with 45 prisoners of war, to exchange as many of our unfortunate people as we can procure for them.

I wish some means could be devised to obtain the enlargem^t of Pickering and his Men who Suffer rigorously at New York—I saw a Letter lately from one of his Officers complaining in very affecting terms of their treatment

You will Excuse this hasty indigested Epistle by Candle light which I meant only to cover you the Constitution.

I am with Respect

Sir y^r Most Obed^t hum Serv^t
Raw^l Lowndes

30 March 1778
Charles Town.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES BY THE REV. WIL-
LIAM STATES LEE FROM 1816-1871¹

(From Manuscript Loaned by Mr. Townsend Mikell of Edisto Island.)

George Henry Smith of St George's Parish to Miss Maria Day of same place, March 21st, 1816, at Charleston.

William Bonner of Abbeville Dist., to Miss Ann Lee Joell of Charleston. March 27, 1816, at Charleston.

Fabricus Perry, M. D., of St. George's Parish, to Mary Tranquil Scott of same place, May 21, 1816, at St. George's Parish.

Benjamin Singellton of St. George's Parish, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ladson of Charleston; October 31st, 1816, at Summerville.

William Whitehead, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Sarah Holland of the same place; Jan^y 12, 1817, at St. George's Parish.

Samuel Jenkins of St George's Parish, to M^{rs} Lavinia Emma Whaley of St. George's Parish. December 3rd, 1817 at St. George's Parish.

John P. L. Seabrook of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Harriet Smylie Seabrook of same place. Dec^r 11th 1817, at Charleston

Aquila Wood, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Emily Jorner of same place. Dec^r 29, 1817, at St. George's Parish

¹Rev. Wm. States Lee, born 1793, died July 28, 1875, was pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Dorchester and Beech Hill for the six years proceeding 1821, when he received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Edisto Island, where he remained, except for a short period during the War between the States, until his death, a term of fifty-two years. (See *Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in S. C.*, p. 619.)

Joseph Ioor Waring of St. George's Parish, to Miss Mary E. Perry of St. Paul's Parish December 23, 1817, at St. Paul's Parish.

George Petrie Jun^r, of St. George's Parish to Mrs. Dorothy Bullfinch, of same place. May 3rd, 1818, at St. George's Parish

William Jennings to Miss Eleanor Winningham, Jan^y 13th 1819, at St. George's Parish.

Thomas Marklay, of Goose-Creek, to Miss Hester Hoff, of same place. Jan^y 21st, 1819 at Goose-Creek.

William Hoff, of Goose-Creek, to Miss Ann Breaker, of same place. Jan^y 28th, 1819, at Goose-Creek.

William P. Berberidge to Miss Margaret Sweat, Feb^y 9th, 1819, at Summerville.

Daniel Wright, of North Carolina, to Miss Eleanor Godbolt, of Marion Dist. S. C. Sept^r 2^d, 1819, at Summerville.

Josiah Perry, of St Paul's Parish, to Miss Susan M. Smith, of St. George's Parish, Dec^r 16th, 1819, at St. George's Parish

Joseph Mason Dill, of Charleston, to Miss Regina Alison, of St. Bartholomew's Par. Jan^y 17, 1820, at St. Bartholomew's Parish.

John R. Townsend, of St. John's Colleton, to Miss Amelia Waring of St. George's Parish. March 9th 1820, at St. George's Parish.

Thomas Williams, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Frances Blewer of the same place, July 6th, 1820, at St. George's Parish.

Judas Driggers to Mary Williams, July 31st, 1820, at Summerville.

William Gell to Miss Rachel Berberidge. Oct^r, 1820, at Summerville

Thomas Boone, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Sarah Stanyarne, of the same place, April 19th, 1821, at St. Paul's Parish

John Fripp, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Edings of the same place. Feb^y 12th, 1822, at Edisto Island.

Jeremiah Dickinson, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline Shrewsbury, of the same place. Feb^y 27th, 1823, at Charleston.

William Clark, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Bailey, of Wadmalaw Is. December 1823, at Wadmalaw Island.

John Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 1824, at Edisto Island.

William M. Murray, of Edisto Island, to Miss Lydia Clark of same place. Jan^y 19th 1825, at Edisto Island.

John Pope, of St. Helena's Island, to Miss Mary Townsend, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 1824, of Edisto Island.

Ephraim Mikell Seabrook, of Edisto Island to Miss Margaret Mikell of same place. March, 1825, at Edisto Island.

John A. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Maragret Murray, of same place, April, 1825, at Edisto Island.

John Evans Edings, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Matthews, of the same place, Jan^y, 1827, at Edisto Island.

William G. Baynard, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Swinton, of St. Paul's Parish, Dec^r 20th, 1827, at Edisto Island.

Benjamin S. Logan, of St. Bartholomew's to Miss

Dorothy L Lockwood, of Charleston April 22^d, 1829, at Charleston.

George Washington Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Abigail Clark of same place. Jan^y 12th, 1830, at Edisto Island.

James Meggett, of Edisto Island, to Miss Susan Murray, of the same place, Feb. 18th, 1830, at Edisto Island.

William Edings of Edisto Island, to Miss Sarah Mikell of the same place. Jan^y, 5th, 1832, at Edisto Island.

William Townsend, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Henrietta Reynolds of Wadmalaw Island, May 3^d, 1832, at Wadmalaw Is'land.

B. W. Seabrook Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Sarah Swinton of Edisto Island. April 4th, 1833, at Edisto Island.

William M^cCants, of Wadmalaw Island, to Mrs. Sarah Recard of the same place. October 24th, 1833, at Wadmalaw Island.

Ephraim M. Clark of Edisto Island, to Miss Susan J. Bailey of the same place, October 28th, 1833, at Edingsville.

Bartholomew R. Carrol, of Charleston, to Miss Eliza Adeline Mikell of Edisto Island. Nov^r 21st, 1833, at Edisto Island.

Henry Bailey, of Edisto Island, to Miss Martha Hardy Mikell, of James' Island, April 24th, 1834, at James' Island.

Edward S. Lovell, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline O. Jenkins, of Edisto Island. Dec^r 11th, 1834, at Charleston.

William B. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Elizabeth M^cLeod, of same place. Dec^r 29th, 1834, at Edisto Island.

Daniel Jenkins Townsend of Edisto Island, to Miss Henrietta Evans of St. Paul's Parish. Jan^y 1st 1835, at St. Paul's Parish.

Dandridge C. You, of Mobile Al^a, to Mary Lee Lockwood, of Charleston, Nov. 17th, 1835, at Charleston.

Lockwood Alison of Charleston, to Miss Jane E. Taylor, of same place. Dec^r 9th, 1835, at Charleston

William Browning, of Edisto Island, to Miss Lucinda Banister, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 19th, 1836, at Edisto Island.

Derrill Sanders, of Edisto Island, to Miss Louisa Ann Earle of Edisto Island. August 14th, 1836, at Edisto Island.

Joshua W. Lockwood, of Charleston to Miss Jane Bonnell of Charleston, March 29th, 1838, at Charleston,

Thomas Smith, of Charleston, to Miss Elizabeth T. Townsend, of Edisto Island. Dec^r 20th, 1838 at Edisto Island.

Edward N. Fuller, of Charleston, to Miss Mary Mikell of Charleston. Nov^r 14th 1839, at Charleston.

W^m James Whaley, of Edisto Island, to Miss Martha M. M. Clark of Edisto Island. Feb. 22nd, 1841, at Edisto Island.

Andrew Gordon Magrath, of Charleston, to Miss Emma C. Mikell of Charleston. March 8th, 1843, at Charleston.

William Edings, of Edisto Island, to Mrs. Hesse M. W. Mikell, of Edisto Island. Feb. 14th, 1844, at Charleston.

Edward C. Whaley, of Edisto Island, to Miss Abigail Whaley, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 21st, 1848, at Edisto Island.

Owen P. Fitzsimons, of Georgia, to Miss Mary E. Baynard, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 27th, 1848 at Edisto Island

William M. Murray of Edisto Island, to Miss Caroline Swinton, of St. Paul's parish. March 23rd, 1848, at John's Island.

Joseph Y. Pope, of Charleston, to Miss Emily H. Mikell of Edisto Island. May 9, 1850, at Edisto Island.

Theodore A. Beckett, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary L. Walpole, of John's Island. May 28, 1850, at Edisto Island.

John Jenkins Jr., of Edisto Island, to Miss Marceline R. Murray of Edisto Island. Nov^r 18th, 1850, at Edisto Island.

W^m States Lee J^r, of Walterborough, to Miss Ann Judith Lafitte, of Barnwell District, Jan^y 20th 1853, Barnwell District.

Ephraim C. Bailey, of Edisto Island, to Miss Charlotte P. Edings, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 30th, 1854, at Edisto Island.

J. Evans Edings, of Edisto Island, to Miss Josephine Seabrook, of Edisto Island. Nov^r 30th, 1854, at Charleston.

D^r Edward D. C. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Martha Ann Murray of Edisto Island. Dec^r 19th, 1854, at Edisto Island.

D^r States Lee Lockwood, of Charleston, to Miss Ann Murray Lockwood of Charleston. Oct^r 16th, 1855, at Charleston.

D^r Edward E. Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Eliza Isabella Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish. Dec^r 11th, 1855, at St. Paul's Parish.

Septimus Hamilton Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to M^{rs}

Annie Manson Bailey of Edisto Island, Sep^t 18th, 1857, at Edingsville.

Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline L. Lee, of Edisto Island. Nov^r 1st, 1859, at Edisto Island.

I. Jenkins Mikell, of Aiken, S. C., to Miss Sarah Georgiana Lee, of Edgefield District. Jan^y 7th, 1864, at Edgefield District¹

W^m Osborne Hubbard, of Augusta, Ga., to Miss Virginia H. Whatley, of Edgefield District, Oct^r 26th, 1864, at Edgefield District.¹

John Millen Hightower, of Edgefield District, to Miss Melina Melissa Morris, of Edgefield, of Edgefield District, January 25th, 1866, in Edgefield District.

Dawson Jardon, Graniteville, to Mrs. Mary Ann Walker, of Edgefield District. February 11th, 1866, at Edgefield District.

Julius C. Sosnowski, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss Susan Grace Townsend of Edisto Island. February 14th, 1867, at Edisto Island.

Benjamin Seabrook Whaley, of Wadmalaw Island, to Miss Mary Ellen Bailey, of Wadmelow Island. February 21st, 1867 at Rockville.

Amory Coffin of—— Penn^a, to Miss Emma E. Hopkinson, of Edisto Island. Jan^y 14th, 1868, at Edisto Island.

Robert E. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Mrs. Annie B. Whitehead, of Edisto Island. February 8th 1870 at Edisto Island.

Henry Barker Lee, of Edisto Island, to Miss Louisa Gibbes Turner of Charleston. March 14th, 1871, at Charleston.

¹Note. Places of residence corrected in a pencil note to Edisto Island.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ALLSTON BURYING-
GROUND AT TURKEY HILL PLANTA-
TION NEAR WACCAMAW.

(Contributed by the Rev. J. E. H. Galbraith,
Rector of All Saints, Waccamaw.¹)

[The graves are surrounded by a brick wall between three and four feet high, forming a square; there are three old arched brick graves, apparently older than the others, and without inscriptions. J. E. H. Galbraith.]

In Memory / of / Benjamin Allston Sen^r / son of
John / Planter / Born in All Saints Parish / 6th Oct^r
1765. / Died in Charleston / on his way home / 26th
Nov^r 1847 / In his 83^d year. . . .

[Long Inscription on the right side, and on the reverse,
the Allston Arms, and mottoe *Immotus*, and further in-
scription.]

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the memory / of / Miss Ann E. Allston
/ Eldest daughter of / Benjamin & Mary C. Allston /
who departed this life / on the 23^d day of November
1814. / Aged 27 years / None knew her but loved her /
None named her but to praise.

[One marble slab, and three bricked graves, names
obliterated.]

In memory / of / William Allston Jun^r / who died
the 31st day / of July 1780 / aged 42 years.

¹For lack of space, all long inscriptions of an eulogistic nature have been omitted.

In Memory / of / Benjamin Allston Jun^r / who departed this Life / 22^d February 1809 / aged 40 years / & 25 days.

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the memory of / Mrs Elizabeth Ann Tucker / the affectionate & beloved wife of John H Tucker / Born 1st November 1790 / Died 13th Sept^r 1822 / also / to the memory of two infants / who rest with their Mother / She was truly pious & benevolent / Kind & affectionate / Elevated in sentiment and / correct in judgment./

[Slab.]

William Washington / Son of Benjⁿ & Charlotte Ann Allston / died Sept^r 1st 1823 aged 19 years 27 days / His bereaved mother consecrated this / stone to the memory of her beloved / and affectionate Son /. . . .

[Slab]

Died / in / Georgetown S. C. / Oct 21st Anno Domini 1824 / Mrs. Charlotte Ann Allston / youngest daughter of / William and Sabina Allston / and Widow of / Benjamin Allston Jun^r Esqr. / aged 53 years 3 months and 7 days /

This stone is consecrated to the memory / of an affectionate and beloved parent / by her bereaved and afflicted child / M D C C C XXIV.

[Slab.]

To the Memory of / Mrs Charlotte Mary / Allston / wife of / Joseph W. Allston / who departed this life on the / 18th day of February 1831 / In the 28th year of her age /

In memory / of / Mary Pyatt Jones / Widow of William H. Jones / of Pennsylvania, / third daughter of Benjamin Allston J^r / who died in Georgetown / March 1836 / in the 41st year / of her age.

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the Memory / of / Charlotte A. Coachman / Widow of / John Coachman / Second daughter of / Benjamin & Charlotte A. Allston / who died / June 18th 1842 / aged 54 years and 18 day^s.

[Slab]

In Memory / of / Robert Allston / who died in March 1839 / in the 4th year of his age / also of / Charlotte Frances Allston / who died in June 1843 / in the 6th year of her age / children of R. F. W. / and Adele Allston.

Mary Latin / the daughter of / Jos. & Elizth Ward / ob^t 4th July 1806 / Æ 4 years.

[Slab.]

In Memory of Mary Charlotte Allston, / youngest daughter of Benjamin Alston Sen^r Esq^r / and / Mary Charlotte his wife / Bereft but a few months before of / an amiable and affectionate Mother / She fell her self a victim to a Violent / and Sudden attack of bilious fever / on the 25th day of October 1802 / at the early age of 12 years and 7 days. . . .

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Inscription from the Quaker burying ground, 38 King Street,—“Charles L West | died | 17 Nov. 1837 | aged 92 [?] yrs— 10 ms [?]”

“B. W.” “B. Wistar” [two small marble strips set into walk]

“Daniel | and | Sarah Latham | and their children | Daniel, Richard, | John, Ann, | Abigail, Rebecca, | Caroline. | and | Grace Forbes.”

The Lathams are gathered together in one shield shaped sunken space, and “Grace Forbes” is separated from them in a distinct sunken space of her own— (Copied by M. Alston Read—)

Degrees Conferred on South Carolinians.—“At a public commencement held on Friday, May 15, at the university of Pennsylvania, the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, who submitted inaugural dissertations to the examination of the medical faculty, on the following subjects:

Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, South-Carolina, an experimental enquiry into the properties of carbonic acid, gas, or fixed air; its mode of operation, use in diseases, most effectual method of relieving animals afflicted by it.

Mr. William Allston, of Georgetown, South-Carolina, on dropsy, or the hydropic state of fever.

Mr. Francis K. Huger, of South-Carolina, on gangrene, and mortification.

Mr. Edward North, of South-Carolina, on the rheumatic state of fever. (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. Tuesday, June 6, 1797.)

Obituary Notices of Revolutionary Soldiers.—Died.] At his plantation in the parish of St. George, Dorchester,

Dr. *Benjamin Lucas Perry*, surgeon in the American Army.—*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. April 30, 1792.

Lately died at his plantation, at Oakettee-Creek soon after his return from this city, Col. *John Lewis Bourquin*, a firm supporter to the establishment of American independence, an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend.—*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, September 22, 1794.

Departed this life, on the 13th inst. in the 64th year of his age, *Joseph Dulles*, Esquire, formerly a respectable Merchant of this City, and for some years past a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Dulles was a native of Dublin—He came to this State during the War of the Revolution, and immediately after his arrival bore arms in defence of this City when besieged by Sir Henry Clinton, and lived and died exclusively attached to the Country of his adoption. . . . *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Saturday Morning, January 17, 1848.

The Theatre in 1773 and 1774.—*Catalogue of Plays that have been performed here the Season, by the American Company of Comedians, under the Direction of Mr. David Douglas*.

Dec. 1773. 22. A Word to the Wise. High Life below Stairs. 24. Hamlet. Cross Purposes. 27. Suspicious Husband. Catherine & Petruchio. 30. Clandestine Marriage. Mayor of Garrat.

Jan. 1774. 1. Earl of Essex. Irish Widow. 3. Love in a Village. Lethe. 5. Gamester. High Life below Stairs. 8. Stratagem. King & Miller. 10. Constant Couple. Catherine & Petruchio. 13. Mourning Bride. Lying Valet. 15. She Stoops to Conquer. Irish Widow. 17. Jane Shore. Cross Purposes. 19. Busy Body. Love A-la-Mode. 21. Cymbeline. A Wonder! 25. Beggar's Opera. Love A-la-Mode. 27. Romeo and Juliet. Miss in

her Teens. 29. Merchant of Venice. Devil to Pay. 31. Richard III. Thomas & Sally.

Feb. 2. Tempest. 4. Love in a Village. Love A-la-Mode. 7. The Wonder. Midas. 10. Alexander the Great. King and Miller. 12. Tempest. Guardian. 14. George Barnwell. Edgar & Emmeline. 17. Henry IV. Thomas & Sally. 19. Theodosius. Citizen. 21. Bold Stroke for a Wife. Mayor of Garrat. 24. Othello. Damon & Phillida. 26. She Stoops to Conquer. Edgar & Emmeline. 28. Jealous Wife. Citizen.

March 2. Shipwreck. Catherine & Petruchio. 4. School for Fathers. Lethe. 7. Fashionable Lover. Padlock. 10. Maid of the Mill. High Life below Stairs. 12. King Lear. Irish Widow. 14. Tempest. Padlock. 16. Cymon. Miss in her Teens. 18. Recruiting Officer. Oracle. 21. West Indian. Devil to Pay. 25. Provoked Husband. Lying Valet. 26. Romeo & Juliet. Flora.

April 4. School for Fathers. Buck. 6. English Merchant. Contrivances. 8. Fair Penitent. Cross Purposes. 11. Roman Father. Irish Widow. 13. Way to Keep Him. Contrivances. 15. Constant Couple. Lying Valet. 18. False Delicacy. Witches. 20. Julius Caesar. Register Office. 22. Macbeth. Young American in London. 25. West Indian. Midas. 27. Tamerlane. Catherine & Petruchio. 29. Cymbeline. Love A-la-Mode.

May 2. Bold Stroke for a Wife. Neck or Nothing. 4. Orphan. Miss in her Teens. 7. Clandestine Marriage. Apprentice. 11. Cato. Reprisal. 16. Douglas. Devil to Pay. 19. King John. Guardian. —*The South Carolina Gazette*. Monday, May 30, 1774.

Corrections for the April number.— The first letter from Miss Bull, on page 125, should be dated *Ashley River, June 14, 1779*, and the note on page 126 should read *heiress of the Purry family*, and not *Perry*.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, out of print. Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

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The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I to IX, 1900-1908. Unbound \$4.00 each.

Members get a discount of 25 per cent. on the above prices.

The Magazines will be bound at 60c. additional per volume.

Address: SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Charleston, S. C.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

Sept 1916

Pina 3x

Pen 3 x

Large Pine 3x

1. Rita's friend

See Meet 50 Chums

June

W. oak
Creek

1. 100

Whi cat

Due East 68 Chains

Pine 3x

N-P

Savanna

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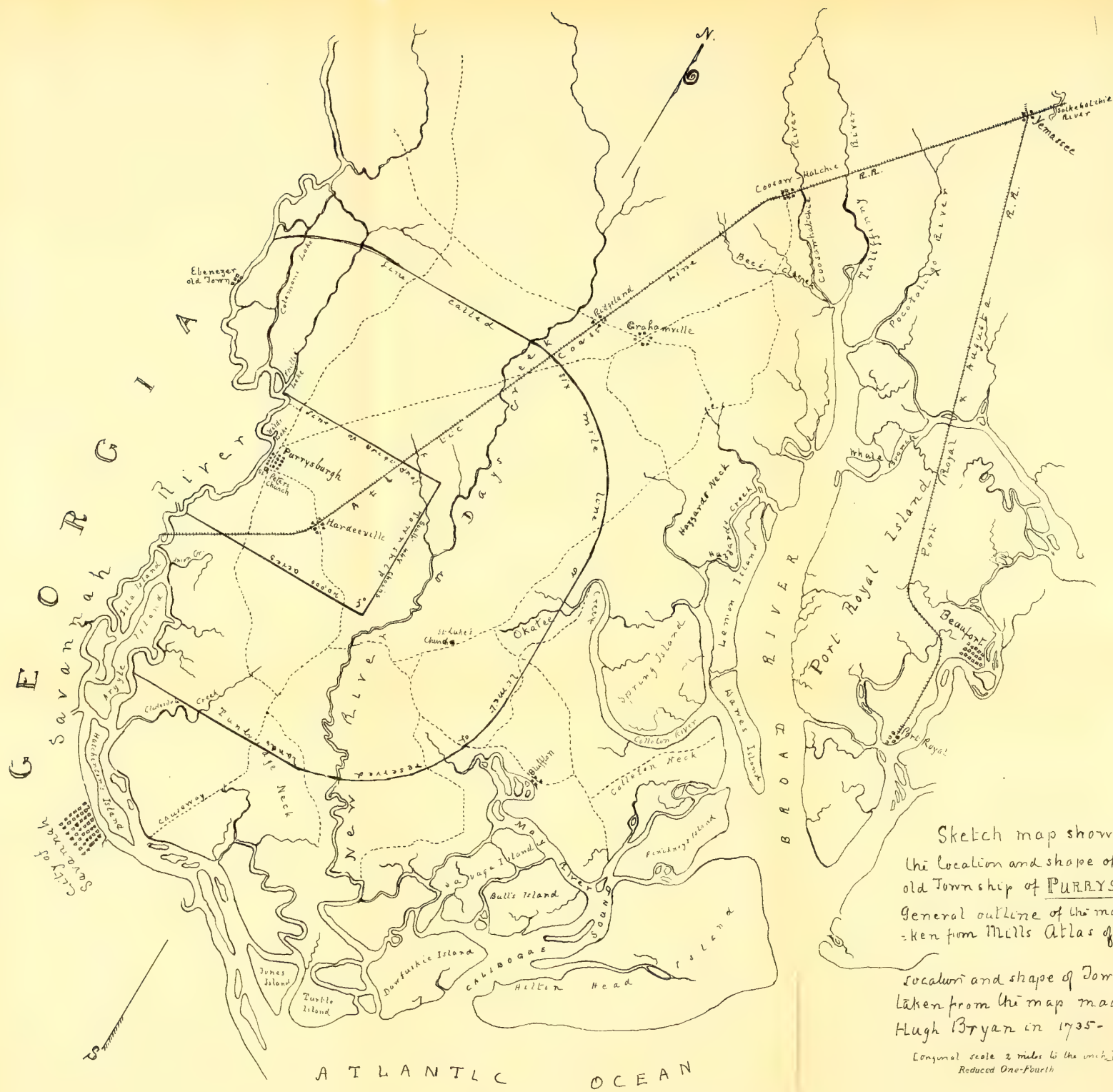
Georgia

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to 1 inch

NB. the Square Lots are 3.1622 Chumby Square
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and Rear are
3.194 Chumby

NB. The Streets are 1 chain wide &
= the Bay & Street each side of the Town is 50 feet wide

[Scale reduced on this reproduction]
One-Half



The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 4.

PURRYSBURGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The ancient town of Purrysburgh in South Carolina, which at the date of its settlement promised to be a rival of the nearby and nearly contemporaneously founded town of Savannah in Georgia, derived its name from Monsieur Jean Pierre Purry of Neufchatel in Switzerland. M. Purry is said to have been a Director-General of the French East India Company.¹ As early as June 1724 he addressed a memorial to the King proposing to procure to be transported to, and to settle, in South Carolina a number of poor Swiss protestants on condition that he should be granted four leagues square of land with the same rights and liberties to his settlers as were enjoyed by the other inhabitants of the Province; that the settlers should be formed into a Swiss regiment of which he should be made the Colonel, and that he should also be made a judge, and have the nomination of his own officers &c. and that his Majesty should transport the proposed settlers *gratis* from a port in England to one in Carolina.² The government of the Colony was then in the hands of the Crown, the Crown having assumed control after the upheaval of 1719-20. The Lords Proprietors however still claimed their charter rights and the ownership of the soil, and this me-

¹Dalcho—p. 385.

²London MSS. in Off: Hist. Commⁿ. Vol. 11. pp. 13, 14, 127, 128, 132.

morial was referred to them.³ M. Purry came to England in 1724 and came to an agreement with the Lords Proprietors in pursuance of which they agreed to grant him 24000 acres for procuring 600 persons to settle, and also agreed to pay the charges of their transportation from England to Carolina; and on 27 April 1725 granted to Mons^r Jean Vatt of Watt in Switzerland the 24000 acres in trust to be transferred to M. Purry when he should have fulfilled his part of the agreement.⁴

M. Purry returned to Switzerland and evidently induced quite a number to agree to emigrate to South Carolina for M. Jean Vatt writes in October 1726 that a number had repaired to Neufchatel for the purpose, but that in consequence of the failure of the Lords Proprietors to comply with their agreement for their transportation to Carolina the intending emigrants had been stranded in Neufchatel to the great consequent misery of many who wandered up and down the streets not knowing where to find a dinner or a bed⁵: that Mon^r Purry and the others associated with him lacked even the £100 sterling that would have relieved the unfortunates, and had been forced to withdraw from Neufchatel and leave the Swiss there to shift for themselves⁶. M. Vatt stated also that 24 Swiss men women and children had already lately gone from Switzerland to South Carolina and petitioned that proper relief should be given them.

With this unfortunate fiasco seems to have terminated M. Purry's first attempt at his settlement.

In 1728 the Crown arrived at a settlement with the Lords Proprietors and acquired all their interests in South Carolina. Robert Johnson was appointed Governor in 1729 and by the 43^d and 44th articles of the Instructions issued to him on his appointment as Governor provision was made for the laying out and settlement of eleven townships two of which were to be located on the Savannah

³Ibid; Vol. 11, p. 132.

⁴Ibid; Vol. 13, p. 77.

⁵Pub: Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 241.

⁶London MSS. in Off: Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 12, p. 190.

river. The specific instructions given him with regard to these townships were that a square of twenty thousand acres was to be first marked out for the township proper and in this square reservations were to be made for a town, a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town, and a glebe. Then the country surrounding this 20000 acres square for a distance of six miles in every direction from the outer line of the square was to be reserved for future settlers in the township.

In July 1730 M. Purry renewed his proposition to the Crown proposing to settle 600 Swiss protestants at their own expense within the space of 6 years provided they be placed on the same footing with the rest of his Majestys' subjects in the Province and that Purry be granted 12000 acres for himself free from all quit-rents⁷. This proposition was referred to Governor Robert Johnson who on 20 July 1730 wrote advising favourably as to the project and suggesting that the township for the settlers should be set out on the Savannah river near Palachuccola Fort⁸.

This proposition of Purry's seems to have been accepted on the condition that the Swiss upon their arrival take the usual oath of allegiance, and that thereupon lands be assigned to them where they should dwell together in one or more townships as might be thought most convenient for the security of the Province, and that Purry be not entitled to his 12000 acres until he should have fully performed his agreement.⁹

Instructions to this effect were sent out to Governor Johnson and Purry with several other Swiss set out for South Carolina and seems to have arrived at Charles Town in the early part of 1731. The General Assembly of the Province in the Act for the imposition of certain duties on slaves &c, appropriated £5000 current money of the Province (about £715 sterling) out of all duties after the 25 March 1731 to be applied to laying out and survey-

⁷Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 112.

⁸Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 237.

⁹Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 2, pp. 127-179-182.

ing Townships, and purchasing tools, provisions and other necessities for poor protestants desiring to settle.¹⁰

In May 1731 Purry was in Charles Town for on 6th May Governor Johnson recommends to the General Assembly to allow Col Purry £150. current money for his expenses to Savannah River to find a suitable spot for his Swiss settlement.¹¹

From and after this date Purry is generally referred to as "Col" Purry or "Col" John Peter Purry this rank being apparently derived from the agreement that his settlers were to be formed into a regiment and that he was to be its colonel.

The General Assembly allowed the £150 which was paid on the 8th May 1731, and a letter was on that day sent to Capt Evans at the Palachocola Fort to meet Col Purry at Port Royal and attend him up the Savannah river and assist him in the location of a place for his settlement.¹²

Purry accordingly examined the banks of the Savannah river and finally selected a site on the north bank known as "Great Yamasee Bluff."¹³ This was to be the site of the future town and Purry marked a tree where he desired the middle of his town to be.¹⁴

Under the instructions to the Governor the Township square of 20000 acres was to include this town site and then there was to be a circuit of six miles from the line of this Township reserved for the settlers in the Township.

The site having been selected Governor Johnson on 1st Sept 1731 issued a proclamation forbidding any one from procuring grants of lands within six miles of the proposed Township.¹⁵

Governor Johnson says that no survey was then made of the Township and the contiguous six-mile area, as the season was not propitious for surveying¹⁶ and Purry seems then

¹⁰Stats. at Large, S. C., Vol. 3, p. 301.

¹¹Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 74.

¹²Ibid; p. 76.

¹³London MSS. Office Hist. Com., Vol. 16, p. 347.

¹⁴Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

¹⁵Pub: Hist. Society, Vol. 3, p. 306—London MSS., Vol. 16, p. 318.

¹⁶London MSS. Off: Hist. Com., Vol. 17, p. 174.

to have returned to Europe to gather together his settlers. Whilst in South Carolina he seems to have effected an agreement with the General Assembly whereby he was personally to be allowed £600 sterling for every 100 effective men he procured to settle at Purrysburg.

Before his return however he drew up at Charles Town in September 1731 his "Proposals" for the encouragement of such Swiss Protestants as should agree to accompany him to Carolina to settle a new colony and also a description of the Province of South Carolina."

According to these proposals persons could go as servants or on their own account. If they went as servants they would have to contract for service for three years, and their expenses, or certain of them were to be charged against their wages. Those who went on their own account were required to have each at least 50 crowns as their passage would cost from 20 to 25 crowns.

The alluring description of South Carolina covers too many pages to be reproduced here even in part. No modern "boomer" of lands for sale could improve much upon Col Purry's rhetoric, and imaginative description. Of his proposed town he says:

"The Town of Purrysburg will be situated 30 miles from the Sea, and about 7 miles from the highest tide; the Land about it is a most delightful Plain and the greatest part very good Soil especially for Pasturage and the rest proper enough for some productions. It was formerly called the great *Yamassee Port* and is esteemed by the Inhabitants of the Province the best place in all *Carolina*."

And again:

"There are between 5 and 600 houses in *Charles Town* the most of which are very costly; besides 5 handsome Churches *viz*: one for those of the Church of *England* one for the Presbyterians, one for the Anabaptists, one for the Quakers and one for the *French*. If you travel into the Country, you will see stately Buildings,

¹¹Carrolls Hist. Coll^{ns} of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 121.

"noble Castles and an infinite Number of all sorts of cattle,
 "If it be ask'd what has produced all this? the Answer is:
 "'Tis *only the rich Land of Carolina.*"

Purry came with some others whom he styles a "small company." The names signed to his proposals along with his own are James Richard of Geneva Abraham Meuron of St Sulpy and Henry Raymond of St Sulpy, all of whom subsequently were settlers in Purrysburg.

On his return to Europe Purry applied in March 1732 for an increased allowance in land for his efforts in procuring the settlement.¹⁸ This was not unreasonable for as he showed the mere cost of the passage of 600 persons from England to South Carolina was about £2400 sterling. His efforts were successful and in July 1732 an additional instruction was sent over to Governor Johnson to the effect that Col Purry or rather the "Sieur Jean Pierre Purry" should have granted to him 48000 acres provided he should have settled 600 Swiss protestants including men women and children within 6 years from Christmas 1732¹⁹. This 48000 acres to be laid out in lands most contiguous to the Township.²⁰

At a meeting of the Trustees for Georgia held in London on 22 July 1732 according to a letter published in the South Carolina Gazette,²¹

"M^r Purry Leader M^r Bingio Minister & the Elders
 "of the Swiss Protestants, who are going to establish
 "a Town on the River *Savanah*; attended the Trustees
 "in behalf of their Congregation, returned them
 "Thanks for their Protection, and desired a Continu-
 "ance of it. The Trustees ordered a Library of Books
 "to be given the Minister, for the Use of him and
 "his Successors, and a handsome sum of Money was
 "raised by the Contributions of some of the Trustees
 "then Present, in order to be put into the Hands of the
 "Leaders and Elders of the Congregation for provid-

¹⁸London MSS. Off. Hist. Commⁿ, Vol. 15, p. 102.

¹⁹Ibid; Vol. 15, pp. 105-121, 113-125.

²⁰Ibid; Vol. 16, p. 347.

²¹No. 47—Decr. 2 to Decr. 9, 1732.

"ing Refreshments for the Sick in their Passage and
"on their first Establishment."

Col Purry and his company must have sailed soon after. The first notice we find in the South Carolina Gazette is in the N° (42) for the Week from October 28 to Novr' 4, 1732 viz:

"On Wednesday last, a Ship arrived here in about
"12 Weeks from London, having above Sixty Switzers
"on Board, the Master of whom Reports that we may
"expect Col Purry with more every day."

In the next number for the week Novr' 4 to Novr 11, 1732 it is stated;

"Major James Richards" (presumably the same who
"signed the proposals with Purry) "is appointed Major
"and Capt. of the Company of Switzers lately arrived
"here."

The exact dates and numbers of the arrivals are stated by Purry himself in an affidavit made at the time.²²

"S° Carolina Customhouse Charles Town Coll° John
"Peter Purry being duly Sworn on the holy Evange-
"lists maketh Oath That he the said John Peter Purry
"hath here Landed and put on Shoar at Charles Town
"in this Province viz.

"Novem^r 1st 1732 out of the
"Ship Peter and James Joseph Cornish Master Sixty
"one men Women and Children

"Decem^r 13th. 1732 Out of the
"Ship Shoreham John Edwards Master Forty two
"men Women and Children.

"December 15th 1732 Out of the
"Ship Purrysburgh Joseph Fry master Forty nine men
"Women and Children who are all Come here on the
"footing of Switz Protestants.

"dated at Charles Town aforesaid this twelfth day of
"March 1732.

"Sworne to before us —

John Peter Purry

²²Office Hist. Comⁿ, Book "Commissions Instruct^{ns} 1732-1742," p. 6.

"W^m Saxby Jur: & Comp:

"Tho: Gadsen Coll:

"Geo. Saxby

"Nav. Officer"

The total stated in this affidavit is 152.

Governor Johnson in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle dated 15 December 1732 states that M^r Purry had arrived with 120 Swiss about 50 of whom are men, the rest women and children. For all of whom he had furnished provisions and necessities at the expence of the Province.²³ In a later letter of Dec 21, 1732 he states that M^r Purry had arrived with 50 men and 70 women and children and that the 60 who had arrived before had gone to Purrysburgh.²⁴ Purry is likely however to have more accurately stated the total himself in his affidavit and as we have seen he puts it at 152.

The Provincial Council had on 6th Octr 1732 in anticipation of their arrival ordered Col Parris to provide such necessary tools as had been agreed by the General Assembly for the Swiss expected from Europe and also to hire "Perriagers" to transport them to "Purreesbourg" on Savano River with 3 months provisions for each of them, being computed to be about 150 Souls.²⁵

On the 9th Octr 1732 the Council ordered delivered to M^r James Richard six small cannon at Port Royal and other tools nails &c for the use of the Swiss already arrived and to arrive;²⁶ and on the 16 Decr 1732 Col Parris was ordered to prepare his "Piragues" to transport Col Purry and his Swiss to Purrysburg.²⁷

They left Charles Town according to the notice in the Gazette on Wednesday 20 Decr 1732.

"On Wednesday last Col John Peter Purry, set out, "in three Pettiaugus, with Eighty-Seven Switzers, in order "to settle a Colony on Savannah River in Granville County

²³London MSS., Office Hist. Comⁿ, Vol. 16, p. 4.

²⁴Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol 1, p. 248.

²⁵Council Journal No. 5, 1730-1734, p. 212.

²⁶Ibid; p. 215.

²⁷Ibid; p. 249.

"and was Saluted with Seven Guns from the Bastion at
"their Passing by.

"His Excellency our Governor has been pleased to appoint
"M^r Joseph Edward Flowers to be Captain; and Mr. John
"Savy to be Lieutenant under the said Col. Purry."

If Purry only at first carried 87 out of his 150 it is
probable that at the first occupation in winter of a wholly
bare and unsettled spot it was judged wiser to leave the
weaker members and the young children in Charles Town
until some suitable provision for their shelter could be made.

To each person above 12 years of age the Council allowed
as follows.

8	Bushels	corn and peas
300	Wght	beef
50	"	Pork
200	"	rice
1	bushel	salt
1	Axe	
1	Broad and 1	Narrow hoe

Also 1 cow 1 calf and 1 young sow for every 5 persons
with some powder and shot.²⁸

The Council also on 21 Febr'y 1732 ordered M^r St: John
the Surveyor General to admeasure to each family of the
Switzers settled at Purrysburg one Town lot and fifty acres
of land additional and also to mark out 260 acres for a
common and 100 acres for a Glebe.²⁹

Purry himself seems to have actually arrived on the ship
Purrysburgh on the 15th Decr' 1732 for on 14 Decr Govr
Johnson wrote to the Lower House of the Assembly that
there had arrived 43 Palatines³⁰ and on the next day Decr
15 he writes to correct this, saying that Col Purry had
arrived a few hours after his last letter and said that these
43 were of his party.³¹

Purry's party were not the only immigrants to South
Carolina arriving at that time for in the Gazette for the

²⁸London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ. Vol. 17, p. 78.

²⁹Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 277.

³⁰Ibid; p. 341.

³¹Ibid; p. 342.

week Nov 25 - Dec 2. 1732 it is stated that there had just arrived a sloop in about eleven weeks from Barbadoes with 100 people on board who on the passage had been reduced to such extremity that they had but a pint of flour a day for 8 people for nigh three weeks.

The names of the first arrivals are no doubt those mentioned in the list set out later below of those who qualified before Governor Johnson on 22 and 23 December 1732. They only aggregate in number 93 and may therefore refer to the party who were carried to Purrysburgh in December 1732 as mentioned in the Gazette.

How long Col Purry remained with his infant settlement before returning to Europe for another contingent does not appear.

On 10th March 1732 /3 the Provincial Council issued an order to pay M^r John Peter Purry £700 currency on account of £600 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province and another order to pay him on 1st July 1733 £700 currency on account of £400 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province.³² On 31 Aug 1732 he petitioned the General Assembly to be allowed all of the next year to complete the number of people he was to bring over.³³

On 6 Sept 1733 at the Council Meeting;

"The Honble William Bull Esq^r laid before this Board
"a Plan of the Township of Purrysburgh and the re-
"served land thereto appertaining which was by him
"surveyed and run out.

"Which Plan having been examined by his Excy
"& His Majtie's Honble Council was allowed to be
"very regular & was approved of." * * "And also made
"an Order to pay Col W^m Bull £500 curr: for run-
"ning out & making a regular Plat of the Township of
"Purrysburgh & the reserved land thereto appertain-
"ing."³⁴

³²Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 396.

³³Ibid; p. 514.

³⁴Ibid; p. 514.

At the date this plat of Col Bull was approved of by Council Col Purry was in Charles Town or at least Governor Johnson so states in a letter the next year³⁵.

The settlement seems to have been definitely made whilst he was there. On 17 March 1732/3 Joseph Edward Flower appeared and took the oaths as Lieut: Col: of the Switz Regiment at Purrysburgh³⁶ and on 21 Sept^r 1733, the Council ordered to be paid to M^r Joseph Bignion the Swiss Minister the sum of £300 current money of the Province in consideration of his expense in coming over.³⁷

When Purry effected his settlement he found an unexpected and disturbing condition of affairs.

Under the instructions to Gov^r Johnson when the Township was determined upon, there was to be allotted for the Township first a square on the river containing 20,000 acres and then there was to be reserved for the use of the future settlers in the Township all the land within an area limited by a line six miles at every point from the outer line of the 20,000 acre original Township tract; this reserved area containing approximately 109500 acres, additional to the original 20,000. In 1731 when Purry selected his Town site Gov^r Johnson issued a proclamation announcing the fact and notifying all persons not to take out grants within the six mile limit. Notwithstanding this a number of grants were taken out intruding within this limit one of the grants for 8000 acres being to no other than Gov^r Robert Johnson himself. Purry must have communicated this fact to his friends at home for his son Charles Purry in May 1732 addressed a petition to the King on behalf of his father whom he stated had embarked with 150 Swiss for Carolina and was then settled upon part of the Township, and that Col Purry was apprehensive lest the remaining part of the Township should be taken up by indifferent persons before he could entitle himself to the 48000 acres to be granted to him in the reserved area, and praying therefore that a grant be at once made to him for so

³⁵London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ. Vol. 17, p. 174.

³⁶Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 294.

³⁷Ibid; p. 505.

much of the 48000 acres as the proportion of the settlement already made by him would entitle him to.³⁸ This seemed reasonable to His Majestys Council and on 19 July 1733 an order was accordingly issued to Gov. Johnston to grant to Col Purry a proportional part of the 48000 acres according to the number of Swiss Protestants by him settled in the Province.³⁹

Other settlers seemed to have come out to join Purrys settlement who did not come directly with his party; for in May 1733 the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Gov^r Johnson recommending to him the bearer M^r John Frederick Holzendorf a gentlemen of good family in Brandenburg, who went to Carolina for the purpose of settling at the new town of Purysburg: that he desired a commission in the militia and as he carried over two servants (labourers) and necessary implements, desired an allotment of a proportionate quantity of land near that Town.⁴⁰

Purry must have left Carolina in the autumn of 1733 or early in 1734; for in April 1734 he presented a petition to the King which went before the Privy Council stating that in 1731 Governor Johnson under His Majestys instructions had surveyed and set apart a Township on Savannah River since called Purrysburgh containing 20 000 acres and had issued a proclamation 1st Sept^r 1731 forbidding persons to take up grants within six miles of the Township, the space included within which six miles limit was to be reserved for settlers in the Township. That a survey had been made of this area when it had been found that several persons had taken up grants on the South and East sides of the Township and within the six mile line which would defeat his Majestys intentions; that he had complained to Governor Johnson but the Governor did not regard himself authorized to remove these intruders; Purry therefore besought that these intruding grants be annulled and that his Majesty would order the six miles around the Township be surveyed and set apart for the settlers in the Town-

³⁸London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 16, p. 153.

³⁹Ibid; p. 169.

⁴⁰Ibid; p. 123.

ship; and that the most substantial settlers in the Township be allowed grants for additional land within this six mile limit, and that those whose lots were situated on the rivulet which ran through the Town should be allowed a double lot in the Town for their charges in cleaning and clearing the same.⁴¹ This petition was by Charles Purry as Agent for his father, but it was followed up by a list of the intruding grants furnished by Purry himself⁴² viz — eight grants aggregating 47655 acres

Purry followed this list by a long letter dated 13 July 1733 stating his case, that he had borrowed from others the money to pay the expenses of making the settlement, that he had carried over and placed in Purrysburg 260 Swiss but that when his friends ascertained that persons claiming to be entitled to Grants from the Lords Proprietors had intruded upon and taken up lands within the reserved area, they refused to advance and assist him any more to complete his settlement. This affected him Purry personally for the 48000 acres which was to be awarded him for carrying out the settlement was to be laid out in the lands in the six mile area most contiguous to the Township⁴³

This petition of Purry was granted so far as related to allowing substantial settlers more land in the Township and reserved area, and also as to allowing the settlers along the rivulet double lots; the question as to the validity of the intruding grants was referred by the Committee on plantation affairs to the Board of Trade and by the Board to His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor General for an opinion and in the meantime Governor Johnson was written to for an explanation. This explanation he gave fully in a letter dated 9 Novr 1734 in which he stated that as soon as M^r Purry had marked the tree where he designed the middle of his Town to be, he had issued a proclamation forbidding any person taking up lands within six miles of that place. The Township and contiguous six miles were not surveyed at that time the season not being propitious

⁴¹London MSS. Office Hist. Commⁿ., Vol. 16, p. 318.

⁴²Ibid; p. 343.

⁴³London MSS: Office Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 16, p. 347.

for surveying; that Col Bull had been sent to survey it as soon as possible and then found that several tracts had been laid out for intending grantees within the six mile limit; that Col Bull had reported the matter to the Provincial Council and gave it as his opinion that it would be better for the Township to replace the area thus lacking below the Town by an addition above, as the Township would then have a larger frontage on the river and that the Council had ordered Col. Bull accordingly to give a double quantity above the Town, that M^r Purry was at the time in Charles Town and made no objection. The mistake arose from the Township and six mile limit not being run out at the time when the spot was selected by Purry; that it was impossible to judge of distances in the woods.

Governor Johnson also gives an account of how the grant to himself (which he offers to surrender) came to be issued and adds that as soon as His Majestys orders came he would have a new survey made and thought that the people who had grants of whom there were not many would acquiesce.⁴⁴

On 12 Aug 1734 the Attorney and Solicitor General gave in their opinion that the intruding grants were invalid⁴⁵ and instructions were issued accordingly but no direct action seems to have been taken and it was not until May 27 1738 that positive instructions were issued to Col Sam^l Horsey just appointed Governor of South Carolina (he died without even reaching the Province) to resurvey the six mile area and remove the intruding claimants.⁴⁶

Most of these intruding grants only invaded the reserved area for a portion of the grant, with the exception of the grant to Robert Thorpe for 12000 acres which was entirely within the six mile limit, and it appears in the other cases that as stated by Governor Johnson the trespass was due to mistake.

Whilst this controversy was going on Purry continued the completion of his settlement. He must have left Europe for South Carolina in the late summer or early

⁴⁴Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

⁴⁵Ibid; Vol. 16, pp. 404-408.

⁴⁶Ibid: Vol. 18, p. 224; Vol. 19, p. 170.

autumn of 1734 for on 8 Novr 1734 there is a letter from Governor Johnson to the Council recommending that provision be made for subsisting Col Purrys people just arrived⁷ and in his letter of the 9th Novr 1734 above referred to he states that "M^r Purry is arrived with about 280 souls. "I ordered provisions to be ready against their arrival."

The Gazette for the week Nov 9 to Nov 16 1734 gives the following account of this arrival:

"Col *Purry* is lately arrived from England at *Purysburg* in the Ship *Simmon* Capt: *Cornish* with 260 "Switzers Protestants and their minister M^r Chiefelle; "one hundred and odd more are expected there every "day, who were ready to embark at the beginning of "October last, among those are 40 Persons of the per- "secuted Protestants in Piemont and a Collect has been "made for them in England, Where we hear that "James Oglethorpe Esq^r has subscribed 40£ sterling "the Duc de Montague and several other Persons of "distinction have likewise handsomely subscribed— " 'Tis hoped the Province will be kind enough to afford "them the necessary Provisions, Tools, Cattle &c in "order to help forward an infant Colony which is now "almost two Years old"—

In the next number of the Gazette (16 Nov to 23 Novr 1734) the account is given

"We hear that on Saturday last the Petition of Coll "Purry was read and exam^d by the Hon: the Commons "House of Assembly wherein he demanded (1) that "the 200£ Sterl: due to him for having carried over "to *South Carolina* even a greater number of People "then he had engaged for, might be paid to him, 100 "£ Sterl now and the other 100 in the Month of "March next (2) That the necessary Provisions be "given to the 260 Persons he brought over with him "last, the same as it was given to them that came over "before (3) And lastly that the debts made at Geor-

⁷Council Journal, Vol. 6, p. 2.

"gia by the Passengers that landed there for Purrys-
 "burgh, for victuals and other necessities, likewise for
 "Periawgus to Carry them to the said Place might be
 "paid. Both the Hon: Houses finding his demands
 "very reasonable, readily granted them.

"To the petition of the Minister at Purysburg M^r
 "Chiffelle, it was answered that the Pension of a Min-
 "ister could not yet be allowed to him till the Town of
 "*Purrysburg* should be erected into a Parish; in the
 "meantime one hundred Pounds should be paid to him
 "for defraying the Charges of his Voyage, and further
 "care be taken to satisfy him.'

The record does not disclose whether Purry himself conducted any other band of settlers; nor does it show how long he remained in South Carolina after his arrival in November 1734.

The Gazette for the week 19th April to 26th April 1735 contains the following;

"By a Letter from *Purrysburg* of *April 10* We are
 "informed, that of the 200 Protestant Swiss who were
 "to embark in *London* for that Place, 110 having been
 "put a shore in *Georgia* by Capt *Thompson* were ar-
 "rived there, that the King has given them out of his
 "own Money 1200£ sterl. to pay their Passages on
 "Condition that they should settle in Purrysburgh and
 "no where else; That upon this Fund Notes were made
 "amounting to the said Sum, payable in five Years
 "with Interest, according to the Usage of *Carolina* to
 "reckon from the Day of their Arrival, the Money
 "accruing by the reimbursement of these Notes to be
 "employed for the Use of that Town to fortifie it, and
 "to render it more commodious to its Inhabitants."

And the Gazette for the next week following viz 26th Apl to 3 May 1735 contains the item;

"On Monday arrived here the Scooner *Dolphin*
 "*James Lusk* in 7 Weeks from *London* with about 30
 "Swiss for Purrysburgh."

From the terms of Gov^r Johnsons Proclamation men-

tioned later Col Purry would certainly appear to have been in Carolina in April 1735.

Purry seems to have early had trouble with his settlers. The Gazette for the week 12th April to 19 April 1735 contains a proclamation by Gov^r Robert Johnson reciting that he had received information from Col. Peter Purry that several persons at Purrysburgh had sold the lots and lands in the Township of Purrysburg which they claimed, although they had obtained no grants to them, and notwithstanding they had received the benefits and bounty of the Province in provisions &c &c. and that others had attempted to sell their pretended lots in the Township although they had never been to Purrysburgh, all of which was contrary to the Kings intention in settling the Township, and a fraud and imposition on the public as no grants would be issued except to persons named in the warrants who were actual settlers in the Township.

After his death his son and heir Charles Purry addressed a petition dated 18 May 1738 to the King in which he stated that his father had imported 600 Swiss and performed his part of the contract; and in the additional instructions to Governor Johnson dated 13 Feby 1734 it is said that Col Purry had asked in his petition that as other foreign protestants might desire to settle at Purrysburgh all such should be credited to him in order to entitle him to the 48000 acres.⁴⁸

It is likely that settlers came over not directly in company with Purry but who as induced to come by his settlement he claimed to be entitled to the credit for.^{note} There was a petition addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Trade in July 1735 by Daniel Vernezobre in which he stated that about a year since he had given to a gentleman who was about to settle at Purrysburgh several of his people on condition that a proportion of the lands should be assigned over to him. That he had expended a considerable

⁴⁸Office Hist. Comⁿ. Vol. Commissions Instructions 1732-1742, p. 148.

Note. The Gazette for the week 12th July to 19th July, 1735, states that 250 Switzers had arrived to settle a Township on the Edisto River.

sum, above £1000 Stg, in the affair in transporting people tools implements ironwork trees negroes &c &c and desired that the lands granted should be put in his name. This petition was refused apparently on the grounds that none but an *inhabitant* could take up lands within the six mile limit; and Vernezohre seems later to have become an inhabitant.

The settlement was apparently a commercial venture on Purrys part. In which venture he seems to have induced others to aid and take part by advancing money &c &c. He was to receive the 48000 acres to be granted him by the King and the bonus or payment allowed by the Province viz £600 sterling for every 100 effective men. Some idea of the expense to which the Province was put is given by an estimate of the charges incurred at the time of the arrival of the first batch in 1732. The paper is headed "Estimate of the charge arriving by the encouraging Coll Purry to transport and settle Purysburg"⁴⁹

	£	s.	d.
Expenses to locate T' ship	150.	0.0	
allowed Col Purry	2800.	0.0	
Survey	500.	0.0	
Provision for 250 persons over 12.....	4312.	10.0	
" " 50 Children under 12	405.	0.0	
Tools for 250 persons	1000.	0.0	
Sixty Cows & Calves	480.	0.0	
" Young Sows.....	180.	0.0	
Conveyance at £5. per head.....	1500.	0.0	
	<hr/> 11327.10.0		

£11327.10.0 in current money was worth at the time about one seventh of the amount in sterling.

The expenses of the second batch of 260 or 280 who arrived in 1734 could scarcely have been less to the Province. How Purry and his friends came out of the venture can only be a matter of speculation now.

⁴⁹London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 17, p. 78.

The following are the grants which on the record appear to have been made to Purry;

23 Febry 1732	100 acres
23 March 1733	12000 "
12 Nov ^r 1734	6650 "
16 Jany 1736	600 "
6 Octr 1733	One Town lot in Purrysburgh

To Charles Purry there was granted on 9 Sept^r 1736 town lot N^o 56 in Purrysburgh and to John Rodolph Purry there was granted on 18 March 1735 /6 300 acres and on 4 Novr 1736 a town lot in Purrysburgh.

The settlement was a large one for the time, say over 600 persons and composed in part at least of settlers of a very substantial character. Daniel Vernezobre as we have seen claims to have expended over £1000 stg a large sum for those days; Jean Baptiste Bourquin had been a surgeon in Marlborough's army;^{note} John Frederick Holzendorff was of good family, D^r Daniel Brabant was a physician, and among the settlers was Hector Berenger de Beaufain, and also Henry de Saussure the ancestor of the family of that name. It has been spoken of as a French Huguenot settlement but this is an error. Many if not most of the settlers were French speaking Swiss but many were also German Swiss, and were Huguenots only in the sense of being protestants.

The settlement at the location at Purrysburg does not seem to have thriven. The site selected was an unfortunate one, not at a good point for navigation and in a very sickly and malarial locality. The circumstances that most tended to check its development was the settlement of Georgia and the near neighbourhood of the Town at Savannah. Many if not most of the settlers at Purrysburg appear to have drifted over into Georgia.

Note.

S. C. Gazette for 30th Jany. 1784, states:

"Died near Purrysburg D^r John B. Bourquin, aged 93 years—
 "He served nine years as a Surgeon in the Duke of Marl-
 "borough's army and settled at Purrysburgh in this State in
 "1732."

Others went elsewhere; Berenger de Beaufain lived in Charleston and others moved to Beaufort.

Very little is known of the subsequent history of the Town. The two ministers the Rev^d M^r Joseph Binion or Bignion or Bugnion and the Rev^d M^r Henry Chiffelle are said both to have been in orders in the Church of England.^{note} The Rev^d M^r Binion is stated by Dalcho to have moved to the Parish of St. James Santee in 1734.

In 1746 the General Assembly passed an Act "for erecting the Township of Purrysburgh and parts adjacent into a separate and distinct Parish"⁵⁰

This is the Act which creates the Parish of St Peter and it declares "That the church or chapel and the dwelling "house at Purrysburgh wherein the Rev M^r Chiffelle hath "preached and dwelt for some years past shall be deemed "and taken and they are hereby declared to be the Parish "Church and parsonage house of the said Parish of St "Peter."

The Act further provided that the Minister or Rector should receive £100 currency yearly and that the Parish should have one representative in the Commons House of Assembly. The Church and parsonage had been built with public funds and were therefore by this Act only declared to be the Parish church and parsonage for the new Parish.^{note}

In his petition in 1738 after the death of his father Charles Purry states that the not possessing the lands affected by the intruding grants surveyed to the Switzers, had occasioned their inability to support themselves after the provision for them was exhausted, whereby many had perished and more had been forced to disperse.

Note. Dalcho states that the Rev. M. Bugnion was ordained Priest by the Bp. of St. Davids 25 July 1732 and that the Rev. M^r Chiffelle was a native of Switzerland ordained Priest by the Bp of London in 1734 and was sent out by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—Dalcho, p. 386.

⁵⁰Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, p. 668.

Note. The Tax Act for 1736-7 appropriates £200 for building a place for divine worship at Purrysburg—*Gen'l Stats. S. C., Vol. 3, p. 484.*

Dalcho states that in 1735 Purrysburgh contained near 100 dwellings.

Hewatt in his History, published in 1779, gives the account which has been followed by later writers—viz:

“On the other the poor Swiss emigrants began their labours with uncommon zeal and courage, highly elevated with the idea of possessing landed estates, and big with the hopes of future success. However, in a short time they felt the many inconveniences attending a change of climate. Several of them sickened and died, and others found all the hardships of the first state of colonization falling heavily upon them. They became discontented with the provisions allowed them, and complained to Government of the persons employed to distribute them; and to double their distress, the period for receiving the bounty expired before they had made such progress in cultivation as to raise sufficient provisions for themselves and families.”

The settlement continued however for many years. Notwithstanding the depletion by withdrawals to Georgia, to the healthier part of Beaufort now Hampton County, and elsewhere, the Church at Purrysburgh continued as the Parish Church of St Peters Parish for many years. The Rev. M^r Chiffelle served until his death in 1758. He was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Imes who arrived in 1760 and continued until his death in 1766. Purrysburgh was in 1779 the headquarters for some time of General Lincoln and also of General Moultrie when they were facing Prevost on the opposite side of the river but after the disastrous rout of General Ash's command at Brier creek the Americans abandoned Purrysburgh, which place in April 1779 was occupied by the British Army under General Prevost as the first step in the advance against Charles Town.

After that there is but little mention of Purrysburgh, which apparently continued to dwindle until it practically disappeared as a town settlement, altho in his “Statistics of South Carolina” published in 1826, Mills enumerates it as still one of the villages or towns of Beaufort County, com-

ing next to Beaufort and being situate on a high and pleasant bluff twenty miles north of the City of Savannah.

The following list is taken from a parchment bound volume in the office of the Historical Commission marked "Commissions Instructions 1732-1742," on p. 4. It appears to be a list of those Swiss who came over with Purry in the Autumn of 1732, or of such of them as went from Charles Town to Purrysburgh with him and qualified i. e. took the oath of allegiance.

"A List of the Germans and Switz Protestants under the "Command of Coll^o Purry qualified before his Excellency "Robert Johnson Esquire Governour of this Province on "the 22 and 23 dayes of December 1732.

"David Huguenin agé de	60.
"Susanne Jacot sa femme	47.
"Dan' Huguenin son fils	14.
"David son fils	8.
"Abraham son fils	10.
"Marguerite sa fille	12.
"Josué Robert	56.
"Josué Robert son fils	21.
"Marie Madeleine sa fille	29.
"Anne Valleton Veuve de Pierre Jeanneret.....	49.
"Henry son fils	19.
"Jacques Abram son fils	17.
"Jean Pierre son fils	14.
"Marie sa fille age de	21.
"Rose Marie sa fille	9.
"François Buche	46.
"Margarette sa femme	50.
"Jean Pierre son fils	4.
"Dan' Henry son fils	1.
"Abram son fils	2.
"Susanne sa fille	8.
"Henry Girardin	32.
"Marguerite sa femme	32.
"David son fils	7.
"Henry son fils	4.

"Anne sa fille	2.
"Francois Bachelois	46.
"Madeleine sa femme	36.
"Batiste son fils	6.
"Francois sa fille	3½.
"Marie sa fille	1½.
"La veuve Breton	53.
"Jean Pierre breton son fils agé de	17.
"Ulric bac age de	50.
"Jacob Calame age de	56.
"Abram Marte age de	60.
"David Giroud age de	18.
"Jacob Henry Meuron age de	19.
"Madame Varnod	
"Abram Varnod son fils	
"Francois son fils	
"Frantions sa fille	
"Mariane La fille	
"Andriane Richard	
"Monsieur Purry	
"Monsieur buttal	
"Monsieur Flar	

"Names of the Germans

"Jaque Winkler 15 de Lage	
"Anna Catarina Winkler	43.
"Jaque Winkler	19.
"Nicholas Winkler	16.
"Son Jaque Winkler	9.
"Luis Winckler	6.
"Frederick Winckler	3.
"Eve Elizabeth	12.
"Theobald Küffer	49.
"Anna Margarita	40.
"Jaque Küffer	16.
"Theobald Küffer	13.
"Margaritt	14.
"Elissabeht Margaritt	11.

"Elizabeht Catarina	9.
"Maria Ottillia	4.
"Barbara	2.
"Luis Kohl	45.
"Anna Barbara	40.
"Son Nicolas	11.
"Son Jaquer	5.
"Nicolas	3.
"Margaritha	13.
"Anna Marill	8.
"Maria Margaritha	1.
"Nicolas Riger	46.
"Anna Barbara	36.
"Son Michael Riger	13.
"Janett Ottallia	18.
"Catarina Barbara	4.
"Henrich Cronenberger	40.
"Elizabeht	35.
"Nicolas Cronenberger	15.
"Gertrues	5.
"Anna Catharina	2.
"Sorg Mengersdorff	28.
"Anna Sibilla	26.
"Son Hendrick Mengersdorff	3.
"Elizabeht	2.
"Andrew Winckler	23.
"Anna Susan	23.
"Leonhards Franck	50.
"Anna Susana	48.
"Danl Franck	8.
"Christian Fuus	32.
" La Sama	45."

In the following list of grants it is to be noted that there are non earlier than 4 December 1735. As the first settlers went to Purrysburgh in December 1732 it is somewhat strange that the earliest grants should be of a date three years later. Whether the lots were assigned but the actual grants were not issued until later; or what is more

likely that the earliest volume of such grants has been lost, cannot now be stated with certainty. The earliest volume marked "Township Grants" in the office of the Secretary of State is numbered as vol. 41- 1734-1735. This number 41 does not bear any relation in numbering to the other volumes of grants and is only a designation or number placed on the volume many years later. The dates of the first warrants or orders to survey the land to be granted to Purry are 23 Feby and 27 Feby 1732 (1733 new style) and as no grants can be found of those dates it is likely that at first warrants were made out to survey and allot the lands to the several settlers and the formal grants were issued later.

The following list is made up from the volumes in the Secretary of States office denominated "Township Grants volumes numbered 41 and 42"

Grantee	No : Acres	Town Lot	Date
Peter Charmason	100	79	4 Decr 1735
Thomas Newall	400		" " "
Anthony Ageron	200	80	" " "
Anne Jenneret	250		17 Mch "
Henry Girardin	50		" " "
Pierre Louis Recordon.....	150		" " "
Andrew Winkler.....	100		" " "
Henry De Roche	50		" " "
Jacob Winkler	350		" " "
Major James Richard	300		" " "
Joseph Reymond	50		" " "
Alexander La Croix	50		" " "
Jeanne Urbaine Voyer	50		" " "
Benjamin Henriond	200		" " "
Heirs of Uhrich Bache	50		" " "
Jean Delpont	50		" " "
David Gantier	400		" " "
Abraham Marthe	50		" " "
Jean Henry Girardin	250		" " "
Anthoine Thermin	100		" " "
Jonas Spach	50		" " "

Grantee	No : Acres	Town Lot	Date
Rice Price	100		" " "
Benjamin Calis	50		" " "
Joseph Girardin	100		" " "
Jean Baptist Bourquin	300		" " "
Mons ^r Guill ^o Brulott	50		" " "
Abraham Muron	100		17 Mch 1735
Ann Barbara Frank	100		" " "
David Ecolier	50		" " "
Henry Francois Bourquin	300		" " "
David Geroud	50		" " "
George Minguers Dorff	100		" " "
Augustus Bartoun.....	50		" " "
Gabriel Francois Revout	50		" " "
Jean Rudolph Netman	50		" " "
Henry Grovenemberg	200		" " "
Jean Pierre De Gallin.....	50		" " "
Joseph Edw ^d Flower } Esq ^{rs}	300		" " "
Jemmett Cobley			
Wallier Cuillatt	50		9 Apl 1736
Jacob Collume Dec ^d	50		17 Mch 1735
Hector Berenger De Beaufin	800		10 Dec ^r 1736
" " " "	150		" " "
" " " "	200		" " "
Samuel Montague	710		" " "
Capt John Holdzendorf.....	200	60	" " "
M ^r John Chivillet	50	59	" " "
Daniel Vernezobre	2000		29 June 1737
Abraham Elizard	800		" " "
James De Las	300		" " "
John Lewis Poyas	350		13 July "
Daniel & Francis Mongin....	650		12 Aug "
John Fountain	150		6 Oct ^r 1737
John Peter Brace	100		" " "
Hector Berenger De Beaufin	800		1 June "
Col ^o Samuel Montague.....	1100		" " 1738
Hugh Rose	150		10 April "
John Kreeps	150		6 Sept ^r "
George Talebach	250	272	16 " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Gasper Myer	200	312	"	"	"
John Grabs	50		"	"	"
Jacob Tanner	300	67	"	"	"
Francis Buche	100		"	"	"
Abell Pinnell	150		"	"	"
Peter Abraham Devision	50		"	"	"
Abraham Fallet	400		"	"	"
Isaac Costé	150		"	"	"
Matthew La Pierre	50		"	"	"
Francis Vernays	50		"	"	"
John Redolph Netman	300		"	"	"
Adam Cullet			"	"	"
Joseph Banaki	250		"	"	"
David Buches	350	299	"	"	"
Andre Albatestier De Mon					
Clar	150		1 June	"	
Francis Buech	200		16 Dec ^r	"	
John Linder	450	340	"	"	"
" "	150		"	"	"
Peter Laffite	150		3 Feby	1737	
Peter Laffite	450		3 Feby	1737	
Mary Masson	50	8	16 Sep ^r	1738	
" "	50		"	"	"
Rodolff Purry	300		10 Apl	"	
Charles Purry		56	"	"	"
John Chevelis	450		16 Sept ^r	"	
Henry Shaffele and Sister....	100	58 & 115	"	"	"
Andre Verdier	500		"	"	"
Andelheith Grob	50		"	"	"
John Grenier	400		"	"	"
Elizabeth Grob	50		"	"	"
Stephen Vigneu	100		3 Feby	1737	
Henry Enderlin	290		16 Sept ^r	1738	
Lewis Quinch		174	"	"	"
Levis Michel	50		"	"	"
Abraham Bonninger	200	186	"	"	"
Joseph Banaquier		265	"	"	"
Nicholas Riguer	250		"	"	"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Christopher Brickell	200	193	"	"	"
Abraham Chardonet	300		"	"	"
Peter Masson	50		"	"	"
John Peter Perrottet	100		"	"	"
John Rodolff Lier	50		"	"	"
Anna Maria Viller	300		"	"	"
John Mog	150	397	"	"	"
George Schonman Grober.....	50		"	"	"
John Henry Mayerhoffer.....		244	16 Sep ^r	1738	
Lewis Devill	50	98	"	"	"
John Wunderlick	200	63	"	"	"
Jonas Pelow		241	"	"	"
John Dominick	50	266	"	"	"
John Baptiste Bourquin	100		"	"	"
Abraham Malkey (or Mat- tey)	200	140	"	"	"
Henry Gasman	200	182	"	"	"
Andrew Winkler	50		"	"	"
Jacob Reck	50		"	"	"
James Sterchis	250		"	"	"
Anne Mary Viller	100		"	"	"
John James Morr	200	184	"	"	"
Theobald Kueffer	50		"	"	"
Henry Bourquin	50		"	"	"
Anna Inglerine	250	153	"	"	"
Daniel Choupart	100	210	"	"	"
John Grenier	400		"	"	"
Andrew Winkler	50		"	"	"
Anthony Pallons	200	176	"	"	"
John Lagayes		231	"	"	"
Benedict Bourquin	200	208	"	"	"
Henry Desaussure	300		"	"	"
Isaac Bonyoe.....	150		"	"	"
David Sauce	50		"	"	"
Anna Eunets Viller	300		"	"	"
Charles Jacob Pichard.....	200		16 Sept ^r	1738	
Daniel Merret	50		"	"	"
John Philip Merret	150		"	"	"

Grantee	No. Acres	Town Lot	Date
David Huquin	100	" "	"
Loudwick Khell	100	" "	"
John Peter Perrotet		87	" " "
David Christians	250	" "	"
Matthew Moore	150	" "	"
John Labord		348	" " "
Mary Bourquin	100	" "	"
Elias Bernard	100	" "	"
" "	100	" "	"
David Nichols	50	" "	"
Capt Peter Laffite	450		4 Mch 1739
John Bear	50	249	16 Sept ^r 1738
John Weffs	50	" "	" " "
John Jacob Miller	100	" "	" " "
Jaques Valours	200		23 Feby "
John Stranblar	300	108	16 Sept ^r "
John Rodolph Pleir	50	246	" " "
Anthony Goliere	50	175	" " "
Major James Richards	400		12 Ap ^l 1739
Devall Kueffer	450		" " "
David Roberts	300		11 May "
David Fauconnet	250		" " "
John Legare	100		7 "
John Legare	50		11 May 1739
Jane Lebray Widow	300		2 June 1739
Twinet Lebray			
Fanshaw Lebray			
George Herchnecht	50	197	16 Sept ^r 1738
John Genbretz <i>alias</i>	200		" " "
Michael Gombze			
Abraham Jindra	50	203	" " "
Daniel Pillet	100		11 May 1739
John Jacob Roch	227		" " "
Robert Williams	1300		16 Sept ^r "
Ludovick Kaill	300		14 Dec ^r "
Gideon Mallett	550		" " "
Mary Henrie	50		" " "
John Labord	50		" " "

Grantee	No : Acres	Town Lot	Date
Anthony Jaton	50		" " "
D ^r John Brabant (in Grant also styled D ^r Daniel Brabant)	500		" " "
John Henry Mayorhotser.....	150		" " "
John Ring	250		" " "
Capt John Frederick Holz- endorf	250		" " "
Peter Sterchy	150		" " "
John Francis Henry	50		" " "
Peter De Pia	100		" " "
John Francis Vanay.....	50		" " "
Vincent Dalescale	50		" " "
Jeremiah Remond	200		14 Dec ^r 1739
John Lewis Schetfley	450	119	3 Feby 1737
Peter Detscher	100		16 Sep ^r 1736
Joseph Laye	100		14 Dec ^r 1739
Abraham Donnatt	50		" " "
David Zublier	600		" " "
Daniel Jacob Ortellier	100		16 Sep ^r 1738
John Henry Derick	50		" " "
John Henry D ^e Roch.....	50		" Aug. 1741
Jacob Metsger	350	75	8 " "
Peter Ditmastre	400		29 Jany 1742
Henry Dessauze	50		9 Apl 1743
Henry Duberdosser	100		" " "
David Ginger	300		" " "
Francis Lewis Recorder.....	100		" " "
Adam Cuillat	250		" " "
Ann Marie Egnia	150		" " "
John Henry Mayorholser.....	100		" " "
John Michall	46. ⁵¹		" " "
John Labord	150		" " "
Peter Detmestre	200		" " "
George Mingersdorffe	50		" " "
Peter Lutie	50		" " "
John Martin Lasman	250		" " "
Hans Ulrick Isoug	50		" " "

Grantee	No : Acres	Town Lot	Date
Daniel Shipard	50		" " "
Anthony Jatou	50		9 Apl 1743
Savastian Zouberbukber	100		" " "
John Michall	30		" " "
Henry Mererhotfer	100		" " "
John Michall	22		" " "
Peter Maillier	200		" " "
Isaac Overy	200		" " "
Peter Latfitte	224. ²⁴		" " "
George Teleback	250		" " "
Henry Bourquin	100		24 Aug "
Hugh Rose	400		" " "
David Pierre Humber	200		" " "
Hugett Piarsh	50		" " "
Henry Chefeille	450		11 Nov ^r "
Daniel Abraham David and Margaret Huguenium	200		" " "
John Rodolph Grand	350		8 Dec ^r 1744
John Delagaye	250		24 May 1745
John Francis Henry	100		11 Nov ^r 1743

In addition to the foregoing names the following appear as owners of lands bounding on the grants made but to whom no actual grants were found recorded viz

M^r Sansober
 Pierre Galache
 David Saussy
 Francois Faure
 Widow Francoise Breton
 Francis Bachelor
 Rev^d M^r Bugnion
 Leonard Frank
 David Kuiffer
 Abraham Le Roy
 Jean Henry Pierre de Gallier
 Josua Roberts
 Ulrich Rachie

Louis Devall
 Alles Voucher
 M^r Vanderheyd
 Samuel Augspourger
 John Louis Shifle
 Andrew Gender
 Rev^d M^r Shiffle
 Godfrey Detrevis
 John Neef
 Capt DeJeu
 David Huginier
 Pierre Malliet
 Lewis Kehl
 Francis Yanam
 Sam: Delane
 Godfrey Detrivirs
 Jacob Stuly
 Anna Ingler
 Ulrich Buch
 Capt John Perry felder
 William Staples
 James Turner
 Peter Janett Vannerheid
 John Jenbuck
 Jacob Jannet

In the office of the Historical Commission there are several maps relating to Purrysburgh.

Two are of the Town proper. One of these is a plan of the Town, showing the glebe land and the commons as reserved and set out immediately contiguous to the Town. The other contains more lots: the lots are differently shaped in places, and there is no reservation for the glebe and commons. An examination of the plats annexed to the grants of the Town lots develops that these grants were made with reference to this last mentioned map, thus evidencing that it was the later and final map. Of the other two maps one is a map of the Township of 20,000 acres, exhibiting the space reserved for the Town proper, and the remainder cut

up into 50 acre subdivisions. The fourth map is a general map, exhibiting the Township of 20,000 acres, and also the entire area within the six mile limit, with the intruding grants, and was made in 1735, by Hugh Bryan.

The Council, in February, 1732 /3, ordered the Surveyor General, M^r St. John, to admeasure to each family of the Swiss settlers one town lot and 50 acres of land, and to lay out a glebe and commons. In Sept^r, 1733, it is stated that Col. William Bull laid before the Council a plan of the township and the reserved land appertaining thereto. For his survey and plat he was paid £500 currency of the Province. In the statement of the expense to which the Province had been put in settling the township this £500 is also enumerated, but nothing is mentioned of any amount paid to M^r St. John for any survey or map.

It would appear then that the older map of the Town and the map of the Township subdivided into 50 acre plots were the ones made by Col. Bull, as they both appear to be in the same handwriting. Against this supposition is that the minutes of the Council meeting state that Col. Bull's map showed the "reserved" land appertaining, which this map does not; if the word "reserved" was intended to apply to the land within the six mile limit, but without the Township proper, of 20,000 acres. The later map mentioned as the fourth, made in 1735, was evidently the later map made by order of Lieut. Governor Broughton, under the later instructions he received, and was made by Hugh Bryan.

The maps annexed to this article are copies of that map of the Town, which appears to be the latest in date, and which corresponds to the Grants, and also a reduced copy of the Bryan map, of 1735, located on the map of the Counties of Beaufort and Hampton, so as to show the position of the Township as originally designed and laid out.

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the July number.)

DEATHS.

1774.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|--|
| Jan ^r | 4 | Catherine Beale, [aged] 72
Jn ^o Ainslie |
| | 10 | Benj ^a Williamson
Elis: (W ^m) Scott 22. |
| | 11 | Martha Ferguson |
| | 12 | John Murray, M. D.
Francis Nicolson
James Miles P W ^{ms}
Tho ^s Holman S ^t And ^w
D ^r Thomas Baker
Mary Ann (Rich ^d) Singellton 74
Ch: Jenkins Edisto |
| | 21 | Sam ^l Cardy: Carpt ^r |
| Feb ^y : | | Jane (John) Remington
Jerusha (D ^r Aaron) Gillet
Ann (Coll Jn ^o) Bell
Elizab: (Peter) Delancy W. |
| Mar. | | John Cattell St Andrews |
| | 28 | Sarah (Jn ^o) Mathewes Sen ^r .
Algernon Wilson Planter |
| April | 6 | Rev ^d W ^m Davies St Marks |
| | 22 | Alex ^r Peronneau |
| | 23 | D ^r Arch ^d M ^c Neil |
| | 26 | Sarah Johnson 84
Moses Lindo 62 |
| | 26 | Geo: Mullins of an old [illegible] |
| May | 17 | Jeremiah Theus Limner. |
| | 19 | Elis: (Tho Sen ^r) Smith |
| | 23 | Rebecca (And ^w Sen ^r) Rutledge |
| | 27 | Miss Mary Ford 16 |
| June | 5 | Knight Giball Merch ^t
Sarah (Rev ^d Ja ^s) Edmonds. |

		Mary (Jn ^o) Bush	
		Jacob Axon Sen ^r	
	28	Rev ^d John Martin Wilton	
	30	Frances (D ^r Peter) Spence	
July	28	Rev ^d Jn ^o Dundass S ^t Johns Col:	
Aug	8 th	Alex ^r Michie Merch ^t	
	11	Jn ^o Parnham Merch ^t	
	17	Sarah (Capt Tho ^s) Tucker	
	13	Oliver Dale School M	
	20	Rev ^d Philip Dobell	} Ashley } River
	25	Rev ^d Philip Dobell Jun ^r .	
Sept	8	Sarah (Tho ^s) Elliott	
		Mary (D ^r Jno) Wells.	22
		Sarah (James) Graham	24
Oct ^r		James Guerin	
	15	Arthur Peronneau Merch ^t	
	29	Tho ^s Lamboll	81
	31	Miss Sally Croft	
Dec ^r	4	Rebecca (Ben) Webb	
	6	Catherine Poinsett ¹ W	
		Ledwick Lewis	
		David Lynn Shipw ^t	72
Dec ^r	11	Mary (Bern ^d) Elliott	
		Hannah (Ichabod) Atwell	
w:6:	17:	Josiah Bryan	
	27	Hannah (Tho ^s) Smith	
Nov ^r		Rev ^d Francis Pelot Euhaw	
		Lewis Reeve	
		Dan ^l Ravenal	
	19	Solomon Legare	71
		D ^r Samuel Greville	
		1775	
Jan ^r		David Dott Merch ^t	
		Sarah (W ^m) Creighton	
Feb:		Charlotte (D ^r) Elder	
		(Alex) Chovin	

¹Last Tuesday died here, a worthy good Woman—Mrs. Katherine Poinsett, Widow of Mr. Elisha Poinsett.—*South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, December 12, 1774.

- Col^o Nath : Barnwell
 6 Elis (Chas) Shepheard
 8 Penelepo Brown (Sist to Lowndes)
 M^{rs} & Miss (W^m) Burrows
 Gavin Pou
 16 James M^cAlpine 80
 18 Providence (Sam Sen^r) Prioleau
 Mar 22 Elis (Isaac) M^cPherson 31
 Ap^t 2 (James) Bentham
 1 W^m Johnstone Planter
 W^m Maine Jun^r
 John Forbes
 24 James Simmons
 May Lady of Sir Edmond Head
 June Marg^t Sanders 68
 James Amos
 (Geo) Flagg
 Sa: 6: 20: W^m Mazyck
 Richard Wade
 (John) Dutarque
 Aug^t Timothy Philips
 Ezekial Branford 60
 26 David Deas
 Sep^t 6 Geo Inglis
 3 Jn^o Remington Not: Pub:
 M^{rs} Deboahm
 9 James Creighton.
 12 (Hopson) Pinckney
 15 John Matthews
 Oct^r 7 Rev^d Oliver Reese Wilton
 25 Mary Atwell 72
 Edward Harleston
 1775
 Oct^r Edw^d Simons
 19 Martin Campbell Merch
 20 Jn^o Garnier 89
 Stephen Bull Jun^r
 Charles Dewar
 Nov^r Isaac Bourdeaux

(Col^o) Moultrie
 (W^m) Butler
 James Cordes S^t John 76
 Dec^r 5 W^m Air
 8 Catherine (Jn^o) Gordon
 15 W^m Chapman
 Thomas Elfe Cab^t Maker
 Michael Thomson, Cooper
 Mary (Tho^s) Middleton
 Elis: (Tho^s) Ferguson
 W: 6: 26: Hugh Bryan fall from a Horse.

1776

Jan^r D^r Jn^o Haly
 Elis: (Capt Sam^l) Wise
 Robert Pringle Ass: Judge
 20 John Peter
 Feb: Jn^o Perkins
 Tho^s Godfrey
 W^m Young (Speaker) Georgia
 21 Francis Beattie
 Roger Pinckney (Prov: Mars:)
 Miss Eleanor Davis, fall of a horse
 April W^m Maine
 May Michael Smith Sherif B. D.
 27 Col^o Stephen Miller
 June 5 Sam^t Singellton
 Sabiner (D^r) Ramsay
 July 3. Rob^t Williams 90
 (Peter) Bounetheau
 Aug^t Sarah (D^r) Fayssoux
 21 Miss Elis: Simmons
 26 Cha^s Mathews Cosslet Ass^t Judge
 Sep^t Martha (Gab) Capers
 Arnout Schermerhorn
 James Rantowle
 16 D^r Edward Gunter
 18 Cato Ash Bricklayer
 D^r Jn^o Cleiland

- Esther (John) Rose
 Col^o Jn^o Savage S^t Mathew's
 26 Catherine (Col^o) Motte
 Oct^t Sarah Woodbury
 Daniel Crokat
 L^t Armstrong
 25 (Hawkins) Martin
 Elis: (James) Caveneau
 Nov^r D^r Alex^r Fotheringham
 Mary Smith (Gooscreek) 86
 Helen Rattray W.
 Dec^r Hon: Tho^s Lynch at Annopolis 50
 Rowland Rugely
 D^r W^m Clarkson.

1777

- Jan^y 19 Elis: (Philip) Smith
 Jn^o Boone C. C. P.
 Mary (Arnout) Schermerhorn
 Feb: 2 W^m Elliott 13.
 George Parker Merch^t
 Sarah (Tho^s) Rivers
 Elis (Cha^s) Harris
 Mary (Job) Milner
 Marc: Arch^d Bullock President Geor:
 James Bolton Mer: Ashepoo
 Joseph Young
 Apr^l { Peter Simons Planter
 { D^r W^m Roberts } Drowned.
 March D^r Howel Bowen
 April Rich^d Lambton Aud: Gen^l
 Arch^d Calder 32
 7 L^t Col^o Sam^l Elliott
 George Wood Bookbinder
 Mary (Benj) Smith
 May 8 D^r Lionel Chalmers 63
 June Culcheth Gibbes
 Martha Liston 83
 D^r James Air 26

		James Peronneau	
		Sarah (Benj) Mathewes	
April		M ^{rs} (Jos) Wigfall	
July		Benj: Wigfall	
		Charlotte (John) Waring	
Aug ^t	11	Rev ^d W ^m Tennent	
	22	Miss Mary Waring	
		D ^r William Keith	
		Susannah Vergereau	73
Sep:	6	(Jn ^o) Ash	
	6	Sir John Colleton	
	12	D ^r James Carson	52
May		Jn ^o Brewton	
		George Eveleigh	
		Catherine (Dav ^d) Burgher	
		George Somers	
		Jane (John) Prioleau	
Sept ^t	13	Edmond Cossens	
	23	Isaac Goddin	
Oct ^t		Col ^o Daniel Heyward	
		D ^r Robert Gibb	
		Press Smith	
	26	(W ^m) Guerin	
		W ^m Carss	
		Jane Price	82
Nov ^t	8	Capt: Richard Shubrick	27
	14	David Graeme	
		Susan ^h (Josiah) Bonneau	
		(Capers) Boone	
		W ^m Stockon Merch ^t	
		Elis: Richardson	73
	22	Mary Rout	
	27	Col ^o Peter Leger	
Dec ^r		Jane (W ^m) Scott	
		Sarah (Rich ^d) Baker	
		Elis: Tucker	86
		Isaac Rivers	
		Thomas Evance.	

1778

Jan ^r		Helen (And ^m) Robertson
		Christopher Holson
Feb:		Ann Delahoyde W
		Isham Clayton Esq ^r Orang ^s
		W ^m Chicken Santee
		W ^m Laurence
Feb:		W ^m Savage Merch ^t
Mar	2	W ^m Elliott Beaufort
		Capt: Tho ^s Ladson
		Mary (Tho ^s) Wright
April		(Dan: Sen ^r) Legare
		Susannah (D ^r) Haig
		Paul Porcher S ^t Peter
		Helen Trewin
		Cap ^t Jacob Shubrick 21
		Susannah (Tho ^s) Watts
May	7	Mary Hayne W 44
		L ^t Col ^o W ^m Cattell 31
		Jn ^o Benfield Merch ^t
		W ^m Boone Jn ^o Island
June	8	Capt: Ja ^s Skirving
	6	Sarah Brown 60
	23	Paul Townsend 53
		Dan ^l Heyward Jun ^r
July		Paul Trapier
		Jn ^o Gordon sometime ago at ——[?]
Sept	1	Agnes Scott W 68
	5	Mary (D ^r Francis) Marshall
	6	Elis: Witter
	11	Ann (Jonathan) Fowler
	15	W ^m Withers Goosecreek
	14	Sam ^l Bradley Esq ^r S ^t Marks
	15	Col ^o W ^m : Flud Santee
	16	Tho ^s Baldwin Carpenter
	16	Nicolas Langford Bookseller
	16	W ^m Fell Planter
	20	Major Benj: Marion
	25	Simon Hirons Esq:

	26	Thomas Legare	63	
Aug ^t	28	W ^m Ladson Toboodoo		
Oct ^r	2	Capt Jn ^o Armstrong	} 5 Reg ^t	
		Capt Ja ^r Lacey		
	3	Nathan Broughton Esq ^r		
		Elis: Fidling	88	
Oct ^t		Alex ^r Adamson		
	17	Justinus Stoll	74	
	17	Cap: Benj Stone		
		Jn ^o Giles		
		Frederick Grimkee	74	
		George Parsons	18	
	25	L ^t Col ^o Bernard Elliott		
	31	Mary (Rev ^d Dan ^l) Wheeler	60	
Nov ^r	1	Sarah Campbell	87	
	2	Solomon Legare		
	9	Mary (Nath) Far		
	11	D ^r Maurice Lee		
		Jn ^o Tuke		
	13	Robert Rose		
	14	Sarah Stoutenburgh		
	16	Jeremiah Trapier D ^r		
Dec ^r :	4	Mary (James) Wilkie		
		Tho ^s Young Gardiner		
	17	Elis: Ash	73	
	18	Rev ^d Ja ^s Henderson	Edisto	
		Maj ^r Adam M ^c Donald	S ^t St:	
	31	W ^m Miller	Carpenter.	

1779

Jan ^r	21	Helen (Alex ^r) Rantowle	59
	20	Hon: Geo: Gab: Powell	
Feb:	3	Elis: (Jn ^o) Waring	
	20	John Fullerton	
		Elis: Martha (Edgar) Wells	
	25	Hannah Cox	
		James Reid Pow ^r Rec ^r	78
		Elis (Tho ^s) Broughton	
Mar	14	Tunes Tebout	

		Ann Chudley	74	
		Michael Muckenfus		
		Elis (James) Oliver		
	21	Hon: W ^m Tucker Saxe	Gotha	
April	19	Susannah (Jn ^o)	Rose	
	21	Miss Mary Pickering		
	22	D ^r Lewis Motet	86	
May	4	Capt: Benj	Coachman	
	4	Jonathan Cochran		
June		Hon: John Drayton		
		John Gibbes		
		Sarah Randall		
		(Capt Jn ^o) Joiner		
	17	M ^{rs} Sarrazin		
	20	Col ^o Owen Roberts		} Killed at Stono
		Maj ^r Geo: Ancrom [?]		
		Capt ^s Dogget & Goodwin		
July		James Glover		
		Capt: Joseph Hutchins	60	
		Sarah (Rev ^d Rob ^t)	Smith	
		Robert Raper	70	
	10	Rebecca Wood	91	
	12	L ^t Sam ^l Guerry	2 ^d Reg ^t	22
	15	Joseph Verree	43	
	16	Elis: Blamyre	51	
	16	Esther (Joseph)	Bee	
	20	Charles Warham	79	
	25	D ^r	Dubertas	
Aug ^t	2	Tho ^s Middleton	Crowfield	
	6	Mary (Peter)	Edwards	
	8	Nathaniel Savineau	63	
	11	Hon: Tho ^s Shubrick	76	
		Capt: John Bennsee		
	18	Rob ^t Cattell	S ^t Andrews	41
	23	Hext Prioleau	26	
Sep ^t	4	W ^m Henry Drayton	Hon ^{b1e}	
Oct ^r :		James Parsons	Hon ^{b1e}	
		James Ferguson		

Ann (Joseph) Glover
 Augustine Stillman
 John Laughton
 David Gaillard Santee

1779

Oct' 9 Killed at Savannah Maj' Sam^l Wise 3^d
 Maj' Cha^s Motte 2^d
 Maj' Jones Aid. G M^cIntosh
 Capt: Cha^s Shepherd C. T. F
 Capt W^m Donnon Artillery
 Capt Beraud. Gen: W^m Sons B.
 Lieut: Wickman 2^d Reg^t
 L^t Alex^r Hume 2^d
 L^t John Bush 2^d
 L^t Bailley 3^d
 L^t Georgia

Died of their wounds L^t Lewis Desaussure 3^d
 L^t Gaston 3^d
 Count Pulaski B. Gen^l.
 Capt Roux 2^d
 Capt Alex^r Boyce 6th
 L^t Vlieland 2^d
 L^t Grey 2^d
 L^t Bruneau Orangeburg
 L^t Himmel C T Fusileirs
 The Brave Serg^t Jasper
 Capt David Dubois Dragoons

Nov' 12 John Savage
 17 L^t Col^o Dan^l Roberts 3^d Georgia
 Mary (Cha^s) Middleton
 John Dutarque
 26 Felix Warley
 28 Noah Stevenson
 Magdalen Garnier 80
 Dec' Col^o Bedeux Pulawskie L.

MARRIAGES.

1744 Jas Postell Ann Waring S
 1750 April 7 Sam^l Brailsford Elis: Holmes S.

1751

George Godfrey Han^h Andrews Sp. February 23^d
 Francis Kinloch Ann Cleiland S — 8
 Adam Culliatt Carp. St. Bart: Mary Campbell S. S^t Bar:
 July 16
 David Deas Kenneth Michie W February 13
 Culcheth Gibbes Plant: S^t Bart: Jean Butler Widow No-
 vember 7
 Samson Neyle Martha Garden S February 14
 Coll^r: Henry Hyrne Plant: St Bart: Eliza: Clark Sanders
 W: December 25

1752

John Penny Planter S^t Bart: Mary Finley Spin S^t Bart:
 April 4th
 Robert Hill Mary Wilson Wid: May 10th
 David Ferguson Plan: S^t Bart Mary Webb Spin: May 26
 Edward Candy S^t Pauls Catherine Murphy S S^t Bart
 April 27
 Charles Lastly Mary Ratray Spin June 25
 Robert Robarts Elizabeth Garving S. September 6th
 Samuel Sanders C. Town Margaret Brown S S^t Bart
 October 26
 James Hamilton Plan. S^t Bart: Mary Boggs Spin S^t
 Bart. October 28
 James Sharp Esq^r Jacksonbourgh Mary Newton S. S^t
 Bart. October 31
 William Gibbons Planter Sarah Martin S. November 1st
 John Morgan Planter S^t Pauls Purchase Berry W. S^t Bart
 November 7
 Gilbert Nash Jean M^cCord S. S^t Pauls November 7
 Jacob Turner Planter Mary Nash S. S^t Bart December 2^d
 Daniel Legare Chas Town Eliza: Peacomb S S^t Pauls De-
 cember 6

Francis Yonge Planter S^t Pauls Sarah Clifford S^t Bart.
December 6

Joseph Glover to Ann Doughty Sept^r 22 1751

1753.

Robert Oswald Plant S^t Bart Susannah Fabian W. S^t Bar
February 14

Jeremiah Miles Plan S^t Bart Deborah Webb Spin Feb 26.

D^r John Cockran S^t Bart Margaret Anderson W S^t Bar.
April 25

William Anderson Mary Beatty Spin April 22

William Mitchell Mary Osborne S June 28

Silas Kerslake Mary Palmer S^t Helen June 28

Darol Gartman Sarah Dalton Spin S^t Bart June 14

Andrew M^cCarley Dorcas Dalton Spin S^t Bart August 15

Benjamin Splatt Pl S^t Pauls Sarah Ebersson Spin S^t Bart
September 27

William M^cCants S^t Pauls Hannah Murphy S October 4th

Benjamin Andrew Susan: Franklyn Spin October 28

Joseph Massey S^t Bart Hannah Mitchell Spin December 1.

Richard Fitzpatrick Catherine Dunlop S

William Oswald S^t Bart Margaret Liddle Wid: S^t Bart

Edward Fenwick C Town Mary Drayton S C Town Feb^r 27

George Roupell C Town Elizabeth Prioleau C Town
May 12.

1754

Joseph Ladson Margaret Wells Spins March 2^d

Jesse Goodwin Sarah Sleigh Spinster March 13

Hugh Sleigh S^t Bart Eliz: Hazleton Spinster: April 28

Joseph Hext Sarah Harden Spin May 22

Jacob Johnston Sarah Burton Widow May 26

John Robarts Susan: Jeffrys Spin. May 30

Thomas Jones Planter S^t Bart Mary Gough Widow S^t Bart
Septemb^r: 12

Thomas Brown Catherine Boy Spin October 19

Thomas Stocks Ann Rivers Spinster November 14

Jonatham Donnom S^t Bart Marg^t: Dunwoody June 6

1755

John Harrison Margaret Cox January 8

Jonathan Westbury S^t Bart Sarah Melvin Spin S^t Bart
February 11

Archibald Stobo Mer: S^t Pauls Elizabeth Skirving Sp. S^t
Bart March 27

David Maybank Christ Church Hannah Splatt Sp S^t Pauls
March 27

William Reading Margaret Kelly April 1st

Maurice Williams Mary Kerslake Widow May 8

William Eberson S^t Bart Elizabeth Nash Spinst S^t Pauls
May 15

James Orr S^t Bart Jennet Kinloch Spins S^t Bart July 15

Thomas Ford Plant S^t Bar Susannah Glaze Spin S^t Bar
August 28

Owen Bowen Survey S^t Bar Mary Heap Spins September 14

Tho^s Lynch Santee Hannah Motte S. C Town March 6

Alexander Fraser C Town Mary Grimke S C Town 20th

Peter Manigault C Town Elizabeth Wragg S C Town
June 8th

Christopher Gadsden C Town Mary Hazell S. Dec^r 29

1756

Jn^o Elias Hutchinson S^t Bart Mary Cochrane W January 20

Henry Hyrne Pl: S^t Bart Mary Ann Giradeau S S^t Bart
April 8

Joseph Hunt Plant: S^t Bart Rebecca Holman S S^t Bart
April 8

William Bellinger P: S^t Bart Isabella Wellchusen S S^t Bart
April 25

Henry Mashow Plan S^t Bart Susanna Maybank S C Church
June 20

Jn^o Newbould Carp S^t Bart Ann Burgess December 21

1757

Tobias Ford Planter S^t Bart Mary Turner Widow S^t Bart
January 18

Edward Fowler Mary Ferguson May 28

James Caveneau S^t Bart Mary Booswood May 25

Samuel Singleton S^t Bart Margaret Singleton S June 7

John Smith Jacksonburg Susannah Davison S July 31

John Joulee Martha Wells S September 8

John Brown Martha Fisburne S September 11

Jacob Soller Overseer Catherine Miller October 24

1758

Edward Wright Elizabeth Bosswood S January 18

Michael Seiler Sarah Soller January 23

Peter Bush S^t Bart Ann Bolton Spinst May 23

Moses Denny Sarah Coats Spins July 9

Jacob Harman Barbara Beech September 3

Ephraim Payne — Mullins October 10

1759

Jacob Witsell Bricklayer S^t Bart Mary Witter W S^t Bart
March 17

Tho^s Fishburne Mary Armstrong S. June 12

Darius Dalton Planter S^t Bart Mary Nichols S June 20

Edward Hext Planter S^t Bart Mary Lidde S June 28

Moses Darquier Jacksonbourg Eliz: Rymer Wid S^t Bart
July 5

James Oswald Plan^t S^t Bart' Elizabeth July 3

John M^cCollough S^t Bart Ann Harry July 5

John Beatty S^t Bart Elizabeth S^t John W S^t Bart July 12

James Glaze Planter S^t Bart Hannah Nash S S^t Bart
August 23

Isaac Newton Planter S^t Bart Sarah Martin S S^t Bart
October 25

Job Milner Mary Bond S April 22

James Simmons Ann Holmes S D^o

1760

Sebastian Clang Barbara Wizard January 15

Dennis Mahoney Pl S^t Bar Susanna Grange S. S^t Bar
March 11

Valentine Lynn Overseer S^t Bar Mary Monroe S March 25

John Atkin Mary Sanders W April 22

Abram Woodman Marg^t: Witsel W June 15

Emanuel Geigleman S^t Bar Marg^t Swadler W. S^t Bar
June 29

Tho^s: Shoemaker D^r S^t Bart Eliz: Boyce Spin S^t Bar
July 8

David Hext Planter Rebecca Boggs S July 10

W^m Beatty Ann Broadbelt July 10

James Reid D^r S^t Pauls Susan: Mashow W S^t Bart
July 17

Andrew Maybank C. Church Martha Splatt S S^t Pauls
Aug: 28

W^m Webber Overseer Eliza: Barton Sept: 4

James Atkin S^t Bart Ann Grey S^t Bart October 30.

W^m Brown S^t Bart Mary Hunt S. S^t Bart Dec^r 13

John Strickling Mary Dungworth Dec^r 21

Benj Smith C Town Mary Wragg S C Town Oct^r 2

Peter Leger C Town Eliza Mary Haig Congaree Nov^r 16

1761

Peter Luther S^t Bar Ann Robinson S Feb^r 8

Moses Hunscomb Mary Brown S June 2

Frederick Witsel S^t Bar Marg^t Didcot W June 4

Elija: Harty S^t Bart Mary Ann Timmons June 25

John Rivers Mary Holman July 23

Geo: Matthouse al: Walthour Mary Seabrook July 25

Jacob Ulmer Ursula Counts July 25

Anthony Hyatt Pl: S^t Bart Mary Roberts Sp. S^t Bart
Nov^r 22

W^m Pinckney Planter S^t Bart Deborah Miles W. S^t Bar
Nov^r 26

Tho^s Spencer Planter S^t Bart Mary Butler Dec^r 17

Valentine Lynn Overseer S^t Bart Elizabeth White Dec.
22

William Raven C T Henrietta Smith S. C T June 7

Andrew Robertson C T Helen Crawford S. C T June 16

James Laurens C T Mary Crawford. W C T. Aug^t 19

Adam Daniel S^t George Ann Blake S S^t Geo. Nov^r 5

John Izard S^t George Isabella Hume S C T Dec^r 7

Thomas Bee C T Susannah Holmes S C. T May 5.

Robert Herriott C T Mary Oldfield S Geo Town Nov^r 5

1762

John Timmons Maria Wells January 19

Hugh Swinton Mer C Town Susan: Splatt S. S^t Pauls
Feb: 6

Francis Beatty Carp: S^t Bart Ann Fishburne W S^t Bart
Feb: 20

W^m Spoon Mary Houser S Feb: 10

John Packrow Cabinet: C Town Jane Singleton W S^t Bart
Mar 4

Sam^l Chaddock Ann Lewis S. Mar 7.

Thomas Holman S^t Bart Mary Holman S^t Bar March 11

Arthur Perronneau C Town Mary Hutson S. C Town
June 10.

John Moultrie M. D. C T Eleanor Austin S. C T Jan^r 5.

John Beale C T Mary Ross S C T. March 18

Daniel Blake C T Elizabeth Izard S. C T March 21

Isaac Huger C T. Elizabeth Chalmers S. C T March 23.

Joshua Ward C T Sarah M'Call S. C T. April 22

Rev^d Richard Clarke London Susannah Crokat W. London
Feb. 17.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. SALLEY, JR.

(Continued from the July number.)

Will of Richard Butler, made September 12, 1696, gave grandson, Richard Hickman, a negro girl, Tamer; gave granddaughter, Mary Hickman, a young negro woman when she should reach the age of 6 years; gave son, John Butler, maintenance out of the produce of the stock and plantation, without sale of land or negroes, as he had had in testator's lifetime, so long as testator's widow, Cicely Butler, should survive; gave whole estate into the possession of his said wife until her death, appointing her sole executrix, and at her death to be held by his son and the heirs thereof forever, but in case of the death of said son the estate was to go to the children of his daughter, Mary Hickman; appointed Major Robert Daniell guardian to his wife and son. Witnesses: Timothy Bewell, John Butler, Thomas Fry, Thomas Fitzgerald, Leon Hickman. (Page 302.)

August 23, 1697, Thomas Booth, Findla Marten and John Wells appeared before James Risbee and proved the inventory and appraisement which they had made, in accordance with Governor Blake's warrant of June 16, 1697, of such estate of Robert Adams as has been shown to them by Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, administrators. (Page 303)

March 29, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £6. 8s. from William Norman, Jr., in payment for 320 acres of land. (Page 303.)

June 16, 1697, Thomas Cary receipted to John Stevens for £20. for 1000 acres on Ashley River. (Page 303.)

September 24, 1697, he receipted to William Oswell for £1. 16s. for 90 acres. (Page 303.)

December 15, 1693, Benjamin Hirst, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, planter, executed his bond to "Robert Adams of Charles Town aforesd. Practitioner of Phisick" conditioned for the payment of £150. sterling. Witnesses: Roger Axson, Richard Cartwright and Ralph Marshall. (Page 304.)

September 9, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, receipted to Nicholas Bochetti for £3. currency for 150 acres in Berkeley County. (Page 304.)

June 8, 1697, he receipted to Peter Cooly for £6. for 300 acres on Cooper River. (Page 304.)

February 9, 1697, he receipted to James Lesad for £2. for 100 acres on Ashley River. (Page 304.)

July 20, 1697, Governor Blake directed William Dry to administer on the estate of Robert Rhimer, "Dead on board the brigateen Carolina," and on August 1, 1697, he directed Samuel Hartley, Alexander Parris, George Logan, George Smith and Charles Basden to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 305.)

September 28, 1697, George Logan, Alexander Parris and Charles Basden, by virtue of a warrant from Governor Blake, dated September 28, 1697, proved before Thomas Cary, an inventory and appraisement which they had made of the estate of Robert Rhimer; the inventory consisting of cash monies received from Capt. Richard Norramore, Hugh Hale and Thomas Palmer. (Page 306.)

July 24, 1697, Thomas Dalton drew on Wm. Godman & Comp., merchants in Barbadoes, in favor of Mrs. Sarah Rhett for £110. Mrs. Rhett endorsed it over to Alexander Parris, who endorsed it over to Jacob Francks. (Page 306.)

September 27, 1697, Dalton gave Mrs. Rhett another bill of exchange on the same firm for £100. and Mrs. Rhett likewise endorsed this over to Alexander Parris. Jonathan Fitch made an affidavit before Robert Gibbes that he had heard Mrs. Rhett acknowledge receipt of the bills. (Pages 306-7.)

April 1, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £1. 8. from John Ashby for 70 acres of land. The same day he acknowledged receipt of £8. 8. for 420 acres. April 19th, he acknowledged receipt of purchase money for 200 acres bought by Mrs. Ann King. May 15th, he acknowledged receipt of £41. 12s. from John Seabrook for 2080 acres. The same day he acknowledged receipt of £54. from Robert Seabrook for 2700 acres in Colleton County. July 16th, he acknowledged receipt of 40s. from Robert Seabrook for 100 acres. November 14th, he acknowledged receipt of £4. from John Freer for 200 acres on Wadmalaw. (Page 307.)

July 6, 1696, James Moore, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £20. from Capt. Edmund Bellinger for 1000 upon the east side of Wando River. (Page 307.)

April 28, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £3. from Thomas Akins for 150 acres. September 24th, he acknowledged receipt of £3. from Capt. Job Howes for 150 acres. July 28th, he acknowledged receipt of £26. from Major Thomas Broughton for 1320 acres on Cooper River and at Seewee. November 27th, he acknowledged receipt of £19. 4s. from William Dry for 960 acres. August 31st, he acknowledged receipt of £4. from George Smith, carpenter, for 200 acres in Berkeley County. (Page 308.)

August 13, 1697, George Paull acknowledged having borrowed £64. 19s. 4d. from James Risbee and promised to repay the same to his order in Jamaica or elsewhere when demanded. Witnesses: James Conyers, Charles Follett, George Smith and Joseph Allison. Proved before Wm. Smith by George Smith, December 10, 1697. (Page 308.)

August 10, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of purchase money from Thomas Drayton for 100 acres. (Page 309.)

November 4, 1697, Edith Beresford, Capt. Job Howes and Ralph Izard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Beresford's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Beresford, late of Carolina, deceased. (Page 309.)

September 23, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £11. from Thomas Elliott for 550 acres. (Page 310.)

Will of Joseph Barker, of the island of New Providence, merchant, about to take a voyage to New England, made October 5, 1691, gave wife, Hannah Barker, all of his estate in goods, chattels, negroes, lands, houses, leases, debts, plate, money, household stuffs, &c., and appointed her sole heiress and executrix; requested his friend, Capt. Richard Holloway, to act as assistant to the executrix, directing his executrix to pay him £5. Witnesses: Cadwallader Jones, Gilbert Ashly, Thomas Bulkley. (Page 310.)

December 22, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £2. 8s. from Hugh Fling for 120 acres on "Cooper Riuer". November 30th. he acknowledged receipt of £3. from James LaRoche for 150 acres. January 31, 1697-8, he acknowledged 20s. from Mr. Branford for 50 acres on Ashley River. (Page 310.)

January 12, 1697, George Smith, merchant and "Dorithy," his wife, of Charles Town, released and forever quit claim "unto James Risbee late of Jamaica but now of the Town & Province aforesd. Esqr. (one of the Executors of the late will & testament of John Archer Planter, late of the Parish of St Thomas in the Vale in the Island aforesd. Deceased)" * * * "from the full & Just Sum of One thousand Thirty & two pounds One Shilling Currant money of Jamaica being in full of all Legacies, Gifts Bequests sum & sums, of money & Demands wtsour bequeathed & giuen unto my sd. Wife Dorithy by the last will & Testament of the sd. John Archer." Witnesses: George Stanton, Thomas Smith and John Buckley. Proved before Thomas Cary, January 13, 1697-8. (Page 311.)

November 10, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £4. from John Morton for 200 acres on "Litten waw Creeke in Colliton County." The same day he acknowledged £9. 4s. from Francis Gratia for 460 acres on Wando River. (Page 311.)

February 28, 1697-8, Mary Basden, Edward Rawlings

and William Bayly executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Basden's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Capt. Charles Basden. (Page 313. Page 312 contains a blank bond.)

June 3, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £8. 12s. from William Whippe for 430 acres of land on Edisto Island. (Page 314.)

February 18, 1697-8, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £2. from William Peters for 100 acres on South Edisto. (Page 314.)

Will of Benjamin Willdy, "of London Norwich ffactor", made December 11, 1694, gave sister, Martha Wood, wife of Edward Wood, £50, but in case of her death it was to go to his mother, Martha Doggatt; gave sister, Mary Manwarring, wife of Thomas Manwarring, £50., but in case of her death the bequest was to go to her daughters, Mary and Martha Manwarring; gave brother, Robert Cranstone, £10.; gave sister, Elizabeth Willdy, wife of Joseph Willdy, £10.; appointed mother, Martha Doggatt, executrix. Witnesses: Edward Wood, Sarah Brunton, Isaac Miller. Sworn by Jacobus Puckly, Notary Public. Recorded February 11, 1698. (Page 314.)

January 17, 1695-6, Governor Archdale cited all persons to show cause, if any, why letters of administration on the estate of James Dugue should not be issued to John Lebert, of Charles Town, merchant. The same day Mariane Dugue declared that she knew no reason why the desired letters should not be issued. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 315.)

October 18, 1695, William Chapman, William Bouinton and Nicholas Marden made an inventory and appraisement of the goods of Richard Capers shown to them by Mrs. Mary Capers, widow, and proved the same before William Hawett, October 21, 1695. (Page 316.)

March 10, 1695-6, Margaret Morgan, Philip Buckley and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Mrs. Morgan's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Morgan. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 317.)

March 10, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed Margaret Morgan, wife of John Morgan, deceased, to administer on his estate, at the same time directing Major Robert Daniell, John Rensford, John Pagett, David Snarby, John Bird and Pat. Steward to appraise and make an inventory of the same. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary, March 10, 1695-6. (Page 318.)

October 30, 1699, Mary Esther Page, Abraham Lesueur and James Dubosc executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mary Esther Page's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Esther Page, deceased. Witness: Robert Davis. (Page 319.)

December 4, 1699, Lydia Young, John Buckley and George Logan executed their bond to Governor Blake for Lydia Young's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Ward. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 321. Page 320 is blank.)

December 4, 1699, Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the estate of Joseph Ward to Edward Loughton, David Maybank, George Bedon, Sr., Francis Fidling and William Nowell, at the same time granting Lydia Young letters of administration on the said estate. (Page 322.)

December 4, 1699, Purchase Spry, Joseph Boone and Solomon Legaré executed their bond to Governor Blake for Purchase Spry's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Henry Spry. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 323.)

The same day Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the said estate to John Buckley, Anthony Shory, Edward Loughton, John Jones and David Ferguson, and granted letters of administration to Purchase Spry. (Page 324.)

December 11, 1699, Martha Nombre, Elisha Prioleau and Elias Bissett executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Nombre's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jermain Cotteneau. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 324-325.)

The same day Governor Blake issued a warrant of ap-

praisement for the said estate to Abraham LeSuer, Peter LeChevalier, Abraham DuPont, James DuBose and John Valvot, and granted letters of administration to Martha Nombre. (Page 325.)

December 15, 1699, William Russell, John Vander Horst and Benjamin Lamboll executed their bond to Governor Blake for Russell's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Collins. Witness: Henry Wigington, D. S. (Pages 325-326.)

The same day Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisal of the said estate to Findla Marten, Richard Tradd, John Jones, David Ferguson and George Bedon, and granted letters of administration to William Russell. (Page 326.)

December 18, 1699, Mary Ann Pepin, Peter LeChevallier and Elisha Prioleau executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Pepin's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Paul Pepin. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 226 and 329.)

October 25, 1699, Abram LeSuer and James Dubosc executed a bond to Governor Blake for LeSuer's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Sarah Poinsett. Witness: Robert Davis. The warrant of appraisal was directed to James DuBose, Daniel Durousseaux. (Page 327.)

October 30, 1699, Florant Phileipp Troulear, Peter LeChevallier and John Guerard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Troulear's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Peter LaSalle. Witness: Robert Davis. (Page 328.)

December 18, 1699, Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisal of the estate of Paul Pepin to Peter Manigault, Abr: DuPons, Abr: LeSuer, John Guerard and Nicholas Longemare, and granted letters of administration to Mary Ann Pepin. (Page 329.)

December 20, 1699, Anthony Poitevin, Lewis Pasque-reau and James DuBose executed a bond to Governor Blake for Poitevin's faithful performance of his trust as adminis-

trator of James DeBordeaux. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 330.)

The same day Governor Blake issued a warrant of appraisement of the estate of James DeBordeaux to James LeSerurier, Henry LeNoble, Peter de St. Julien and Nicholas de Longuemare, and granted letters of administration to Anthony Poitevin, reciting that DeBordeaux had made a will in writing, appointing Jean Francis Gignilliat and Peter LaSalle, executors, but that both had died before qualifying as executors. Witness: Henry Wigington, Dep. Sec. (Page 330.)

January 22, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Ralph Izard and James Stanyarne executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Amory. (Page 331.)

January 15, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Bellinger, Capt. Edmund Bellinger and George Atwood executed their bond to Governor Blake for Elizabeth Bellinger's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Bellinger. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 332.)

February 22, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Dry and George Logan executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Dry's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of William Dry. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 333.)

February 23, 1699-1700, Mary Mullins, Robert Fenwicke and Solomon Legaré executed their bond to "honourable Joseph Blake Esq; proprietor and Governour" for Mrs. Mullins's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix for Philip Mullins. (Page 334.)

The same day Governor Blake granted letters of administration on the above estate to Mary Mullins, widow, and directed a warrant of appraisement to John Barksdale, Capt. Humphrey Primatt, Henry Gill, William White and Thomas Fry. (Page 335.)

March 14, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Ely, Edmund Bellinger and George Franklin executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Ely's faithful performance of her trust of ad-

ministratrix of John Ely. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 335.)

March 22, 1699-1700, John Fripp, Thomas Bower and William Fry executed their bond to Governor Blake for Fripp's faithful performance of his trust of administrator of the estate of Richard Frampton. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 336.)

June 16, 1697, Governor Blake appointed as administrators and executors of the estate of Robert Adams, Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd. (Page 337.)

The same day the above named executors of the last will and testament of Robert Adams took an oath before James Moore to return a full, true and perfect inventory of the said estate. (Page 337. See also 294 *ante*.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Findla Marten, Wm. Chapman, Thomas Booth, John Wells and Thomas Holton to appraise and make an inventory of the above estate. (Page 337.)

June 17, 1697, Margaret Lanericks, Arthour Dicks and "ffindla Martin" executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Lanericks's faithful administration of the estate of Robert Lanericks. Witness: Wm. Dry. (Page 338.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GRAVE OF COL. WILLIAM WASHINGTON.

(Contributed by Henry A. M. Smith.)

Col. William Washington, the noted cavalry commander in the American army during the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, died 16th March, 1810, at Sandy Hill plantation, in St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina. Towards the end of the war, in 1782, he married Miss Jane Riley Elliott, who acquired the Sandy Hill plantation under the will of her father, Charles Elliott, of Sandy Hill, who died in 1781. Col. Washington, after his marriage, became a planter in St. Paul's Parish, and made his home at Sandy Hill, where it was that he entertained his kinsman, George Washington, then President of the United States, on his journey from Charleston to Savannah in May, 1791.

Col. Washington was buried at the old Elliott private cemetery, in St. Paul's Parish, situated but a comparatively short distance from the scene of his first conflict with the British cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Banastre Tarleton, in March, 1780, when a sharp cavalry encounter took place between the two commands, near the bridge over Rantowle's Creek.

The cemetery is not upon the Sandy Hill plantation. It is about seven miles distant from that plantation upon another plantation, which his wife acquired from her father, known as "Live Oak." The cemetery is about 10 miles from Charleston, on the road to Savannah.

Immediately after crossing the public bridge over Rantowle's Creek, going toward the south, and before reaching the turn of the road where it divides, the road to the left going to the bridge over Wallace's Creek, another road to the right going to Parker's Ferry, the cemetery can be seen to the right of the road in a field, and about a quarter of a mile from the road. It is enclosed with a low brick wall enclosing an area of about 30 or 40 feet square.

The widow of Col. Washington survived him for 20

years, and died 14th December, 1830, and was also interred in the private cemetery.

The following gravestones were still in existence in this cemetery in March, 1899:

Here lies the Body
of Sarah Stanyarne
wife of
Archibald Stanyarne
who died 27th of October
1767 Aged 25 years

Sacred to the Memory
of
Mary Rowand
Wife of Robert Rowand
who departed this life April 3^d
1802 aged 67 years
also of
Henrietta Sommers Rowand
& Robert Rowand children of
Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand
the former born Oct^r 16th 1797
& died Sept^r 23^d 1799
the latter born April 10th 1801
& died July 24th 1801
This frail memorial of Respect &
Affection was erected by her son
Charles Elliott Rowand

To
our Parents
William and Martha
Washington
Died in Charleston A. D. 1830

My Parents Dear Lie Here
J. A.

In Memory
of
John Williamson
Cp^t of Ordnance United States Army
who died the 23^d day of Dec^r 1849
aged 43 years and 8 months
This stone is erected by his Wife
who with Four Children survive
to mourn their loss.

Sacred
to the memory of
William Washington
who departed this life
August 20th 1849
Aged 39 years
and 5 months

Sacred
to the memory of
William
infant Son of
William & Theodosia Narcissa
Washington
who departed this life
on the 21st of August 1845.

Col. William Washington left two children, a son, William, who died in 1830, and a daughter, Jane, who married James Hasell Ancrum.

The family information is that the stone slab marked simply "My Parents Dear Lie Here," with the initials below, "J. A.", was placed by Mrs. Ancrum to mark the spot where her parents were interred.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE.—The following reference to the old powder magazine on lot 180 of the original plan of Charles Town is from the journal of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina, sitting as the upper house of the General Assembly of the Province, of Thursday, February 26, 1740-41:

Read the Petition of Ralph Izard, Nathaniel Broughton and Paul Mazÿck, Esq^r, setting forth that the Public had Built a Magazine on their Lott (180) by w^{ch}: Means the said Lott and four others Adjoining thereto belonging to them were Intirely Renderd useless, and therefore, praying that they may be Reliev'd in the Premises and Refferd the same to the Commons House.

MARRIAGE OF COL. WILLIAM RHETT.—The following note, which has been contributed by Mr. E. Lowndes Rhett, of New York, is of interest as fixing the exact date of the marriage of Col. William Rhett, an account of whose descendants will be found in volume four, 1903, of this magazine.

Netteswell Rectory

Harlow, Essex

Mar 2. 1909.

I certify that in the old Register of this Parish, now in my charge, I find the following under the heading—"the Register follows for the year 1692."

"William Rhitt [the i may be an e] & Sarah Cooke, both of Buontwood [as well as I can make out the word] in the County of Essex, were marry'd the first day of September."

The entries are signed:

"Henry Sanders, Rector

"William Laybank, church warden."

Chas. J. Ward, B. D.,

Rector of Netteswell.

"Buontwood" is plainly Brentwood, in Essex, England.

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